The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

HALE, OF MAINE, GOES FOR DAKOTA'S SCALP.

The promoters of the movement for the admission of Southern Dakota as a State were greatly annoyed last Tuesday by a protest introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale, of Maine. It set forth that in 1872 the county of Yankton, one of the largest in the Territory, under an act of the Legislature sought for by the people of the county, issued bonds to the amount of $200,000 to aid the construction of the Southern Dakota Railroad. The bonds were put upon the market accompanied by representations of the leading men of the Territory as to their being sound and good, and were taken by people all over the United States. The road was built. It is the only road going into Yankton county, is running to this day, and everybody concerned is receiving the benefit of it. After paying interest for a short time the county declined to pay further, and the bondholders were thrown into the courts. They passed through all the stages of litigation in the Territory and in the United States Court were awarded judgment.

The county officers at once invoked the action of the Dakota Legislature to aid them in their repudiation, and the Legislature passed different acts operating in favor of the repudiation. Among the acts was one which repealed a previous law authorizing a levy upon the property of the county for the payment of any judgment obtained against the county. Another act enabled the County Commissioners to effect an immediate termination of their official powers by filing a resignation in the office of the County Clerk. When a mandamus was issued in favor of the creditors, the county officers at once filed their resignation and there was no board for the writ to operate upon. Mr. Hale said that, as the petitioners invested their money on the faith of Congress, they had a right now to ask Congress to see to it that the people of that Territory are not encouraged in their efforts at repudiation. He gave notice that when the bill admitting Dakota came up he would offer an amendment deferring the admission until the Territory's record is cleared. Mr. McMillan, of Minnesota declared his belief that Dakota would be able to defend her reputation from the attacks of Eastern money lenders, but no explanation was attempted.

—The Democratic State Committee met Wednesday in Harrisburg, and decided to hold the State Convention in that city on June 28th. The adoption of rules for the government of the party is to be considered in the convention, as well as nominations and platform.

WASHINGTON.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1882.

The Senate Committee investigating the Contingent Expenses of the Treasury Department have, after a protracted and very searching investigation made its report to the Senate. The testimony is largely quoted in the report showing that the discharged Custodian O. L. Pitney and his subordinates were guilty of many irregularities and small frauds on the Treasury, such as substituting one article on the vouchers for another far different from the one purchased. These cases do not aggregate very much probably, probably not above $1,000 and would not ordinarily receive any public attention, but, from the fact that Senator Sherman, who was then Secretary of the Treasury had established a Campaign Committee to advance his candidacy at Chicago, was the beneficiary of the greater part of these transactions. Pitney evidently wanted to do something for Sherman and knew from experience the feasibility of covering up stationery and other supplies needed by a campaign committee by a purchasing of ordinary supplies for the Department such as file holders, chandeliers, etc. About $600 covers this official malfeasance and the testimony conclusively proves that Pitney's superior officers were entirely ignorant of the frauds, although he and his accountant S. L. Norton, made every effort to connect them with their peculations. Among the officers of the Treasury whose names have been freely used in the public press, as being cognizant of the frauds if not countenancing them is that of the present Chief Clerk, Major Power, who comes out of the investigation without the suspicion of wrong. This officer was the one Secretary Windom intrusted with the designation of the Committee of Investigation who first reported his suspiciousness of irregularity, and Secretary Windom in his testimony being asked as to his confidence in his Chief Clerk, replied that this examination did not in the least detract from his confidence but rather strengthened it; that he found him ready and willing to give him all the assistance he could in the matter of the investigation and so far as he could see, he was most thorough in his efforts to correct any abuses.

There is a scheme on foot among a certain set of Stalwarts here to help history out a little in finding her level. One of these gentlemen told me the other day, in conversation relative to the recent letter in the New York Sun ascribing "Old Rosy," that I would see letters cropping out here and there a good deal more damaging to Garfield than that. He considered it damaging and said it was printed for that purpose. The Sun article is reported here to have come from high Stalwart sources. The effect of this upon the Republican party will not be underestimated by shrewd politicians. There is visible resentment here and this resentment is likely to widen the breach already existing. The friends of Mr. Blaine are disposed to welcome any and all diversion which is calculated to injure his enemies before the people.

Yesterday, after the application for the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Sergeant Mason, sentenced to eight years in the Auburn penitentiary, had been refused by Judge Wylie, Mr. Bigelow (Mason's counsel) asked leave to withdraw the petition without prejudice to making the application to the General Term, which request was granted by the court. The fact that Mason was at that hour (3 15 o'clock) on his way, under guard, through Baltimore to the Albany penitentiary was unknown at the court house. The prisoner's removal from this jurisdiction, of course, stops any further proceedings here. The action of the authorities in sending Mason away when it was known that the application was being made is the subject of much comment to-day about the court house, and there are some people of the opinion that it was done to defeat the prisoner's being produced if the writ had been issued. It is also stated that almost immediately after the counsel and notary left the Washington barracks yesterday, preparations were made to send the prisoner off, and the impression among the soldiers there was that he had been sent to the Washington jail at the request of the counsel. There is very little doubt but that an application for a writ will be made in New York, and Mason's release asked for. Petitions for Mason's pardon are pouring in from all sections of the country.

The President has nominated Judge Blatchford, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The nomination finds great favor here among judges and members of the Bar, who regard Judge Blatchford as a very able man, a sound and broad lawyer, and one who, as said an eminent member of the Supreme Court Bar to your correspondent this afternoon, "will add strength to the Court and particularly because of his large experience and eminence in admiralty business."

August.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Washington, March 20, 1882.

The calamity which has befallen those unfortunate people residing on the territory devastated by the overflow of the Mississippi River excites profound sympathy here, and prompt measures of relief have been adopted by the authorities. Doubtless these troubles will have the effect to secure a more favorable hearing to the large and influential delegation now here urging the improvement of that river. There have been many delegations at the Capitol on a similar errand before, but this one represents the great Mississippi River Convention held at St. Louis, and is backed by the entire valley. The amount asked for is way up in the millions. The river interests require in the aggregate about $100,000,000, but the representatives of those interests will be content with $50,000,000 which they want in five million annual instalments. There is a positiveness about these people an earnestness which comes of conviction, that excites admiration. The question of the national improvement of the Mississippi has been agitated for fifty years. It has grown in importance with the population of the valley and the power of the railroads. "It is now the only politics we have," said a member of the delegation to me. He thought the inter State commerce of minor consideration and disposed of it in a sentence. "Give us a clear route to the seaboard and the railroads make low tolls—when we are frozen up the railroads get anything they demand." And he illustrated this by figures on freights. They want the Mississippi made a great national highway, so that ocean steamers can come up as high as Cairo without obstruction. The reach and influence of this scheme is far from being either understood or appreciated. Yet, if wheat could be set down in Liverpool to-morrow five cents a bushel cheaper than it is put down there to-day, most any man might predict the happy advantages which would accrue to this country. Last year the relative cost to Liverpool via. New York and New Orleans from St. Louis was forty-six cents to sixty cents per hundred pounds in favor of the water route. The more money the cheap transportation would put into the pockets of the agriculturists of the Mississippi the more it would enrich the Eastern manufacturer of machinery, goods of all kinds and importers. As the difference would wholly come from abroad such enrichment would be the permanent wealth that flows from the natural balance of trade. It does not require an acute economist to see that anything by which we can put our products on a foreign market at a cheaper cost is for the immediate and permanent benefit of the whole people.

Some important facts concerning the manufacture of oleomargarine were brought out pending the discussion of the agricultural appropriation bill in the House. It was shown by statements procured from the Bureau of Statistics and Census Bureau, that during the six years ending June 30, 1881, the value of oleomargarine exported rose from $70,483 in 1875 to $381,546 in 1881. In 1878 the quantity exported was only 1,698,401 pounds, but in the year ending June 30, 1881, it was 26,327,679 pounds. In the year ending December 31, 1881, the quantity of butter exported was only 21,331,358 pounds, while in the preceeding year it was more than 37,000,000 pounds. The value of the butter exported was $3,250,000 less in 1881 than in 1880. On the other hand, the statistics show that the amount and value of cheese exported were greater in 1881 than in 1880. The inference is, of course, that the amount of butter exported has greatly decreased because of the remarkable growth of oleomargarine industry and the rapidly increasing amount of oleomargarine exported. The Census Bureau furnished a statement showing that in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Louisville, there were 12 factories, employing nearly 700 hands, paying $187,648 in wages, and using $4,740,941 worth of material. The capital of these factories was $1,600,000, and the value of the annual product $6,035,753. Four-fifths of the material product of these cities are credited to New York City. At home every consumer is liable to become the daily victim of those who are adulterating the people's food by an imitation so artfully made as to defy detection by any except experts, and that our market abroad for the genuine product is greatly harmed by the belief that we are palming off on consumers as a dairy product a base imitation.

This turns out to be a semi-agricultural letter but I need hardly apologize for that as these are questions in which we are all most deeply concerned. If we don't give the farmers a chance it will be pretty hard grubbing for the rest of us. The Supreme Court Judgeship is now satisfactorily settled and several other important appointments are looked for soon among which is that of Public Printer. By the way, that reminds me that I must make a tour of that immense establishment, the Government Printing Office, shortly and give some account of it, what it contains, and the way it turns out tons of public documents.

Dom Pedro.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Thursday 16th inst., the House amendment to the Senate resolution for the relief of the sufferers by the floods, increasing the amount appropriated to $150,000, was concurred in. The other amendment, which directs the use of part of the money to hire laborers to strengthen threatened levees, was rejected. Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost a leg and arm or been permanently disabled in the military or naval service. It gives them $48 per month, and provides that they shall be "paid the difference between said sums monthly from February 28th, 1877, to the time of the approval of this act." The calendar was taken up, and the first bill in order, providing for the extension of the Philadelphia Mint, was laid aside without losing its place, at Mr. Bayard's suggestion, to await action by the House. After disposing of several other bills of no general interest, Mr. Logan spoke in support of his bill to appropriate the entire income derived from the tax on whiskey to "the education of all the children living in the United States." Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Post offices, reported an amendment to the pending Postal Appropriation bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for ocean mail service in American vessels, and appropriating $2,500,000 annually for the purpose. A message was received from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in further response to the Senate resolution of December 13th last, calling for correspondence relating to Chili and Peru. The Post office Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved an amendment, partially restoring the franking privilege to members of Congress. After some debate the amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 15. Without further progress on the bill the Senate, after restoring the Tariff Commission bill to its place on the regular order, went into executive session.

In the House the controversy arising from the Speaker's reprimand of Mr. Money, on Wednesday, was resumed, and Mr. McKenna, of West Virginia, offered a resolution declaring that under the rules of the House the Speaker has no right to reprimand and censure a member except by its direction. After an explanation by the Speaker, Mr. McKenna withdrew the resolution, and the matter dropped. The consideration of the Anti-Chinese bill was resumed. Messrs. Willis, of Kentucky; Cassidy, of Nevada, and Blount, of Georgia, advocated the bill. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Page, of California, said that he would call the previous question on the bill to-day if he could get the floor. Mr. Belmont, of New York, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to "demand from Jacob R. Shipherd, of New York, copies of all correspondence between himself and any person or persons whatsoever, and all other evidence in his possession tending to show what said Shipherd did or attempted to do to enforce the claims of the Peruvian Company, or to induce the United States to enforce these claims against Peru." The Senate joint resolution looking to a claims convention with Nicaragua was agreed to. Mr. Kelley, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill, which was passed, providing that police justices and U. S. Commissioners shall have authority to issue search warrants in Customs cases.

In the Senate Friday, a resolution was reported from the Committee on Commerce authorizing our Government to accept an invitation from Holland to take part in a general colonial and export trade exposition to be held in Amsterdam next year, and appropriating $7000 for the purpose. It was placed on the calendar. The resolution recently introduced by Mr. Brown, declaring against a contraction of the currency by the withdrawal of the silver certificates, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance. Senate bills were passed to punish the advertising and selling of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia, and changing the title of our Minister to the Central American States to "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary." (Mr. Windom explained that the object of the latter bill was "merely to secure a higher grade, and this would be an advantage under existing circumstances." The Post office Appropriation bill was passed with the franking amendment, offered by Mr. Edmunds on Thursday. The amendment offered by Mr. Miller, giving $2,500,000 annually for ocean mail service was ruled out by the chair on a point of order, and was not considered. The Fortification Appropriation bill was next taken up and passed. On motion of Mr. Miller the Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish the information collected by the Bureau of Navigation, in regard to the problem of inter-oceanic communication by the Isthmus of Panama. The House bill to promote the efficiency of the life saving service was substituted for the Senate bill on the same subject and placed at the head of the calendar. The Tariff Commission bill was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Pendleton, Morrill and Beck. Mr. Pendleton thought the committees of Congress were as competent as any commission to revise the tariff. Mr. Morrill supported the proposal for a commission, and Mr. Beck replied to Mr. Morrill. Before Mr. Beck had concluded the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Page asked unanimous consent to have private business dispensed with (it being private bill day,) in order to resume consideration of the Anti Chinese bill, he promising to call the previous question this afternoon. Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, objected. Mr. Page then moved to suspend the rules, but the motion failed for want of two-thirds vote. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a House resolution of inquiry in regard to the Mississippi floods. The Secretary estimates the number of persons made destitute at 85,000, divided as follows: Missouri, 2300; Illinois, 2000; Kentucky, 800; Tennessee, 5000; Mississippi, 30,000; Arkansas, 20,000, Louisiana, 25,000, and he states that 713,000 rations have been distributed to date. The appropriation already made is sufficient to purchase 800,000 rations, and he estimates that the supply will be exhausted in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana about the 21st instant. He goes on to say: "No estimate can be made of the time during which the necessity for Congressional aid will continue. No further demands are expected from Illinois and Kentucky, but they are expected from Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. The Department has information that the necessity for subsistence will continue for a period variously estimated at from thirty to sixty days. The Department has no information from Louisiana, but it is thought that it might be placed on the same category as Mississippi." Mr. Dunnell, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill reducing internal taxation, which was ordered printed and recommitted. The House adjourned, after ordering that Saturday's session should be for general debate only on the Anti Chinese bill, Mr. Page vainly endeavoring to have included in the arrangement an agreement that the previous question should be taken this evening.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

The House was in session for debate on the Anti-Chinese bill. Messrs. Speer, of Georgia; Deuster, of Wisconsin; Guenther, of Wisconsin; Berry, of California; Brumm, of Pennsylvania, and Flower, of New York, advocated the bill. Messrs. Carpenter, of Iowa; Williams, of Wisconsin; Moore, of Tennessee, and Skinner, of New York opposed the measure.

In the Senate, Tuesday, pending a motion to take up a bill reported from the Finance Committee, Mr. Hoar called attention to the fact that the title of the bill conveyed no information of its subject. He thought there ought to be a rule of the Senate prohibiting the reporting of bills with titles which do not indicate their purport. The bill was not taken up. A resolution offered by Mr. Hoar was adopted, calling on the President for the instructions given in 1880 to the then Minister to China (Mr. Seward) concerning Chinese immigration and a modification of the existing treaties relating thereto, with the correspondence upon the subject between Mr. Seward and the State Department. Mr. Hale presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a State, "until her record is purged of the repudiation with which it is charged in the matter of the Yankton county bonds, issued in 1872, in aid of a railroad in that county, upon which interest payments have ceased." The amendments to the House bill to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service were considered, but not disposed of. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed with amendments. The Tariff Commission bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of a prompt revision of the tariff by Committees of Congress in preference to the Commission plan. Mr. Van Wyck secured the floor, when the bill was laid aside. Mr. Platt introduced a bill providing that no person shall be debarred from receiving a patent, "nor shall any patent issued since March 2, 1861, be declared invalid because of its having been first patented in a foreign country upon the invention of the same person, unless the same has been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years prior to the application." The Senate, after passing several bills of no general interest adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Murch, of Maine, rising to a privileged question, moved the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate a newspaper insinuation that "he had been improperly influenced in his Congressional action by the Washington Gas Light Company." Mr. Camp, of New York, objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The House then voted on a compromise proposition, offered by Mr. Hewitt on Monday night, making the Geneva Award bills a special order for April 11th, subject to tariff and appropriation bills and the bill referring private claims to the Court of Claims. The proposition was agreed to—yeas 163, nays 55. Mr. Page, of California, said he would call the previous question on the Chinese bill at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The bill was then considered, and advocated by Messrs. McClure, of Ohio; Bayne, of Pennsylvania; Scranton, of Pennsylvania; and opposed by Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, on the ground that it violated treaty obligations. Adjourned.

In the Senate Wednesday, Mr. Cameron presented the resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of citizens of Philadelphia on the 4th inst., concerning the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The same gentleman, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at the Bridesburg Arsenal in 1878. Bills were introduced by Mr. Anthony, to establish the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and by Mr. Cameron to appropriate $80,000 for a public building in Reading. The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving service was considered. The Tariff Commission bill was temporarily laid aside, and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and passed with several amendments. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, nearly the whole session was occupied by the discussion of the Anti-Chinese bill.

—In researches upon the petroleums of the Caucasus, M. Schutzenberger has observed that, although conducted with the utmost care, his analysis frequently showed more than one hundred per cent. of matter. A like result was obtained with two other substances. Following up the investigation, he has found that sodium and copper appear to so affect certain products as to produce the anomaly observed; while if the articles so affected are exposed for a short time to sunlight they give a normal analysis. It is suggested, as a possible explanation, that the weight of atoms may vary within certain narrow limits, and that in the case of the hydrocarbons it may be modified by the action of sodium or by light. If confirmed, M. Schutzenberger's discovery will have an important bearing upon the fundamental priciples of chemical science.

New Advertisements.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., for the year ending March 6th, A. D. 1882:

JOHN SCHWAB. DR.

To amount of duplicate		$ 425 96
" Wages for labor by paupers from Jos. Hunsicker	$ 6 00	
" Error	4 46	
Bal. due Twp., Mar. 14, 1881	135 27	
		145 13
		$ 572 08

CR.

By services rendered himself	$ 5 62	
" Clothing, rent and keeping and maintaining paupers	4 7 13	
" Exonerations of 1880	7 87	
" Exonerations of 1881	7 37	
" Commission on $110,72	20 53	
		548 22
Balannce due Township		63 86
		$ 572 08

CORNELIUS REHRIG. DR.

To amount of duplicate		$ 249 52
" Balance due Twp., March 14, 1881	$ 58 78	
" Money received of John Schwab	20 00	
		78 78
		$ 319 30

CR.

By services rendered himself	$ 6 75	
" Clothing, maintaining and keeping paupers, &c	227 32	
" Exonerations for 88	2 47	
" Exonerations for 881	2 56	
" Commission	11 93	
" Bal. charged in road acct	68 30	
		$ 319 30

Accounts of the Supervisors of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., for the year ending March 6th, A. D. 1882.

JOHN SCHWAB. DR.

To amount of duplicate		$ 765 96
" Bal. due Twp., Mar. 14 '81.		212 75
		$ 978 01

CR.

By labor and material furnished to repair roads	$ 654 66	
" Exonerations for 1880	14 21	
" Exonerations for 1 81	15 40	
" Commission on $202.16, not worked for by taxpayers in 1880	10 11	
" Commission on $14.45, not worked for by taxpayers in 18 1	9 22	
		713 60
Balance due Township		264 41
		$ 978 01

CORNELIUS REHRIG. DR.

To amount of duplicate		$ 432 95
" Contribution from Upper Towamencing Twp	$ 12 00	
" Contribution from David Beitz	8 00	
" Contribution from Nathan Snyder (R. Smith)	5 00	
" Contribution from Jonas Hartman	1 00	
" Contribution from J. Miltheim	10	
		$ 26 70
" Bal. due Township, March 14, 188		29 67
" Due bill		2 00
" Bal. in Poor account		68 30
		$ 559 60

CR.

By Labor and material furnished to repair roads	$ 524 14	
" Exonerations on duplicates in 1880 81	9 03	
" Commission on $329.10 not worked for by taxpayers in 1880 81	19 15	
" Error in settlement March 14, 1881	7 28	
		$ 559 60

RECAPITULATION.

ROAD.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP,		CR.
By Balance in Schwab's acct.		$ 264 41
	DR.	
To Bal. in Rehrig's account		70 30
Balance on hand		$ 194 11

POOR.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP,		CR.
By Bal. in Schwab's account		$ 63 56
" " " Rehrig's "		68 30
		$ 131 86
DR.		
To Dr. German	$ 22 00	
" Dr. Zern	16 00	
" Other debts estimated	50 00	
		98 00
Balance on hand		$ 33 86

Audited and approved March 18th, A. D. 1882, by

D. F. RICKERT, JOSEPH BOYER, STEPHEN SOLT, } Auditors.

March 18, 1882-w2.

The Distinguished Charm.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguished charm of Floreston Cologne.

A NEW PREMIUM!

We have just received a limited supply of a new work entitled "A Thousand Facts" with a Memorandum Calendar for 1882, which we are presenting to subscribers who pay $1.00 in advance for the Carbon Advocate. Your choice of this or "Kendall's Horse and his Diseases." Pay promptly and get the premium!

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE.

The undersigned will rent the storeroom and sell the stock, comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, &c. Cause for selling—sickness. The store is doing a good business and is one of the best situated stands in Weissport.

BERNARD VOGHT,
Mar. 25.-w3. Weissport, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, March 13th, 1882:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$75,809.26
Overdrafts	320.10
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	20,200.00
Due from approved reserve agents	13,351.68
Due from other National Banks	546.01
Due from State Banks and Bankers	766.70
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,472.26
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,425.26
Checks and other cash items	192.81
Bills of other Banks	5,076.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	215.82
Specie	7,055.00
Legal tender notes	4,000.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$216,215.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	7,850.00
Undivided profits	4,514.40
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	384.50
Individual deposits subject to check	51,150.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	148.24
Due to other National Banks	9,453.17
Due to State Banks and bankers	345.00
Total	$216,215.80

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

I, W. W Bowman, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of March, 1882.

THOS. S. BECK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemerer, R. F. Hofford and A. J. Durling, Directors. Mar. 25, 1882.

Administrators' Sale OF Valuable REAL ESTATE

BY AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of ADAM GERMAN, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises lately occupied by Isaac Ginder, in EAST PENN TOWNSHIP, Carbon County, Pa., on

On Thursday, April 13th, 1882,

at ONE o'clock P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

No 1. All that certain Messuage or Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in the Township of East Penn, in the County of Carbon, adjoining lands of Daniel Nothstein, Thomas Ruch, Reuben Harter, Tilghman Steigerwalt and others, containing

115 Acres and 84 Perches,

more or less. The Improvements thereon consist of a One-and-a-Half Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a Swiss Barn about 36 by 60 feet, and Outbuildings.

No 2. All that certain Tract or Piece of WOODLAND, situate in said Township of East Penn, Carbon County, adjoining lands of James Long, Elias Ruch, Thomas Ruch, Gideon Peter, Reuben Peter and others, containing

99 Acres and 125 Perches,

more or less.

No. 3. All that certain Tract or Piece of WOODLAND situate in East Penn Township, Carbon County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Gideon Peter, Edward Fry, Reuben Peter and others, containing

62 Acres and 48 Perches,

more or less.

—ALSO,—

Valuable Personal Property!!

Also, at the premises now occupied by Isaac Ginder, in East Penn Township, on THURSDAY, APRIL 13th, 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following, to wit: A Distillery, Hogsheads, lot of Vinegar and Barrels, Hay, Straw, Wagons, Sleigh, lot of Manure, Feed Cutter, and other articles.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

DANIEL GERMAN,
HARRIS GERMAN,
Administrators.

March 18, 1882-w3

Simon Weidenheimer's Estate.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

The Widow, the Executor, the Guardian of all the Children Under Age, and the Heirs and Legal Representatives of SIMON WEIDENHEIMER, late of the BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON, Pa., deceased, will expose to Public Sale all the REAL ESTATE of said decedent, on

Saturday, March 25th, 1882,

at TWO o'clock P., on the premises at his late Residence in the Borough of Lehighton. Parties desiring to purchase are requested to examine and see the Lands in Mahoning Township, and also the House and Lot in Parryville before the day of sale; the other Real Estate is all in Lehighton and close to his late residence and place of sale. The first property is a desirable and valuable one:

1st. His late Residence in Lehighton, being Out Lot No. 19, fronting on Bank Street and Bankway upon three sides, erected thereon is a large TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING

House and Butchering Establishment

and other Outbuildings, containing about 3-4ths of an Acre of Ground. This is one of the most valuable properties in Lehighton, an excellent location, and very desirable.

2nd. All those Two or more certain Out LOTS in the Borough of Lehighton, numbered on the plan or plot thereof

NUMBERS 15 AND 16,

situate between Bank Street and Bankway, containing about 3-4ths of an Acre each, and about 190 feet on said streets, excepting small portions sold off.

3rd. One half of LOT No. 7, in PARRYVILLE, Carbon County, Pa., containing 25 feet front and 143 feet deep, erected thereon is a TWO-STORY

Frame Dwelling House,

and other Outbuildings. Persons having a notion to buy, will examine this property before the day of sale, as the sale takes place in Lehighton.

4th. A fine TRACT OF FARMING and WOODLAND in MAHONING Twp., Carbon County, Pa., about 1-2 a mile from the Lehighton Borough line, at present farmed by Dr. N. E. Reber under Lease, about 38 Acres are in a high state of Cultivation and 18 Acres of extra choice and very valuable Woodland.

77 Acres and 12 Perches

in all. This is a rare chance to secure one of the finest tracts of land in Pennsylvania—a rare opportunity. Parties having a notion to buy this fine tract of land will look at it before the day of sale, as it will be sold in Lehighton, at the Residence of the late Simon Weidenheimer.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in six months with interest, and one-third in one year with interest. Parties who purchase will draw the rents after April 1st, 1882.

☞ Deeds will be given to the purchasers signed by the Widow and Executor, and by the Guardian of the Minor Children, and by all the Heirs who are of Age.

For further information please apply to W. M. RAPSHER, Esq., Attorney for all parties in interest.

JOSIAH RUCH,
Executor of Simon Weidenheimer, dec'd.
WILLIAM P. STOUT,
Guardian of the Minor Children.

March 10, 1882-w3

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

It beats all, WINTERMUTE is selling a

NICE INGRAIN FOR 23 CTS.

per Yard, and he has just received the most complete line of Carpets ever offered in this town, consisting of

Rag, Ingrain, Brussels and Venetian,

all grades and at prices that will really make you open your eyes and wonder.

About the 10-4 Honey Comb Quilts we mentioned last week, are sorry for you that didn't get some of them—there wasn't enough to go around at that price. But I think I can give you a much better bargain now, for I am just receiving a

Lot of Marseilles Counterpanes, which are worth $2.50, and we only want $1.50 and $1.65 for them,

and so on through the list. New Goods and New Bargains arriving almost daily, at

WINTERMUTE'S

BOTTOM PRICE STORE

***P. S.* We have some of those popular Dress Goods at that low price yet, but they are appreciated very much by the way in which they are going.**

NEW

Dry Goods & Clothing Store

Next to Durling's

AT LEHIGHTON,

Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods,

LADIES' COATS AND DOLMANS,

Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

For Men, Boys' and Children, which will be Sold

At Rock Bottom Prices!!

Call and get our Prices whether you want to buy or not.

JOSEPH JONAS.

ED. W. FEIST, Manager. jan28-tf

RUPTURE

CURED IN 30 DAYS!

By the Combined Treatment of

EXCELSIOR { RUPTURE PLASTER AND HEALING COMPOUND.

Positive evidence of wonderful cures sent on receipt of 3ct. stamp.

Feb. 11-w13 Address, F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Clocks & Spectacles.

Watches and Jewelry

D. S. BOCK

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c., which he will dispose of at Low Prices.

REPAIRING

Of every description at reasonable charges, and all work and goods warranted to be just as represented. Eight years experience. The public patronage respectfully solicited.

D. S. BOCK,
Ober's Building, Lehighton, Pa.

4-y

LADIES FURNISHING Store!

W. P. LONG

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Lehighton and vicinity, that he has just received another lot of GOODS for the Fall Trade, comprising

VELVETS, LACES, RIBBONS, NECKWEAR of every description, Zephers, Germantown and Saxony Wools, TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS of all Colors, Hamburg and Swiss Embroidery, and a variety of

FANCY GOODS,

Underwear, Hosiery and Felt Skirts.

Ladies Gossamers for $1.87 upwards.

LADIES JEWELRY

A SPECIALTY.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Ladies to call and make an inspection for themselves. No trouble to show goods, and One Price to all.

DRESS MAKING!

In connection with the above, Mrs. W. P. LONG is prepared to Make Dresses according to Latest Styles at Reasonable Prices. Dress Trimmings of all kinds on hand.

Remember the place, Two Doors above Clauss & Bro's Clothing Store, BANK St., Lehighton, Pa. Oct1-y1

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.

M. HEILMAN & CO.,

BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.,

MILLERS and Dealers in

Flour & Feed.

All Kind of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES.

We would, also, respectfully inform our citizens that we are now fully prepared to SUPPLY them with

Best of Coal

From any Mine desired at VERY

LOWEST PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO.

Jul: 25.

Rupture Plaster

Sure cure, by an outward application which will cause the broken membrane to heal and become as strong as before the accident. No one need run the fearful risk of strangulation when a certain and speedy cure can be had at a trifling cost of $5. Full treatment and valuable information sent on receipt of price by F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The above plaster was discovered a number of years ago by an old lady a resident of Ogdensburg. Reference furnished if desired. Jan. 7-6 mo.

Gold. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own homes. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who can engage fails to make money rapidly. You can devote you whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. dec16-y

AGENTS wanted, to sell Edison's Musical Telephone and Edison's Instantaneous Piano and Organ Music. Enclose stamp for catalogue and terms.

EDISON MUSIC CO., Philadelphia, Pa. dec. 24-m6.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds only $60. PIANOS $125 up. Rare Holiday Inducements Ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Inventors

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