The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

SENATOR BLAIR.

The country having been treated to the interesting recitals of Mr. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State, and Mr. Shipherd, President of the notorious Peruvian Company, have now heard from Senator Blair regarding his connection with the affairs of the concern and it looks as if the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be but little, if any wiser than they were at the outset of the investigation. What has been disclosed is sufficient to show that the State Department was employing the prestige of the United States to help along two spurious claims and that the adventurer Shipherd was no more interested in the precious Cochet claim than ex-Secretary Blaine in the notorious Laudreau job. It is even doubtful whether his own serene assurance in making statements, which have been flatly contradicted by distinguished witnesses like Mr. Evarts gives him an advantage in the championship for misstatement over Mr. Blaine in his explanation of Landreau business, for it is plain that the ex-Secretary distorted facts with a recklessness that must have made Shipherd green with envy and pale with alarm for his laurels.

Having let Mr. Blaine tell his story to suit himself the committee has been dragged back to the Shipherd side of the question by the voluntary appearance on the stand of Senator Blair, the attorney of the Peruvian Company, who made what he called an impromptu statement from manuscript. If it was hurriedly written, as he claimed it was, he must have waited to frame a romance after the style of Mr. Blaine who certainly was an adept in that sort of business. Mr. Blair tells nothing new. He does not appear to have performed any legal service for Shipherd in capacity of attorney for the Peruvian Company, and he says that all the fees he has received from that notorious corporation was paid in the Peruvian Company's script. He preferred cash for his arduous labor but never received it. In November, when he learned that there was to be an investigation by Congress Mr. Blair virtuously returned the script so that its possession might not embarass him in voting, but this act looks to the impartial observer, as if he had shrewdly come to the conclusion that it was not worth the paper it was printed on. Previous to this he had written to Shipherd in his capacity of attorney, not of Senator, to hurry his claims, send along his commissioners to Peru with money to satisfy the Chilian indemnity, to "act as though the American ships of war were on the way to the Pacific coast."

Mr. Blair's statement was very weak and on reflection he must feel humiliated. Blaine was entertaining because his intellect is vigorous and his impudence and trickery somehow tickle the fancy.

Blair is a driveler who excites pity by his very meanness, and the unenviable position in which he is placed suggests the pungent lines of Emerson:

The God who made New Hampshire
Taunted the lofty land
With little men.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson died at his home in Concord, Mass., of pneumonia at 9 o'clock Tuursday evening, 27th ult. Ralph Waldo Emerson was born in Boston May 25, 1803. He entered Harvard in 1817, and took the degree of A. B. in 1821. When at college he is said to have spent much of his time in the library, and, although not distinguished for his proficiency in the regular studies of the curriculum, he was superior to most of his classmates in his knowledge of general literature. His health failing about 1827 he spent the ensuing winter in Florida. In 1829 he was ordained at the Second Unitarian Church in Boston as colleague of Henry Ware, but he resigned his position in 1832 because he could not accept the views of the church in regard to the Lord's Supper. In December of the same year he sailed for Europe and returned to his native land in 1833. Soon afterward he commenced his career as lecturer, his discourses embracing almost every variety of topic from "Water" to "Milton" and "Human Culture." A volume of "Essays" appeared in 1841, and attracted much attention. In 1840 he became a contributor to "The Dial," the organ of the New England transcendentalists, and had editorial charge of that periodical from 1842 to 1844. A second series of the "Essays" appeared in the latter year, and a collection of his poems was published in 1846. In the following year he delivered a series of lectures before various institutes and societies in England. His "Representative Men" was published in 1850 and his "English Traits" in 1856. For many years he has resided at Concord, near Boston, where he had lead a quiet, retired, meditative life.

—The "Gazette" in a long-winded article last week, takes us to task for publishing the fact that the Assessor of Lehighton had refused to raise the rate of assessment of laborers resident in this borough from $50 to $75. The Assessor made the assessment the same as last year, viz: $50, not having been instructed by the economical County Commissioners to do otherwise, but after he had made the assessment, they sent their clerk to ask him to raise it to $75, stating that other places had assessed at that rate. We doubt whether the Assessor of Lehighton has the right to raise the rate of assessment or the Commissioners either, after it has been once fixed, until the next triennial valuation. At any rate we still claim our Assessor was right in refusing the request of the Commissioners.

—The conferees of the 21st Senatorial district met in Wilkesbarre, on the 27th ult., and elected William S. Tompkins, of Pittston, as delegate to the State Convention. They passed resolutions condemning Senator Don Cameron and favoring the action of Senator Mitchell, and instructed their delegate to act against the State ticket of Beaver, Bawle & Co., and denounced the attempt of Cameron to make the State Convention a mere machine instead of a deliberative body of the people's choice.

—The public debt statement issued Monday shows a decrease of $14,415,823.

—The conference of the Committees of Regular and Independent Republicans in Philadelphia was brought to a close late Monday night. Resolutions were adopted recommending to the State Convention on May 10, a series of "principles and methods," and "permanent rules for the holding of the State Convention and the government of the party." A resolution was also adopted declaiming "any authority to speak or act for other persons than ourselves, and simply make these suggestions as, in our opinion, essential to the promotion of harmony and unity."

—At Harrisburg Monday Judge McPherson filed an opinion in favor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the suit of the State to recover from that corporation $135 932 taxes on that Company's bonds for 1880 and 1881. The decision covers between twenty and thirty other pending cases of a similar nature.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1882.

The sensation of the week has been ex-Secretary Blaine's testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee. As was expected, he flatly contradicted many of Shipherd's most important statements, connecting him with the Landreau claim &c., and denounced him as a liar and a perjurer, and suggested that his case be taken up by the Grand Jury. The great interview which Shipherd has so elaborately described and reported dwindled to a 15-minutes conversation in Mr. Blaine's hands, and the assertion that the "wicked letter" to Hurlburt was quoted to the Secretary at that time and that he did not condemn it, was shown to be untrue. Mr. Blaine produced a letter from Senator Blair, who was present at the interview, saying that he did not hear Shipherd tell the Secretary about the bribe, and never heard that he had made such an offer until Shipherd testified before the Committee. Mr. Blaine had also asked ex-Secretary Boutwell, ex-Senator Eaton, Collector Robertson, and other prominent gentlemen about their knowledge of this offer of $250,000 in stock, and he read to the Committee their letters of denial. In an eloquent strain Mr. Blaine declared that the late President had known nothing of Shipherd and his scheme. He laid before the Committee all the correspondence between himself and Mr. Hurlburt while the latter was at Lima, and explained that the only reason he had not kicked Shipherd out of the State Department at the beginning was that he was introduced by a Senator, and apparently supported by three ex-Senators, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and other prominent men. It begins to look as though the Committee has been imposed upon from the first by a brazen fraud, and they do not feel very pleasant over it. Shipherd may not find it so smooth sailing when he returns as when he left. Mr. Blaine's testimony was given in the impetuous manner which is his characteristic. His language was emphatic, and when it became necessary for him to describe Shipherd's character, or find expressive adjectives to be applied to Shipherd's false statements the dictionary was laid under contribution, with very satisfactory results. A little passage with Mr. Belmont, at the end of the session, indicates that the ex-Secretary has a desire to examine some members of the Committee, and that he may turn the tables on Mr. Belmont before the end of his hearing.

The nearer we get to the end of this session of Congress the more accurately we can forecast its results. There are two important schemes which may be said to have fallen through, at least for the present session—the new navy and the steamship subsidy. Both met with signal reverses on Monday. The naval scheme, which was to construct six steel ships of war at a cost of $10,000,000 each, had been evolved from the futile brain of Mr. Robeson and was to be carried out by Mr. Chandler. If any more suggestive combination to spend $60,000,000 on naval construction could be mentioned I cannot think of it just now.

The following statement shows the condition of appropriation bills considered up to date: The Immediate Deficiency, a law; H. R. 3208, Fortification bill, passed both Houses, with amendments, and the Senate has asked a conference, but Speaker Keifer has not had time to appoint one upon the part of the House; H. R. 3548, Post-office Appropriation, passed both Houses, with amendments, is in conference, and will probably be reported to-day; H. R. 4222, Military Academy, passed both Houses and is now before the House Committee, with Senate amendments; H. R. 4185, Indian Department, passed both Houses, with amendments, and is in conference; H. R. 4466, Agricultural Deparment, passed both Houses, with amendments, conference asked by Senate and appointed; H. R. 5559, Army bill, passed both Houses, with amendments, and conference committee appointed by Senate.

It is whispered pretty loudly that the President and General Grant have broken over the Beale matter. When General Grant was here he was besieged by many old friends for his influence at the White House. Before he came he had already recommended various persons for minor positions. The story is that while many persons received the General's approval he laid no particular stress upon any one of them, excepting the case of General Beale. This appointment of Beale to a Cabinet position Grant made a special request. When this was done there existed a mutual understanding between the President and the ex-President that the latter should name one of the Cabinet. Grant had deferred doing this until after the Cabinet was half made up and everything but the Interior, Navy and War Departments disposed of. From Grant's silence, the President probably inferred that he had no desire to insist upon the promise extracted from him on the grass-plot at Elberon, and was somewhat taken aback when General Grant reminded him of it by suggesting the name of General Beale for the naval portfolio. AUGUR.

A Valuable Addition.

Because it is beneficial to the scalp and adds to personal beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.

—Dr. Elliott Coues' new list of the birds of North America mentions 888 species. Only about 500 were known in Audobon's time.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate Thursday, 27th ult., Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to repeal so much of the Act of February 28, 1878, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and restoring its legal tender character, as directs the purchase and coinage into standard silver dollars of not less than $2,000,000 of silver bullion per month. The bill then directs the purchase of bullion from time to time, and its coinage only when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the further coinage of such dollars is demanded for public use and convenience. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Blair offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting him leave to testify before the House Committee investigating the Peruvian business. Mr. Beck moved to take up the bill to punish the unlawful certification of checks by National bank officers. Several Republican members objected because of the absence of Mr. Bayard, a member of the Finance Committee, and the motion was lost by a tie vote—Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voting no with the Republicans, and Messrs. Ingalls and Plumb voting yes with the Democrats. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the "Anthony rule" of the Senate, which limits debate on bills not objected to prior to two o'clock, was amended so as to allow unlimited debate when a matter objected to is taken up by vote. The Chinese bill then came up, and Mr. Farley finished his speech, begun Wednesday, in its support. After further debate the bill went over. A message was received from the President in regard to the Cowboy troubles in Arizona, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A conference report on the Post office Appropriation bill was adopted.

In the House, the contested election case of Lynch vs. Chalmers, from Mississippi, was taken up, and the contestants, Messrs. Lynch and Chalmers, addressed the House in behalf of their respective claims. Each, as he finished his remarks, was applauded by the members on his political side. After a speech by Mr. Demotte, of Indiana, in support of Lynch, the matter went over until the afternoon, when the previous question will probably be called. Mr. Randall offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for the correspondence between the Comptroller of the Currency and the officers of the Second National bank of Cincinnati, in regard to the reorganization of said bank, and inquiring under what existing statutes the reorganization was authorized. A message was received from the President, and referred, in relation to the Cowboy trouble in Arizona.

In the Senate Friday, the House bill appropriating $50,000 to continue the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate, was reported and passed. The House bill to fix the time for holding the Congressional elections in West Virginia was also passed. A conference report on the Life Saving Service bill was adopted. Mr. Frye's bill reducing the fees on shipping was reported favorably. The Political Disabilities Repeal bill came up in order, the pending question being on a motion for its reference to the Judiciary Committee. After remarks by Messrs. Sherman, Beck and Edmunds, the subject went over without action. The anti-Chinese bill then came up as unfinished business, and a vote was taken on a motion to strike out the 15th section, which construes the words "Chinese laborers" to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers and also Chinese employed in mining. The section was retained—yeas 20, nays 25; Messrs. Miller, of California, Jones, of Nevada, and Chilcott and Cameron, of Wisconsin, voting with the Democrats for its retention. Various amendments offered by Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Lapham were rejected, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 32 to 15. Those voting no were Messrs. Allison, Blair, Conger, Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Lapham, McMillan, Morrill, Platt and Sherman. Messrs. Aldrich, Anthony, Ferry, McDill, Sewell, Logan, Windom, Rollins and Kellogg, opposed to the bill, were paired with Messrs. Gorman, Bayard, Saulsbury, Jackson, McPherson, Ransom, Davis, of West Virginia, Jones, of Florida, and Larmar, who were in the affirmative. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in some minor amendments. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a bill was reported for the retirement of Edward W. Hillyer, District Judge for Nevada, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported and placed on the calendar authorizing U. S. Commissioners to take testimony in contested election cases of members of the House. The consideration of the Lynch Chalmers contested case was resumed, and discussed by Messrs. Hooker, of Mississippi, Moore, of Tennessee, Tucker, of Virginia, Robeson, of New Jersey, and Carlisle, of Kentucky. Mr. Calkins then demanded the previous question, but no vote was taken, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

In the House the Chinese bill was received back from the Senate, with amendments. Mr. Page, of California, moved concurrence in the amendments, but Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, objected. Mr. Page thereupon obtained an order for the printing of the bill and amendments, and gave notice that he would ask for their consideration on Monday. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, gave notice of his intention to introduce at an early day a general railroad incorporation act. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to send a sub committee to New York to examine witnesses in regard to the Shipherd matter. The House resumed consideration of the contested case of Lynch vs. Chalmers, from Mississippi, and, the previous question having been ordered, Mr. Calkins closed the debate. His remarks were frequently and loudly applauded on the Republican side and in the galleries, which were largely occupied by colored people. The vote was then taken on the minority report of the Committee on Elections, declaring Chalmers entitled to retain his seat, and it was rejected—yeas 104, nays 125. The majority resolution declaring Lynch entitled to the seat was then adopted by a vote of 125 to 83, and Mr. Lynch was qualified and took his seat. The conference report on the Post office Appropriation bill was agreed to. It rejects the franking privilege amendment, and accepts the amendment increasing the appropriation for special mail facilities to $600,000. A conference committee was appointed on the Fortification bill. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the reorganization of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati. It was referred.

In the Senate Monday, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, made an oral report upon the President's Message in relation to the cowboy troubles in Arizona. Mr. Edmunds said he had been instructed to say that, in the opinion of the Committee, there was no necessity for further legislation, the President having ample power, under existing laws, to put down the lawlessness referred to. The bill to repeal the discrimination against the appointment of ex-Confederates in the United States Army came up in order on the calendar, and a motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee resulted in a vote of 21 to 19 for the reference. The yeas and nays, however, were ordered, and Messrs. Call and George spoke in favor of the measure, after which it went over. The bill to establish a Court of Appeals was then taken up, and Mr. Dawes, of Illinois, by whom it was introduced, spoke at length in explanation and advocacy of its provisions. The bill was then informally laid aside, and Mr. Saunders addressed the Senate in support of his bill making U. S. Marshals and Attorneys, revenue collectors and postmasters elective by the people. When he had finished, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced under the call of States. Mr. Crapo, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution designating May 9th for consideration of the bill extending the charters of national banks. After some discussion, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas 150, nays 65. Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution requesting the President to immediately open correspondence with the Government of China, "for the purpose of securing a change or abrogation of all stipulations in existing treaties which permit the immigration of Chinese to the United States, except for travel, education and foreign commerce." Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, demanded a second, and the House—yeas 62, nays 100—refused to second the demand for a suspension. A number of bills for the erection of Government buildings at various points in the West and South were passed, under suspension of the rules. On the question of passing one for a public building in Galveston no quorum voted.

In the Senate Tuesday, the Military Committee was given leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate. The Senate bill to adjust the accounts of Collector Pollock, of Philadelphia, was called up by Mr. Bayard and passed. The bill removing the disqualification of ex-Confederates for any appointments was taken up, and the pending motion to refer it to the Judiciary Committee was lost—yeas 23, nays 24. The bill then went over. Mr. Lapham introduced a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Rights of Women. The Court of Appeals bill was discussed, and Mr. Morgan had read a substitute establishing a Court of Federal Appeals, and spoke in support thereof. Various amendments were submitted and some were adopted, and the bill then went over as unfinished business until Wednesday.

In the House, Mr. Kasson moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Commission bill, and Mr. Randall moved to amend so as to provide that the debate should close on Saturday. The amendment was lost—yeas 89, nays 94. On a motion of Mr. Kasson to close debate on Thursday, the Democrats refrained from voting, leaving the House without a quorum. Mr. Kasson thereupon withdrew his motion to limit debate, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Commission bill. After speeches by Messrs. Chase, of Rhode Island, and Herbert and Hewitt, of Alabama, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, took the floor, but the Committee rose. Mr. Page, of California, moved to take from the Speaker's table the Chinese bill and concur in the Senate amendments. There being no objection the motion was carried, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill goes to the President. The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting diplomatic correspondence relating to the condition of the Jews in Russia. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

New Advertisements.

Annual Statement

OF THE

Borough of Lehighton, Penn'a.

WILLIAM MILLER, TREASURER, in Account with the Borough of Lehighton, for the Year ending April 28th, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance, as per last Report	$ 434 76
" Amount received from James P. Smith, Collector, on duplicate for 1880	149 00
" Amount received from James P. Smith, Collector, on duplicate for 1881	3201 01
" Amount received from F. Leuckel, for grass in public square	8 75
" Amount received from Circus Licenses	13 00
" Amount received from Stocker's Pavement	10 00
	$3816 45

EXPENDITURES.

For Work on the Highways, &c.

John Miller	75
Nathan Hontz	6 75
A. W. Horn	75
L. F. Kleppinger	5 25
Clauss & Bro., account of R. Bartholomew	17 0
William Horn	10 00
Moses Rehrig	1 75
W. Wert	4 80
Fred. E. Miller	11 75
J. A. Hom	32 37
Elizabeth Moyer	60
Henry Beckendorf	35 87
Mary Dreher	10 21
P. Werteman	1 00
H. A. Beltz	4 50
L. J. Heist	8 75
Charles German	4 50
John Laubacher	2 75
Mrs. L. Rupert	18 09
Charles Weinland	2 00
Moses Rehrig	3 50
R. Fenstermacher	29 50
Stephen Spengler	1 50
David Weiss	5 00
David Weiss	1 00
Catharine Kemerer	2 00
Aaron Krum	3 50
Wilson Hontz	4 50
Nathan Hontz	17 00
Ed. Krum	7 50
Fred. E. Miller	4 50
Charles Rehr	3 00
Catharine Esch, on account of R. Bartholomew	39 9
David Ebbert	11 38
John Kucon	4 00
D. H. Long	10 62
John T. Buss	3 00
Jacob Walter	75
W. Wert	2 45
Daniel Rex	2 00
Levi Weiss	7 75
David Mantz	33 50
David Kemerer	1 50
William Waterbor	9 00
H. Wagner	14 75
William Horn	2 00
R. Bartholomew	4 25
D. H. Long	13 12
R. Fenstermacher	4 00
D. Mantz	17 00
Mrs L. Rupert	4 00
R. Bartholomew	3 00
Daniel Rex	2 00
Lewis Walk	14 00
Al. Nothstein	3 50
H. Spoonheimer	3 0
William Newhard	1 80
Elwin Drumbore	5 25
John Erwin	2 50
Aaron Haupt	4 50
A. Bartholomhw	6 00
Aaron Haupt	11 50
Charles Brocata	1 20
Jacob Heberling	1 00
George Derhamer	1 75
Charles Fronheiser	2 00
George Derhamer	2 62
Aaron Krum	3 50
Albert Reichard	3 50
E. H. Snyder	15 00
J. A. Hom	1 75
John Miller	4 00
John Sheckler	2 00
R. Bartholomew	20 00
Mary Dreher	3 00
John Knees	2 50
Henry Wert	2 00
John Miller	3 00
George Derhamer	1 75
L. F. Kleppinger	50
Mrs L. Rupert	2 50
Mary Dreher	11 00
Levi Weiss	2 00
F. Brinkman	16 88
R. Bartholomew	5 00
R. Bartholomew	25 00
J. L. Gable	2 50
William Horn	4 25
Mary Dreher	5 00
John Miller	5 00
Levi Weiss	1 00
Wash. Schoch	4 00
H. Beckendorf	2 63
H. Beckendorf	1 75
H. Beckendorf	1 75
Fred. Miller	14 00
R. Bartholomew	2 40
Fred. Miller	15 25
Owen Kiess	3 50
David Mantz	4 00
Charles Frosblich	1 50
Charles Trainer	1 75
W. H. Bachman	1 80
W. Koons	50
P. Wertman	75
W. Sewell, on account of Robert Bartholomew	11 79
Daniel Wert	2 40
Levi Bartholomew	1 50
Z. H. Long	15 00
George Derhamer	4 35
D. Wert	50
William Miller	3 00
	$ 786 53

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. P. Long, auditing accounts of 1880 and 1881	6 00
H. V. Morthimer, printing	22 00
E. F. Hofford, stakes	4 00
William Miller, paying State tax on loans	43 06
E. A. Bauer, interest on bonds to July 3d, in full	28 00
John Rinker, blacksmith work	1 50
D. H. Strauss, interest on bonds to July 9	56 00
W. M. Rapsher, solicitors fee	25 00
W. M. Rapsher, paying costs for raising Frederiel judgment	3 50
Thos J. Lentz, mason work	7 75
Michael Foust, mason helper	4 75
D. H. Kistler, interest on bonds to August 2nd	28 00
David Ebbert, manure for Square	10 71
David Mantz, interest on bond to May 4	16 00
David Mantz, interest on bond to April 7	39 25
David Mantz, interest on bond to August 1st	50 00
David Mantz, interest on bond to August 1st	56 00
David Mantz, interest on bond to August 1st	112 00
J. Strausberger, flagging	4 80
Jos. Gombert, mason work	35 00
Charles Seifert, interest on bond to Sept. 7	67 20
Henry Mertz, flagging	7 00
Z. H. Hom, hauling	27 10
1st National Bank of Lehighton payment of Bond No 36, in full	500 00
1st National Bank of Lehighton, interest on above bond	16 50
Leah Boyer, interest on bond to September 14, in full	28 00
P. J. Kistler, interest on bond to October 8, in full	22 20
J. L. Gabel, lumber, &c	28 47
John Rinker, blacksmith work	4 00
F. Brinkman, interest on bond to Dec. 28, less $5.40 State tax	75 60
William Miller, paying State tax on loans	33 09
P. J. Kistler, interest on bond to Feb. 15 less State tax	6 60
Chas. Leinberger, police	5 00
Wm Warner, police	5 00
Wm. Miller, salary as Treasurer to April 1882	40 00
Joseph Zahn police	5 00
Lot. Rehrig, bridge posts	2 10
D. D. Kistler, interest on bond to April 10, 1882	19 15
D. D. Kistler, payment of Bond No. 35	500 00
P. J. Kistler, payment of Wm. Romig Bond No. 30	400 00
P. J. Kistler, balance of interest on bond	1 10
W. Seiwell, stones	18 75
C. Greenawalt, manure for Square	3 46
L. S. Jacoby, surveying	16 00
W. M. Rapsher, salary as Secretary	40 00
Cash in Treasury	616 70
	$3,816 45

RECAPITULATION.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness, viz:		
E. A. Bauer	$ 500 00	
D. H. Strauss	1000 00	
F. Brinkman	1350 00	
David Mantz	700 00	
Charles Seifert	1200 00	
Henry Boyer	500 00	
David Mantz	300 00	
David Mantz	4000 00	
		$ 9550 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 616 70	
Due on duplicate for 1881	32 61	
F. P. Semmel and J. W. Raudenbush, balance on note for balance on duplicate for 1875 with interest	116 84	
		$ 766 15
Liabilities in excess of Assets, April 28, 1882		$ 8783 85
Liabilities in excess of Assets, April 15, 1881		10256 07
Decrease		$ 1472 22

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

DR.

To Balance due on duplicate for 1880	$ 149 00
" Amount of duplicate for 1881	3410 83
" Amount of supplement	43 39
	$ 3603 22

CR.

By Amount paid Wm. Miller, Treasurer, on duplicate for 1880	$ 149 00
" Amount paid Wm. Miller, Treasurer, on duplicate for 1881	3201 00
" Exonerations	50 43
" Commission, 5 per cent	170 18
	$ 3603 22
Balance due	32 61

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.

W. P. LONG, F. M. VANLIEW, F. P. LENTZ. } Auditors.

May 6, 1882.-w3

Statement of Receipts & Expenditures

OF THE

Borough of Weissport, Pa.,

For Year ending April 1, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

To cash in Treasury at last report	$ 67 89	
Commission on duplicate for 1880	12 52	
		$ 55 28
Duplicate for 1881	$ 258 32	
Exoneration	7 33	
		220 '3
		$ 206 21

EXPENSES.

Auditing	$ 4 00
Henry Trapp, lumber	98
H. V. Morthimer printing	10 00
H. H. Everitt, lumber	25 84
H. H. Everitt, room rent and light	3 60
Henry Boyer services	3 00
Samuel Welsh, Chief of Police	12 00
Jos. B. Seidel, salary and stationery	10 60
Chas. MacDaniel, work on street	2 50
H. H. Everitt, do do	9 25
Reinhard Voght, do do	2 00
John Graver, do do	1 10
Samuel Welsh, do do	2 0
Henry Trapp, do do	8 40
Sol. Yeakle, do do	1 25
Yeakel & Albright, do do	9 25
H. H. Everitt, cost	3 50
Samuel Miller, work on gutter	2 50
Nathan Kresge, do do	3 10
H. H. Everitt, work on gutter and lockup	12 25
Henry Trapp, work on gutter and square	7 50
F. Yundt, work on gutter & square	5 40
Samuel Miller, work on gutter and square	3 60
J. B. Seidel, salary, &c	15 50
John Arner, Treasurer	2 00
George Miller, lumber	1 05
Jacob Strausberger, work	75
Val Seiwartz, picture frames	2 75
Nathan Kresge, police services	12 50
P. J. Kistler, store bill	4 02
	$ 209 28
Bal. in Treasury, less Commisson	165 93

Bounty Statement for 1881.

To Cash in Treasury and uncollected as per last statement less Commission		$ 925 06
Commission on duplicate for the year 1878	$ 44 66	
Commission on duplicate for the year 1879	44 33	
Commission on duplicate for the year 1880	49 33	
		$ 138 38
		$ 786 68
To duplicate for 1881	$ 1013 29	
Exonerations	69 90	
		943 30
		$ 1729 98

EXPENDITURES.

By Robert Anthony, Treasurer, on judgment in favor of Franklin Township	$ 659 00
Balance in Treasury and uncollected, less Commission	$ 1070 97

INDEBTEDNESS.

To bilance due on judgment at last statement	$ 4404 74	
Interest to April 1, 1882	264 28	
		$ 4669 02
Paid Robert Anthony	659 00	
Interest to April 1, 1882	1 50	
Error on interest for 1879	17 16	
		$ 692 75
		$ 3976 27
Balance as above stated less Commission		1070 98
		$ 2905 29

POOR ACCOUNT.

HENRY TRAPP, Overseer of the Poor and Treasurer.

DR.

To duplicate for 1881	$ 19 22
Received on account of Wm. Leed	43 50
	$ 142 72

CR.

Credit as per receipts	$ 128 17
Balance in Treasury and uncollected less Commission & exonerations	$ 14 55

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

P. J. KISTLER, CHAS. NUSHAUM, JOHN ARNER, Jr. } Auditors.

May 6, 1882-w2.

LAND! A. A. THOMAS, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. Practices before the United States (Retired) Land Office. Contested cases, private land claims, mining, pre-emption and homestead cases prosecuted before the Department of the Interior and Supreme Court; and all classes of claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to town-site cases. Land warrants, homestead floats, and all kinds of land scrip bought and sold. may6-cor.

NEW GOODS! NEW BARGAINS

Good Goods! Extra Bargains!

IN DRESS GOODS and BROCATEL SILKS!
Dress Ginghams - 10 cents, worth 12½ and 15 cents.
Cottonades - - - - - 19 cents, worth 25 cents.
Men's Percale Laundried Shirts, with 2 Collars, for 75 cents, worth $1.25 everywhere. **Men's Scarfs for 35c.**, worth 50c. Some sizes in **Janvin's Black Kid Gloves at 35c.** A nice line of **Black Silk Chenille and Bugle Fringes** at two-thirds their usual price. **PRINTS** at 4½, 5, 6, 7 and 8c. **Bleached and Unbleached Muslin from 5c.** per yard upward. My line of

Carpets, Matting and Oil Cloths

is complete and the **Prices are Low as the Lowest**; remember I have all grades from the Cheapest to the Best. And now a word about the

BLACK CASHMERES!

This line of Goods I take especial interest in, and I will **challenge and defy anyone** to excel me in this line either in **Price** or **Quality**. I know they are **Excelled any Nowhere.**

I am receiving almost daily New Goods, and my aim and object is to give the most and best goods for the cash money, and will not be UNDERSOLD. ☞ Remember at

WINTERMUTE'S

BOTTOM PRICE STORE

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.

July 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 & girls to work for us right in their own localities. 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 your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. decl0-y

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

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Use Lawrence & Martin's TOLU ROCK AND RYE.

For COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, PNEUMONIA, CONSUMPTION, Diseases of THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

BALSAM OF TOLU Has always been one of the most important weapons wielded by the MEDICAL FACULTY against the encroachments of SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, Affections of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS, but it has never been so advantageously compounded as in the TOLU, ROCK and RYE. Its soothing Balsamic properties afford a diffusive stimulant and tonic to build up the system after the cough has been relieved. Quart size bottles, Price $1.00.

CAUTION! Do not be deceived by dealers who try to palm off Rock and Rye MEDICATED and other Simple Syrups as ONLY in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which bears our Private Die, Trade Mark and Signature on every bottle, which permits it to be sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

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JOSEPH JONAS,

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Including all the Choicest Styles of the Season. We can show you a line of

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Cashmeres, Henrietta Cloth, Trimming Plaids and Dress Goods of every Description.

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