The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1881.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott, ex-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, at his summer residence, Woodburn, near Pardy. He was in his 57th year.

—A correspondent, writing from Albany to the N. Y. *Sun*, on Sunday last says: Talking with a prominent Stalwart man who holds a high position in the party, and is a personal friend of Senator Conkling, he said: "There is a good deal more of the thing than has yet appeared upon the surface. Don't you believe that Roscoe Conkling has fired off all his amunition yet. I know that Mr. Conkling has regretted ever since that he did not do as he was all prepared to do at the time the electoral count was before Congress—denounce that infamous steal and all connected with it. And he is not the only one who regrets it. Hundreds of Republicans in this State, and I was one of them, were prepared to act with him. Well, Mr. Conkling has now in his possession such positive proof of the corruption of Blaine and Garfield, and especially of the former, that were he to make it public no decent man could longer consent to stick to this Administration or declare himself its friend. Whether Mr. Conkling goes back to the Senate or not, the people will know just what a set of plunderers we now have at the head of the Government. They have set out to crush Roscoe Conkling, a man against whose honesty no one has ever dared to raise the least whisper, and he will soon show up to the people of this country in their true light the men who are doing it. Of course it will destroy the Republican party, but every decent man in the party will be glad to see it destroyed rather than to be longer continued in power to rob the people. Whether there will grow up a new party, or whether the Democrats will again come into control, is of no consequence. Tens of thousands of Republicans in every State in this Union will follow Roscoe Conkling, and thank him for pulling down the false idols they set up in Washington. Wait until you hear further from Roscoe Conkling. He has not got done writing letters yet. There'll be more music in the air when next he speaks than has been heard in this country for a good many years."

THE MODE OF ELECTION.

The mode of electing United States Senators, says the N. Y. *Sun*, is prescribed by an act of Congress, passed in 1866. In accordance with the provisions of this statute, the Senate and Assembly of New York, on Tuesday, May 31, will convene, each by itself, and proceed to openly nominate a Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Conkling, and another in place of Mr. Platt. Each of the cases will be acted upon by itself, and a quorum of the Senate and Assembly must vote thereon.

On Tuesday each branch of the Legislature will make a record of its proceedings. On the following day, which will be Wednesday, June 1, at 12 o'clock meridian, the two Houses will convene in joint meeting (no doubt in the Assembly Chamber), when the proceedings of the previous day in each House will be read. If it shall appear that on Tuesday the Senate and Assembly both nominated the same men for Senators in Congress, that fact will be announced by the Lieutenant-Governor to the joint meeting, and he will declare that these two fortunate individuals have been duly chosen to the United States Senate, one in the place of Roscoe Conkling, and the other in the place of Thomas C. Platt; and this will be the end of the contest.

But if it should turn out that the Senate and Assembly on Tuesday had not nominated the same men, or had failed to cast a majority of their votes for anybody, then the joint meeting of Senators and Assemblymen will immediately proceed to take up the two cases separately and vote, viva voce, for a Senator, first to fill the place of Mr. Conkling, and then for one in place of Mr. Platt. To constitute a quorum in the joint meeting, there must be present and voting a majority of all the members elected to each House. If any man obtains a majority of the votes cast in the joint meeting, constituted as aforesaid, he will be duly chosen to the United States Senate.

If no one obtains a majority of the votes cast on Wednesday, June 1, then on every day thereafter, at 12 o'clock, the Senate and Assembly must meet and vote on this question at least once until an election is effected, or until the final adjournment of the Legislature.

In these joint meetings any man whatever can be voted for without regard to the fact whether or not he was voted for at the separate meetings of the two Houses on Tuesday, May 31. In other words, when the two Houses are in joint meeting every member has the right to vote for whom he pleases.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

The confirmation of Stanley Matthews as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is, writes our Washington correspondent, simply one more step in the degradation of that tribunal which has been in progress several years. It is an indication that a sort of moral dry rot has taken hold of public men in this country, without distinction of party, and that the old-fashioned idea of our highest judicial body has undergone a decided change for the worse. If there is any one thing in our Anglo-Saxon inheritance more precious than any other, it is that every man, rich or poor, weak or powerful, stands on an equal footing in our courts; that their precincts are sacred; that no corruption can enter there; that Justice is not sold either for money or influence. Down to a very recent day the traditions of the Supreme Court of the United States were the traditions of the English Judiciary. The men who sat on its bench were not only great lawyers, but great and pure men. The names of Jay, Rutledge, Marshall, Taney, Stoney, Curtis and Chase make a distinguished roll that can be surpassed in no country, and we readily understand why Mr. Summer found the great English Jurists holding our court of last resort in as high respect as any of their own. But a few years has changed this, and the change still goes on. To-day a large number of people among those who come most in contact with the court, not only question its ability but its integrity. It is a terrible thing for English-speaking people to lose faith in the administration of Justice, for the well being and safety of our social system hangs on the belief of the people in the purity of the bench. It is essential not only that our judges shall be pure, but those who go before them have faith in their purity. The decisions of the court must be implicitly respected or the ends of justice fall of accomplishment. Only a few years ago Justice Strong and Bradley were appointed. It is an open secret that they were placed on the bench with a view specially to a decision in favor of the legal tender act. Great as may have been the wish to have this law sustained, it was a shock to see the court packed, even in the interest of the Government, and against private suitors. The old traditions of the bench were overthrown. In one case, at least, parties did not stand on an equal footing before the Supreme Court. It was the first step in the degredation of the Judiciary. From that day to this the court has come to be more and more a reproach. It has come to be known that the court seeks the accomplishment of other ends than the ends of Justice. Decisions are made to compass the objects of those who have influence with the Judges. Politics have crept in, and the constitution has been distorted to make it agree with congressional legislation; money influences have entered and decisions affecting the money market have, strangely enough, been known by favored persons in Wall street before they were delivered. All this was bad enough, infinitely worse than anything that could have been expected of the successors of Jay and Marshall; but that which has just happened is the worst of all. A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed and confirmed at the dictation of the overshadowing railroad interest. Nothing is looked upon more jealously than the growing power of the great railroad corporations. They have encroached everywhere. Their lobbies are at the doors of Congress and almost every State legislature. They dictate nominations and control elections. Against them the people have had but one protection—the courts—and now these are grasped in the powerful toils and the individual cannot stand before the highest tribunal in the land on an equal footing with the corporations. Against this consummation fought the ablest men in the Senate and at the bar. The strongest committee of the Senate voted against it almost unanimously, and Edmunds, Thurman and Bayard entered their protests. But the influence of the railroad lobby was greater than all this, and the corporation attorney will don a robe and take his seat upon the bench.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the House bill taxing commercial paper was reported favorably. Afternoon sessions were fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, to consider House bills on second and third reading. The Senate bill to protect the secrecy of the ballot-box passed third reading. The bill repealing part of the act of April 18th, 1878, enlarging the duties of Recorders in cities of the first class was on the calendar for second reading, but no one called it up. The Senate bill for the organization of a signal corps failed on final passage for want of a constitutional majority. The House bill to relieve building associations from taxation was considered on second reading, and objected to by Mr. Everhart on constitutional points. The points were submitted to the Senate, but without action the whole subject was postponed for the present. The Prohibition amendment to the State Constitution was considered. The House bill creating a loan to redeem maturing bonds of the State was passed finally. The House bills to prevent pool playing for drinks, and to prevent the sale of liquors at places of amusement passed second reading.

In the House the Senate bill regulating the rates of pilotage was reported favorably. The Mandamus bill was amended and again laid over to be printed. Bills to prevent the sale, or the use in hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, of imitation butter and cheese, without labelling the articles; to prevent food adulteration; to permit the establishment of free public libraries in cities not of the first or second class, were passed and sent to the Senate. The bills to prevent citizens from accepting tax receipts from political committees, and to prevent gambling and lotteries, were defeated—the latter failing for want of a constitutional majority. The Judicial Apportionment bill was discussed.

In the Senate, Wednesday, the House bill to punish the adulteration of food and drink was reported favorably. A bill was introduced "for the incorporation and government of elevated railroads in this State." The vote defeating the Signal Corps bill, on Tuesday, was reconsidered, and the bill was passed and sent to the House. The Senate bill fixing the sessions of the Supreme Court permanently in Philadelphia was defeated—yeas 19, nays 26. The House bills, creating a redemption loan, to prevent pool-playing for drinks, and to prevent the granting of liquor licenses to places of amusement, were passed finally. Pending consideration of the Prohibition amendment the Senate adjourned.

In the House a message was received from the Governor vetoing the Mexican Veterans' pension bill, and the bill failed to pass over the veto. The Senate resolution for final adjournment on the 26th of May was amended by making the date June 9th, and passed, but withheld from the Senate for the present. The Judicial Apportionment bill passed second reading. An evening session was held for the purpose of eulogizing the late Governor Bigler.

STATE NEWS.

The weekly output of the coke regions averages 60,000 tons.

Copper ore has been found in Price township, Monroe county.

There are 5,000,000 feet of logs in a pile at Buttsville, McKean county.

Henry Flick, an aged citizen of Lancaster, was accidentally drowned on Saturday.

John Wray, of Belltown, Mifflin county, was instantly killed by lightning on Thursday of last week.

Trains to the West over the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday carried 1500 immigrant passengers.

The glass factories of Pittsburg will shut down for the months of June, July and August for repairs.

William J. Stoese, superintendent of the Harrisburg Car Company's saw mill, was killed by cars at Harrisburg on Friday.

An explosion occurred at the Cambria Iron Works, in Johnstown, on Saturday, inflicting fatal injuries upon Charles Wehn.

The coal cars being built at the Reading shops for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are to carry seventeen tons each.

Barclay Brothers will erect a saw mill at Sinnemahoning, Cameron county, that will have a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber per day.

An infant child of Mr. William Silke, of Lebanon, was suffocated on Wednesday night, 18th inst. It is claimed that a cat sucked its breath.

Miss Maggie Scannon committed suicide by drowning in Fishing Creek, Columbia county, on Friday. She had been betrayed and deserted.

General Simon Cameron has presented the old homestead at Maytown, Lancaster county, to the Lutheran congregation at that place for a parsonage.

The executors of the late Thadeus Steven's will are about to appropriate $50,000 bequeathed by him to the building of an orphan asylum in Lancaster.

Mrs. Mary Fox has let the contract for a $20,000 church to be built at Foxburg, Clarion county, as a memorial of Samuel M. Fox, her husband, and William L. Fox, her son.

Major George W. Murphy, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, committed suicide in that city on Saturday by taking morphine. He was suffering from melancholia at the time.

The grounds in Washington county which are to be explored by an eastern company for oil are about twenty miles south of Pittsburg. About 60,000 acres have been taken up altogether.

A fourth child of Levi Miller, of Pottstown, died of small-pox on Tuesday evening.

George Armstrong was killed by a fall of coal in the mines at Snow Shoe, Centre county, on Monday morning.

Mrs. Mary Rogers, wife of a puddler at Pittsburg, has entered suit for conspiracy against the Amalgamated Iron Association because the company discharged her husband, who was a non-union man, for fear other employes would strike against his employment.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1881.

To say that the events which have transpired during the past week has created an excitement would be but a faint description of the condition of affairs. Had a messenger rode down the avenue crying, "The dome of the Capitol has collapsed," or the "Senate wing of the building has fallen in," there could not have been much greater interest exhibited by the people. The resignation of Messrs. Conkling and Platt fell like a bombshell in the midst of the city. The impression it created was a good deal like that which existed in the spring of 1861 when the Southern Senators seceded, and left their seats in a body to report to their respective legislatures. Then gloom and darkness seemed to oppress the hearts of northern people, for that action betokened trouble and untold difficulties. The resignation, however, of the New York Senators does not have this effect. Although Senator Conkling is one who would stand preeminent anywhere among his fellow-men, yet the sentiment has gained strength as the days advance that the President has done his duty in standing firm, even though the country should lose the services of so great a statesman as the illustrious New Yorker.

The unanimous confirmation of Mr. Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York by the Senate of the United States reassured the people that the position taken by the President was a reliable one and could be safely endorsed. The further action of the Senate in confirming the other nominations in a similar manner, showed that the selections were good and were not to be rejected on mere technical grounds. The principal nominations which have been made during the past few days are as follows, viz: Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, Minister to Brazil; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, Minister to Chili; Stephen A. Hurlburt, of Illinois, Minister to Peru; Lucius Wallace, of Indiana, Minister Resident to Turkey; George H. Manning, of Tennessee, Minister to Columbia; Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, *chauge d' affaires* to Paraguay and Uraguay; Geo. B. Lorins, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Agricultural; Stewart L. Woodford, U. S. attorney southern district of New York; Asa W. Tenny, U. S. Attorney District of New York; Glenni W. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, to be a Judge of the Court of Claims; Blanche W. Brice (Ex-Senator), of Mississippi, to be Register of the Treasury. The last named is the colored Senator who has been so conspicuous in his seat in the Senate chamber. He is the first of his race who has received any important appointment in the Treasury Department. Frederick Douglass, another colored man who has been prominently before the people of the District of Columbia for some time as U. S. Marshall has recently been confirmed as Register of Deeds of the District. The recognition of the claims of the colored voters of the United States by the appointment of these two individuals to the important offices, should satisfy the views of the most extreme wing of the radical party. The country can rest assured that the President of the United States has laid out the course which he thinks is right, and that he is going to pursue such course regardless of the attempts of persons or factions to turn him from it. In doing this he has the best interests of the Republican party, which he represents, at heart, as well as the best interests of good government and safe legislation. He will undoubtedly draw forth the animadversions of many well meaning people, but the great number of communications, telegraphic and written, which he has received during the past few weeks, from all classes and sections of the country, would seem to indicate that the great mass of the people recognize the honesty of his purpose and intend to uphold him in it.

Mrs. Garfield's health has greatly improved during the past few days when the temperature has been quite indurable. The attending physician reports that unless something unforeseen occurs that her convalescence is assured. AUGUST.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1881.

There is one all-absorbing topic of interest at present. From the "swell" caucuses that congregate around the tables of Delmonico's cafe to the humbler groups of individuals, that assemble to consume what Dick Swiveller called "a modest quencher" in some corner "gin-mill" or "lager-bier halle" the name of one man is heard repeated above all the hum and buzz—and he—Roscoe Conkling. "Half-breeds," "Stalwarts," and Democrats are all on the *qui vive* and ready with their solutions of the issues at stake, the most asinine, as usual, being the most blatant. The letter of General Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada, published to-day, gives rise to further discussion, his views therein expressed being a direct pre-endorsement of Mr. Conkling's action and intimating his decided opinion that President Garfield is a mere puppet in the hands of some deep schemer. However his enemies may revile him the candid ones must acknowledge Gen. Garfield to be at any rate no fool, and this performance, judged from the most impartial standpoint, bodes no particular good to the unity and continuity of the Republican party. It can hardly be either that the old leaders are prepared to give up without a struggle the control of this party to comparatively new and untried men.

The production of a Greek play in that vernacular is somewhat of a novelty, but the presentation of the "Adipus Tranne" of Sophocles at Harvard would appear to have been a great success. The play selected was a good one, albeit it deals with certain murderous and marital complications which the suennues of Zola deprecate when introduced in works of art. Realism is, however, as old as the world, and will occupy its place and assert its claim in art, literary, dramatic and pictorial to the end of time. By far the best notice of this "revival" in the New York papers appeared in the *Times*, and was evidently written by a scholar. The *Herald* had a most frivolous and vapid editorial, of which it ought to be ashamed. The costumes used in the play were most purely Hellenic, and were designed by the distinguished artist (who is also a Harvard man), Mr. F. D. Millet. Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Fiske and many other notable men were present at this first performance, which, thanks to careful rehearsal, went most smoothly, and the venerable author of Hiawatha expressed himself in high laudatory terms. The music to which the choruses were set was written by Dr. I. K. Paine and Professor Allen and was admirable and unique without being strainedly archaic. The performance will be repeated, and, it is to be hoped, to the benefit and better understanding of classical literature.

In looking at Mr. Leonard D. Opdyke, of New York, a good looking young fellow who took the part of *Jocasta*, the queen, wife and mother of Adipus, your correspondent could not help noticing his sandals which revealed a shapely foot, and apropos of them recalling the remarks of two young ladies overheard by him the other day, discussing the foot-gear in Lord & Taylor's: "Aint those low black satin gaiters with the Mercury's wing on each side too lovely for anything?" "Yes," pathetically, "but if you haven't got any instep to speak of what's the use of pretty shoes?" Answer this question as you may pretty shoes are now all the rage—black velvet slipper with gilt chenille, red oriental slipper, gold embroidered, black satin visiting gaiter, buttoning down the back, "scarabeu" satin gaiter, with lattice-work of bands the front, and heaven and the sex only know how varieties of bewildering *lottines*, which the terrible Talmage may denounce, as he once did striped stockings, as immoral. Why the dainty clothing of a pretty limb should be so is a question which the Brooklyn Beamerges can best answer.

The junior members of the Mercantile Library here have been trying to rescue it from old fogydom unsuccessfully. A large portion of the sinking fund has been so excellently "sunk" by the managers that no interest accrues from it for the purchase of new works, and seeing that "to the making of books there is no end," the library does not keep pace with the times; but there is nothing harder nowadays than to unearth fossils, as is proven in the acknowledgement of many corporate bodies in our midst.

American art is well represented in the London Royal Academy this year, there being accepted and hung pictures by William Magrath, N. A., W. J. Hennessy, N. A., Robert C. Minor, Walter Sherlaid and others (not to speak of Geo. H. Broughton, who can hardly be claimed as an American). Strange to say Mr. Ernest Parton's two contributions, one entitled "The Land of Hiawatha," were returned to him, although the trustees last year conferred the high honor on him of purchasing his picture for the permanent exhibition. Mr. Munger, too, has suffered rejection, but has bravely entered the field, and, on his own hook, exhibited his pictures.

Apropos of pictures a very well-known animal painter, now a resident of Paris, but lately on a home trip, told the writer that a certain millionaire owner of a New York weekly newspaper, and numerous fast trotting horses, asked him lately if he was painting horses still. "No" answered he, "I have given that up. I have gone back to my legitimate art. No more pot-boilers of rich men sitting in their buggies and traps, holding the lines of their favorite trotters. I've done with that!" The millionaire stared at him; he could not conceive anything higher or nobler or more purposeful in art than this very work of which the artist spoke.

Mr. Frost Johnson's full length portrait of his Eminence, the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York, was yesterday morning taken to the prelate's residence that he might see it. It depicts him in full sacredotal vestments, standing in benediction near his throne in the Cathedral, and has been already seen and much admired by many—among others by the Coadjuter Archbishop, Dr. Corrigan, Vicar-General Quinn, Right Reverend Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charlestown, Fathers Preston, Kean, Farrally, Haut and many influential laymen. Mr. Johnson has worked with care and conscientiousness on this picture, and is well "worthy of his hire."

In last week's letter by an inadvertence I spoke of Mr. B. F. Reinhart's new and excellent picture as "General Greene entering Yorktown," when it should have been "Charlestown."

THE FAR WEST.

PONCHO SPRINGS, Col., May 18, 1881.

MR. H. V. MORTHIMER—DEAR SIR:—Having a few spare moments, I concluded to write you a few lines. My friend and companion, Mr. Arner, and myself have so far had a very pleasant trip. After leaving our town we did not make any stop until we reached Junction City, Kansas. After visiting Mr. Arner's brother, and viewing some of the fine prairie farms, and indulging in wild duck hunting, we proceeded on our way to Denver, Colorado, a distance of over six hundred miles over the wild prairie, where we had considerable sport shooting at droves of antelopes and towns or cities of prairie dogs. After reaching Denver, were considerably surprised to see one of the first class cities of the country. We had an idea, as most of our eastern people have, that Denver was in the far west and far behind the times, this, however, not being the case. After a hearty dinner at the Wentworth, we made a tour of inspection of the city, and found that it contained some of the finest buildings west of Chicago. We were so well pleased that we made a stay of ten days, when we proceeded on our journey to Colorado Springs, and from that place to Manitou, where the sulphur, magnesia and iron springs are located. This is one of the most romantic summer resorts I ever visited, there being first-class accommodations for tourists, and thousands of natural curiosities. We here took horses and proceeded up Williams' Canon and visited the newly discovered cave. We were some of the first that visited all of the 75 rooms which this wonderful cave contains. The largest room or cavern is 325 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high, the others ranging from 15 to 100 feet in length, each of which contains thousands of stalactites and other formations, all being the most beautiful and most wonderful sight we ever saw. The lowest cavern is 600 feet below the surface of mother earth. We next visited the Gardens of the Gods, which are a few miles from the town. Here we saw some wonderful works of Nature. Imagine a rock, weighing perhaps a hundred tons or more, balanced on a space 2 by 3 feet, and leaning about 45 degrees, and appearing as though it would topple over at almost any moment. Again, perfect fac similes of Punch and Judy, an old lady, an old gent, a sea lion and seal—looking as they were about to spring at each other—a soldier, and a great many other curious formation. These are not small stones, but rocks a hundred and sixty feet high, and can be seen for a considerable distance, as the professor of the Colorado Springs College said to Mr. Arner and myself, "pen cannot describe it." From Manitou we went to Pueblo and visited the artesian well, 1400 feet deep. After spending a few pleasant days in this lively town, we went to Leadville. This is the Eldorado of Colorado, and second in the State to Denver. We have visited the Hot Springs, which are quite a curiosity to tender feet, as eastern people are called here. At Poncho Springs, our postoffice address, there are over a hundred of these springs; so hot are they that an egg placed in one of them will boil hard in three minutes. We had some prospecting done, and been at it ourselves for some time, but without success so far. We are at present having work done on what they they call the ten-mile district, where some very good strikes have been made. Snow is plenty. We have just had a fall of a few inches to-day. We are on the continental divide, where snow is found 20 feet deep. We are somewhat early, as prospecting does not become brisk before the snow has mostly disappeared. Water is good in the mountains, and when we run short of provisions we can easily draw on the cinnamon bear, which animals are to be found in large numbers on this part of the Rocky Mountains, we intend visiting the Ute reservation, but at present it is not safe to go as the Ute Indians are troublesome and partly on the war path. Four companies are en route for the Ute country from Fort Riley, Kansas. I am going to Defiance mining camp in a few days, and will endeavor to describe the town in my next. Should you wish to make use of this, you are at liberty.

Very Respectfully,

CHAS. W. LENTZ,

Poncho Springs, Chaffee Co., Col.

Box 165.

New Advertisements.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOSEPH FEIST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Account of J. G. Zern, Assignee of said Jos. Feist, has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of said Court for confirmation and allowance, at the Court aforesaid, on Monday, June 20th, 1881, unless exceptions be filed.

GEO. W. ESSER, Prothonotary.

May 28, 1881-w4

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A Dose of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient has removed the agony of rheumatism, and its continued use entirely healed the patient. Rheumatism is but little understood. Some empirics resort to embrocations, which are really dangerous. It is now acknowledged to be a blood disease, resulting from acidity. This aperient corrects all such acidity, and thus cures the disease. All rheumatic sufferers are advised to try it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. may 28.-w4.

FRAZER Axle Grease.

Best in the world. Lasts longer than any other. Always in good condition. Cures sores, cuts, bruises, and corns. Costs but little more than the imitations. Every package has the trade mark. Call for the genuine, and take no other. may 28.-w4.

No More Round Shoulders!

The AMERICAN BRACE

PATENT.

1. This brace in its peculiar construction has all the advantages of a suspender for the pantaloons, Shoulder Brace and Chest Expander combined.
2. It does not disarrange the shirt bosom.
3. It cannot slip off the shoulder.
4. There is less strain on the buttons of the pantaloons.
5. Each section of the pantaloons can be adjusted independently.
6. By means of the adjustable back strap, a gentle or powerful brace may be obtained.
7. In rainy weather the pantaloons may be raised from the heels without interfering with the front.

1. This brace in its peculiar construction has all the advantages of a Chest Expander and Skirt Supporter combined.
2. It expands the chest and gives free respiration to the lungs.
3. It keeps the shoulders perfectly straight.
4. It relieves back, hip and abdominal organs by supporting the entire weight of the clothing from the shoulders.
5. It is worn without any inconvenience whatever, and imparts new life to the wearer.
6. It is invaluable to children while at their studies, obliging them to always sit erect.

In Ordering by Post, Send Chest Measure. Sent Post Free Throughout the United States. Price, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

SOLE AGENT

H. H. PETERS, Agt.,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND DEALER IN GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

May 28-y1. Lehighton, Pa.

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 Strausslurger		16 00
Auditing		4 00
Nathan Klots, room rent and light		6 20
Henry Mertz, stones		94 00
Lentz & Meehan, lumber		56 11
Charles Lentz, salary		10 93
H. V. Morthimer, printing		10 00
Jacob Rickert, lumber		5 32
Jas. B. Seidel, salary, etc		19 35
John Arner, do		20 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
Duplicate for 1880	$1029 84	
By exonerations	65 42	964 42
		$1844 51

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Robert Anthony, Treasurer, on judgment	$900 00	
Interest to date	19 45	919 45
		$ 925 06

INDEBTEDNESS.

To balance on judgment at last statement	$5022 83	
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
		$5479 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.

New Advertisements.

68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 CENTS

A RARE CHANCE FOR ALL!

I have just bought, at an inside price, from my Manufacturers about

THIRTY-FIVE DOZEN

OF THE

No. 2 GRADE STAR SHIRTS,

for which I have been getting (and justly too) 75 cents, and now I will offer my whole line of the No. 2 GRADE STAR SHIRTS at the very low price of 68 cts. each, which is candidly from 5 to 8 cents less than the material cost without making up. Remember, this Shirt is just as good as if I sold it for 75 cents; it is made of the same good, strong Muslin, 3-Ply Linen Bosom, Linen Wristbands, Shoulder Seam, Yoke, and every one is

Warranted to Fit, or the Money Refunded.

I have also a full line of the **No. 1 GRADE**, which is excelled by any nowhere for $1.00, and I get **only 90 cents** for them.

I HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

And a New Line of

Moss Rose, Hand-decorated Chamber Sets at less prices than before.

and a choice line of LAWNS and DRESS BUNTINGS at BOTTOM PRICES (and Honest Prices too.) **Remember it is**

WINTERMUTE'S

Bottom Price Store of Lehighton.

May 28, 1881-y1

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 board 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.

Address S. RAYMOND & CO.,
may7 m3 37 Park Row,
NEW YORK CITY.

E. F. LUCKENBACH,

Two Doors Below the "Broadway House

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Dealer in all Patterns of Plain and Fancy

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

Paints & Painters' Supplies,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

OPIUM and MORPHINE Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. I am the only physician who has published; 100% cured. Write at once. Dr. MARSH, Quincy, Mich. April 23-m3.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands entitled. Pensions given for any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and pensions increased. Soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. Land warrants purchased, located and sold. Soldiers, look! Your rights at stake. Send 3 stamps for Pension Laws, Rules and Regulations, and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. Address N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Claim Agents, Lock Box 125, Washington, D. C. PATENT ATTY. April 23-m2.

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to take orders for the cheapest, and most complete and accurate edition of the

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT

And full History of its Revision.

Now ready for Agents. Most desirable edition, LOW PRICED, and wanted by THOUSANDS EVERYWHERE. RARE CHANCE for men or ladies to make money FAST. Particulars FREE. Outfit 50c. ACT QUICK. Address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. april 16.-w4.

LIBERAL REWARD.

LOST, on or about the 9th of March last, on the road between Lehighton and Mauch Chunk, a large Quarto Testament with name on the lid "E Reed," a lot of English Picture and other Books, two receipts for money paid, and a yellow linen table cover. The finder will be rewarded on leaving them with WM. REED, at the cigar store, No. 24 Susquehanna street, Mauch Chunk. april 30, 1881-w3*

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.

FREE BY MAIL.

WONDERFUL CURES HOPELESS CASES OF CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility and All Chronic Diseases. 29 years of great experience. 2,000 Hopeless cases cured. Astonishing discovery of new treatment to quickly fatten, make blood and build up the system. Invalids caused to eat and digest enormously and gain 3 to 5 pounds per week. Vital and healing force is rapidly and powerfully increased. New life and vigor imparted the first few days. Severest cases of Consumption, bed fast and given up to die, cured in 2 to 3 months. Inflammation in the Lungs removed. Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, and Cough made loose, and easy, or checked in 36 hours. The treatment exhilerates, exalts, arouses all organs into healthy and vigorous operation. It is also the greatest cure on earth for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Head, Blood, Skin, Female and Nervous Diseases. Seminal Weakness, all diseases of children, and the Opium Habit. We are honest in our offer, and earnestly invite you to come before it is too late, no matter what your disease, even if abandoned by the ablest physicians. Describe your case. Trial free to all who come here. A trial package of our medicines worth $2 to $4 sent by mail to all who send us the names and addresses of all afflicted in their vicinity and 25 cents to pay postage. B. S. DISPENSARY,
apr 30-12w. Berrien Springs, Mich.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

In Leuckel's Block,

Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.,

Dr. Charles T. Horn

PROPRIETOR,

Respectfully announces to the people that he has replenished his stock, and offers

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Strictly fresh and Pure,

Also Horse and Cattle powders, Patent Medicines, Brushes, Soaps, Combs, Perfumeries, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes, Oils, Lamps and Fixtures, Dyestuffs, Choice Cigars, Pipes and Tobacco, Spectacles, Trusses, Nursing Bottles, Violin Strings, and a full line of Wall Paper and Borders at the Lowest Prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded and prompt attention given to every branch of the business.

A continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this establishment is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

sept.13, 1880.-1y. DR. C. T. HORN.

Drugs and Medicines,

WHITE STREET, WEISSPORT, PA.

Removal and Change of Firm!

Messrs. Rapsher & Zern

Beg leave to announce to the citizens of Weissport and surrounding neighborhood, that they lately purchased the stock and fixtures of Dr. C. W. Lentz's Drug Store, and having replenished and largely increased the stock, have removed it into the elegantly fitted-up room in the Brick Building, on White Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Fred Schmidt, where they are prepared to accommodate their friends and the public generally with Fresh and Pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of all kinds, together with a full line of all such FANCY GOODS as are usually kept in well supplied Drug Stores, comprising

Chamois, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Lamps, Chimneys, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Syringes, Nursing Bottles, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.

Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal purposes, and a large stock of choice CIGARS.

The business will be under the personal charge and superintendence of Dr. J. G. ZERN. We intend to give full satisfaction to our patrons in quality and price. Give us a call.

RAPSHER & ZERN.

may 7-y1

For Sale--Iron Property.

A Cold Blast Charcoal Iron Furnace.

With No. 1 Machinery, about 20 Dwellings, Store, Houses, &c., and 6500 acres of land with plenty of Red Hematite Ore, Limestone, 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, 50 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. BERINGER,

No. 106 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 14—w4.

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 30, 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—14.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County to examine, restate