The Carbon Advocate.

A. V. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts, will meet at Harrisburg in the Opera House, on Wednesday, June 28th. 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor; a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs; a candidate for Congress at Large; and to consider rules for the future government of the Democratic party of the State.

J. K. BOGERT, Chairman.

ASTOUNDING EXTRAVAGANCE!

A Washington special to the New York SUN says the rush for special legislation in the present Congress, of which Secor Robeson is fitly the leader in the House of Representatives, exceeds all former experience. Nothing approaching in magnitude the proposed spoliation of the Treasury has been heretofore known, or even suggested as possible.

By a close computation, made by officers of the House, it appears that 5,664 bills and 185 joint resolutions have been introduced, involving an outlay of $643,811,036, without counting the allowances that may be made in 1,190 pension bills!

These appalling figures seem to make no impression on the majority. They have initiated a carnival of prodigality and of plunder which throws the reveries of Grantism into the shade, and they mean, if it be possible, to make it end in a wild debauch of appropriations.

A surplus of one hundred and fifty millions invites the Ring, the jobbers, the corruptionists, and the universal lobby to a feast, at which each of them struggles for the first place and for the tidbits, and to which all go with keen appetites for whatever can be got.

Exclusive of these direct grabs and steals, many of which will be kept back for the confusion of the closing days of the session, when, by concerted management and the previous question, they may be driven through with railroad speed, there are other schemes which aggregate enormous sums. The lapsed grants to railroad corporations, allowing them the equities, foot up over two hundred and ten millions of dollars, at the minimum price of the land,

The Judiciary Committee of the House has these land grants under consideration, and from all the signs, outside and inside, the question is likely to remain in that unsettled state for this session, and perhaps for this Congress. Corporations which claim a territory covering an area as large as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with their six millions of population, are unwilling to surrender such an empire without a desperate struggle. They have employed conspicuous counsel and other persuasive influences, which poor settlers and struggling industry cannot do. Corporations have the ear of this Congress, and they intend to be felt in legislation before its career closes in ignominy.

But there are sharp eyes watching these big jobs, and the votes that will be given upon them, to make up a record for the the fall elections. Candidates for re-election will do well not to forget this notice.

ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.

The assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary, on the evening of the 6th inst., has caused the greatest excitement. They were stabbed in Phœnix Park, Dublin, shortly after seven o'clock. They had been engaged in official business at Dublin Castle and after dinner went out for a stroll. They were walking half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge when a car drove up containing four men. The men jumped down from the car attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both many times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The ground bore evidence of a desperate effort to evade the assassins. It was covered with blood and Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of gore. The bodies were covered with wounds and as soon as discovered were removed to Stevens' Hospital. The London "Observer's" dispatch from Dublin gives the following particulars of the murder: "A boy states that while bird-nesting in Phœnix Park Saturday afternoon he saw, about two hundred yards from him and close to the road, a group of men who appeared to him to be wrestling. He thought they were roughs and paid no particular attention to them. He then saw two of the men fall and four others jump into a car and drive rapidly toward Chapel Izael. He is unable to give a description of their appearance. The Park was crowded in many places at the time of the tragedy. Many persons were sitting or walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found, but heard nothing of the affair. Police paraded the park shortly after the occurrence and fruitlessly searched every hole and corner for the murderers. Mr. Burke was found with his throat cut almost from ear to ear and his hands bore marks indicating that he had had a fierce and lengthened encounter. One of the wounds of Lord Frederick Cavendish was a dagger thrust which penetrated his right lung and his left arm was smashed to pulp. Many of the wounds on both bodies were such as must have been immediately fatal. The persons who found the bodies were detained by the police. Earl Spencer, to whom the news was first broken by Colonel Caulfield, was terribly shocked. It is stated that he intends to resign immediately.

A number of suspicious persons have been arrested, but the dastardly perpetrators of the deed, so far, seem to have avoided detection. Assassination will not help the cause of Ireland nor tend to right her wrongs! The foul deed was committed at a time when Ireland's prospects looked brighter than they had in years. The harsh coercive measures of Mr. Forster, Lord Frederick's predecessor, had been abandoned, and the latter went to fill his place really as the messenger of peace and good-will, and his untimely and barbarous taking off at this time, is all the more to be deplored. We are glad that the Land Leagues of the United States have been so prompt to express their horror and detestation of the foul crime, and to take measures looking to the capture of the assassins who, not alone took human life, but aimed a blow at the cause of Irish freedom, from which it will take a very long time to recover.

—The argument upon the bill of exceptions in Guiteau's case was begun before the General Term of the Criminal Court, Washington, D. C., Tuesday. Chief Justice Cartter, and Justices MacArthur, Hagner and James were on the bench. The prisoner was not in court. Charles H. Reed appeared as sole counsel for Guiteau. The points made in his brief were these: No inquest was held upon the body of Mr. Garfield by any Coroner or other officer in the District of Columbia; the criminal court that tried the case did not have jurisdiction; the evidence is undisputed that the death occurred in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and it is the law, beyond question, that where the mortal wound is given in one county and the victim dies in another county, the person inflicting the wound cannot be tried in either for murder, unless there is some statute to authorize it, and in this case there is none. The case was not concluded when we went to press.

—The Geneva Award is to be called up in Congress again, but as the House of Representatives and the Senate disagree as to whom the money shall go, and there is no chance for a compromise, it is hardly possible that the $15 000,000 which England paid for damages done to our commerce by rebel privateers fitted out in British ports will ever leave the Treasury. Indeed, there are a good many who believe that the money is not now in the Treasury, but that it has been squandered by Republican administrations in paying election expenses in the past.

—A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States Monday afternoon in the case of Sergeant John A. Mason, petitioner, upon application for a writ of habeas corpus. The Court decided that the Court-martial had full jurisdiction to try Mason for the offence charged; that its proceedings were all within its proper jurisdiction, and that the sentence pronounced was not in excess of its power. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is, therefore, denied and the rule to show cause discharged.

—It announced on good authority that Gen. Grant and his sons have recently lost heavily by their speculations. There was a time when the Grant family made money fast. Piloted by sagacious operators in stocks, everything that they touched turned to gold. They attributed their success to their own sagacity, and went in strongly and boldly on their own judgment, and now, in a depleted exchequer, they see the folly of their ways.

—American diplomats abroad are surprisingly weak, if a recent story coming from Ireland be true, for it is gravely announced that an American consul had visited Mr. Brophy, an American suspect imprisoned in Ireland, and offered him $200 if he would leave the country for the sake of peace and quietness. Mr. Brophy refused the terms and demanded unconditional release.

—A petition has been presented to Chancellor Runyun, of New Jersey, by a number of stockholders of the Central R. R. of N. J., asking for an order for holding an election for directors. This begins the election proceedings anew, but there is no change as yet indicated in the status of the two parties that are contending for control of the company. The Chancellor will hear the argument on the petition to-day (Saturday.)

—It seems to be an unprecedented season. Ice in the region about North Carolina, and damage to early vegetables, and heavy snow storms and nipping frosts in many localities which should have nothing but vernal mildness in May, are not cheering things to contemplate at a time when we expect the warm breath of glorious springtime and the fragrance of early flowers.

—Harrisburg PATRIOT: "The temperature is very low nowadays when Washington has not a prospective duel to talk about. Colonel Ingersoll will give the lie direct to the wrong man some day, and then he will be given an opportunity of making a personal investigation of the question he is so fond of discussing."

—The Chicago TIMES announces that Blaine is preparing to settle down. This is good news and we hope it is true. The country has already had too much of Blaine.

—Cameron believes nothing "succeeds like success," and cry of Wolfe, Wolfe, didn't scare him for a cent. See proceedings of convention on 3rd page.

—President Arthur's receptions are conducted on a scale of grandeur that promise to eclipse even the georgeous affairs of the days of Grant.

—Col. Bob Ingersoll makes money maligning Biblical celebrities, and more by whitewashing the characters of some modern public men.

—The Mahone party has virtually collapsed, and Mahone is now a very small frog in a very big puddle. His race was brief indeed!

—Immigrants are coming to this country in droves. About 70,000 were landed at New York last month.

—The Democrats in Maryland are having a squabble, and the Republicans are jubilant in consequence.

—President Arthur having signed the Chinese bill, it is now a law.

Eighty-five Dollars Lost.

"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, "and after he had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever."

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1882.

The star route cases came on for trial before Judge Wylie this afternoon in the Criminal Court. All the defendants were present except John W. Dorsey, who did not answer when called. Mr. Bliss said that Dorsey's counsel, Col. Ingersoll, has assured him that his client would be present when wanted and had told him (Bliss) to give himself no uneasiness on the subject. Mr. Bliss charged Col. Ingersoll with perpetrating a trick, and that gentleman retorted with the offensive phrase, "You are a liar." Judge Wylie reprimanded both gentlemen, and said that if counsel made stipulations outside of Court they vested in their personal honor, and the Court could not enforce them. Mr. Merrick called the Court's attention to the fact that Col. Ingersoll had made substantially the same pledge with regard to Dorsey in open Court. The coarse conduct of some of the counsel for the defense in the star-route cases is tending strongly to turn public sentiment against the indicted persons. It is a matter of surprise that Judge Wylie has permitted such a display of ruffianism, and if he had sent Mr. Ingersoll to jail to-day for calling one of the opposing counsel a liar he would have done what any judge with a proper idea of his own dignity and respect due the tribunal over which he was presiding ought to have done. The culpable leniency of Judge Wylie towards Mr. Ingersoll was made the more marked from the fact that only an hour before he had sent a poor ignorant man to jail for ten days simply for clapping his hands in the court room.

This has been comparatively a quiet week in society and yet some notable dinners and evening parties have been given. Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, Esq., who for four years has been First Secretary of the British Legation here, and several times has acted in the absence of the Minister as Charge d'Affairs, has brought his bride (recently Miss Lamson, of New York), here and many entertainments have been given in their honor. The handsomest of these occurred at the British Legation on Wednesday evening, when the Minister and Miss West gave a dancing party to which guests were asked to meet Mr. and Mrs. Drummond. Quite a notable company were assembled and the dressing was very beautiful. Of course, the Diplomatic Corps was largely represented and many of our officials and their families attended.

Since the advent of S. P. Rounds in the Government Printing Office, that institution has undergone a partial overhauling and it is to undergo a good deal more. Mr. Rounds tells me there are now at work there about twenty-two hundred persons, male and female. Nearly every one of these expects to hold his or her place, and there are apparently twenty for each place on the outside clamoring to come in. In other words, there are about 10,000 printers applying for 1,000 "sits," and twice and three times the proportion asking for the removal of those who are in and the appointments for themselves. Mr. Rounds, after having been bedeviled on all sides for place, has concluded that the system of civil service reform, suggested by Pensions Commissioner Dudley, is the best for his office. He will gradually work off his surplus help from contiguous States and reduce his force to a quota among the States giving each State its fair share.

President Arthur's first general card reception occurred on Tuesday night at the Executive Mansion. More than 800 cards of invitation were sent out to members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the Army and Navy and to a few personal friends of the President. The crowd at the Mansion was so great that at 10 p. m., many present had not had an opportunity to reach the President, who received his guests in the blue room. All the representatives of the Army and Navy were in full dress uniform, and a majority of the members of the Diplomatic Corps appeared in the court dress uniforms of their respective countries. There was the usual beautiful display of floral decorations in the lower rooms, and the Marine Band, stationed in the main corridor, enlivened the reception, which did not close until a late hour, with music appropriate for the occasion.

General Green B. Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is a candidate for a seat in the Senate to succeed Judge Davis. Illinois could not send a better man, a more ardent patriot, or a more earnest Republican. As Commissioner of Internal Revenue he has been diligent, indefatigable, able and upright, and I would be pleased to see him in Judge Davis' shoes though big they be.

AUGUST.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1882.

If the intention of those who stand behind the Shipherd investigation was to kill off Blaine as a Republican leader and a possible Presidential candidate they are not making extraordinary headway. Nobody appreciates this better than Mr. Blaine himself. Nobody is more surprised and amused at the tactics of his enemies than Mr. Blaine. If they had conceived the idea of preserving the Plumed Knight in the minds of the people of the country it would have been difficult to suggest a more successful method than the one adopted from the hour of Gen. Garfield's death. When Garfield died Blaine felt himself overwhelmed, crushed by circumstances. To all appearances his political career ended in Garfield's grave. Undoubtedly Mr. Blaine really thought so. A more dejected and broken man—one who gave every indication of being heartsick of the world and its ruined hopes and disappointments—could have scarcely been found last October. Those who saw him daily and caught his half sad, half abstracted smile and nod, always felt like saying, "Poor Blaine! He's dead and wonders what he is left on top of earth for." The Blaine of to-day is quite a different man. In the committee room the other day he seemed ten years younger. His blue eyes were full of fiery snap, there was a healthy glow in his usually pale cheeks, while his manner was round and robust as of old. It was an extraordinary occasion, but it gave him the opportunity to pose before the country to his own honor and glory and he knew it, and he was eager to take advantage of it—too eager, in the opinion of many.

I have seen him on the street often of late, and he looks the same old Blaine. His step seems to have suddenly regained its elasticity. His eloquent tongue and forefinger are attune once more and he uses both as he talks with the volubility as of yore. The man who walks with Blaine never talks. Where Blaine is one of two Blaine is doing the talking, while the other is the glad listener. I have seen Blaine with the late President Garfield often and cannot now remember ever having seen them in any other relation. The soulful magnetism of Blaine seemed to charm the cultured Garfield as it charms and holds everybody else. His whole body appeared to possess the secret power of subjection when he willed and to hold his victim the willing slave of a cunning tongue. How far Garfield might be thus moulded into Blaine men may differ in opinion, but those who knew Garfield well can have no doubts. The enemies of Blaine, and his bitterest enemies are of his own political faith, accepted every act of the late President's which pleased them as Garfield's own, and every act of his administration which displeased them they charged to Blaine's domination. Without being an especial admirer of the late President, this much I have said of his peculiarities and of the situation concerning him from a totally disinterested standpoint. As to the scene between Blaine and Belmont in the committee room it is not claimed that either did themselves much credit. Yet Blaine seems most to blame for he is an older and more experienced man and should have had greater dignity and self-control. There is no doubt that he was peculiarly sensitive on the point pressed by Mr. Belmont, and there is some reason to believe that the latter correctly interpreted the dispatch which was the subject of inquiry.

The big whiskey men from every one of the large cities have been here to use their influence with the Senators of their respective States in favor of the bill to extend indefinitely the time in which whiskey can remain in bond. They have made so much impression that they claim a majority of the Senate in favor of passing the bill as it came from the House. As has been shown very conclusively, the effect of the measure would be to reduce so much the revenue of the Government as to produce serious embarrassment. The Finance Committee will report an amendment extending the time in which whiskey can remain in bond one year, and perhaps longer. If the amendment is voted down and the bill passes as it came from the House, it is quite sure to be vetoed by the President. The letter of Secretary Folger in opposition to this extension of time is conclusive and ought to settle the matter. The proposition to reduce the tax from 90 to 50 cents per gallon was set down upon early in the session. It would have reduced the revenues about $69,000,000 per annum without benefitting anybody but a few distillers, and the present proposition is almost as bad as it gives power to accumulate in unlimited quantities one of the great staples of the country; it proposes insufficient security for the final payment of the tax; it renders uncertain the national revenue upon distilled spirits, and enables private citizens to suspend collection of an important tax for an indefinite period.

DOM PEDRO.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate Thursday, 4th inst., Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the preservation of the woods and forests of the National domain adjacent to the sources of the navigable rivers and their affluents. It provides for a commission of army officers to investigate and report upon a plan recently recommended by the Forestry Congress in Cincinnati. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Voorhees' resolution for an investigation of the allegation that corrupt influences have been used in connection with the bill relating to distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, now before the Finance Committee, was then taken up, and, after some debate, indefinitely postponed, Mr. Windom giving notice that he would offer as an independent proposition an amendment for an investigation "as to whether any money has been raised by contribution or otherwise from parties in interest to secure the defeat or passage of the bill, and if so, for what uses it has been expended." The bill repealing the disqualification for army service of ex-Confederates who left the army or navy to join the rebellion was referred to the Judiciary Committee—yeas 29, nays 28, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, voting with the Republicans. The Chair announced the signature of the Chinese bill, and it went to the President. The Court of Appeals bill was considered.

In the House, Mr. Kasson stated that he expected general debate on the Tariff Commission bill to close Thursday—with the exception of speeches to be made by members of the Ways and Means Committee who have not yet spoken—and he hoped for a vote on the bill, beyond question, on Saturday. The House then went into Committee on the Tariff Commission bill, and it was advocated by Messrs. Chandler, of Massachusetts; Godshalk, of Pennsylvania; Finely, of Florida; and Briggs, of New Hampshire. Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri; Cabell, of Virginia; McLane, of Maryland; and Morrison, of Illinois, opposed the bill.

In the Senate Friday, the French Spoliation Claims bill was reported with amendments. Mr. Windom offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the bill relating to distilled spirits in special bonded warehouses. The resolution was adopted. Business on the calendar was then considered. The bill to pay $2000 to the sufferers by the explosion at the Bridesburg Arsenal in 1875 was objected to by Mr. Ingalls, and went over. The Court of Appeals bill was considered, but not acted upon.

In the House, the discussion of the Tariff Commission bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Randall and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, spoke in support of the bill, and Messrs. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, and Tucker, of Virginia, opposed it. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, closed the general debate in favor of the measure. Mr. Randall then offered an amendment providing that the Commission shall consist of two Senators, two Representatives and four civilians. Mr. McLane, of Maryland, gave notice of a resolution to recommit the bill with instructions to the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing all internal revenue taxes except those on liquors and tobacco, reducing the taxes on those products, and also reducing all duties on imports to a maximum revenue standard. The Committee then rose, and a recess was taken until evening, when private pension bills were considered.

In the House on Saturday, the Tariff Commission bill was passed finally as it came from the Ways and Means Committee, all amendments offered in the House being rejected. The vote on its passage was 151 yeas to 83 nays. Thirty Democrats voted for the bill, among them Messrs. Randall, Curtin, Ermentrout, Klotz, Mutchler, Mosgrove, and Wise, of Pennsylvania. Five Republicans, Messrs. Cutts, Updegraff, and Farwell, of Iowa, and Dunnel and Washburn, of Minnesota, voted in the negative. The bill as passed provides for a Commission of nine civilians, who are to make their final report not later than the first Monday in December next. The provision in the Senate bill requiring the Commission to gather information on which to base a revision of the internal revenue laws is omitted from the bill as passed by the House, and the bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence in this amendment.

In the Senate Monday, resolutions were submitted from the Legislature of Illinois declaring it the duty of the Government to demand the speedy trial or release of American citizens in Irish jail. Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, introduced a bill authorizing the President to nominate Fitz John Porter to the position of Colonel on the retired list of U. S. army, that being the position held by him at the time of his dismissal from the service. The bill was referred to the Military Commission. Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating $300,000 for an extension of the White House. A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan to expedite the business of the Supreme Court. The House Tariff Commission bill was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Bayard suggested speedy action upon it, but Mr. Edmunds objected, and it went to the calendar. The Court of Appeals bill was considered, pending which the Senate went into executive session.

In the House Mr. Kasson offered a resolution authorizing the Ways and Means Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and to meet in Washington on the second Tuesday of November next, for the preparation of revenue bills. The resolution was referred. Under the call of States, 57 bills and resolutions were introduced. Among them were bills, by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, appropriating $150,000 for another Arctic expedition; by Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, for the relief of Fitz John Porter (similar to that introduced by Mr. Sewell in the Senate); and by Mr. Gibson, "to prevent the evasion of existing customs duties on sugar." The bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture was discussed, and the debate was continued in evening session, but no action was taken.

In the Senate Tuesday the House Tariff Commission bill was passed—yeas 35, nays 19; six Democrats voting in the affirmative and two Republicans on the negative side. A bill was passed for the punishment of depredators on timber lands in Indian reservations. The Court of Appeals bill was discussed, and went over without action.

In the House the bill enlarging the powers and duties of the Agricultural Department was considered; various amendments were adopted, and the previous question was ordered.

In the Senate Wednesday, the bill establishing an assay office at Deadwood, Dakota, was passed. Mr. George, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the investigation and settlement of claims against the United States. Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would ask consideration of the Japanese Indemdity bill in the morning hour Thursday. Mr. Vest urged early action on the Eads Interoceanic Railway bill, and Mr. Plumb urged the claims of the Five Per Cent. bill. The Court of Appeals was resumed. After discussion Mr. Morgan entered a motion to recommit with instructions, and the bill then went over, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, saying he would press it to a final vote Thursday. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the bill enlarging the powers and duties of the Agricultural Department was passed—172 to 7. It provides that the Department of Agriculture shall be an executive department, under the supervision and control of a Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be an experienced and practical agriculturist, and that the bureau of that department shall be "of agricultural products: of animal industries, of lands and of statistics." A conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was adopted. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered and passed. Mr. Flower, of New York, offered a resolution which was referred, authorizing the President to call an International Conference to fix on and recommend for universal adoption a common meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and the regulation of time throughout the world. Mr. Reed, of Maine, called up the special order, the Geneva Award bill, and explained its provisions. Mr. Humphrey, of Wisconsin, also advocated the bill, after which it went over until Thursday, when Mr. Reed will try to get a vote upon it. Adjourned.

New Advertisements.

Annual Statement

OF THE

LEHIGHTON POOR DISTRICT

WENDELL SCHWARTZ, Treasurer of the Lehighton Poor Board, in account with the Lehighton Poor District, for the Year ending April 30th, 1882.

DR.

To Amount received from James P. Smith, Collector	$643 77
" Amount received of Jos. Obert, note in full with interest	75 17
" Amount received from H. Hiskey, for support of child	14 00
" Balance due, as per Last Year's Report	228 53
	$959 47

CR.

For Maintenance of the Borough Poor	349 39
M. V. Mortimer, advertising statement, &c.	14 35
T. S. Beck, relief orders, books, etc.	7 9
Lavina Summit, for Hiskey child	18 00
James Holenbach, plowing Poor House lot	1 00
Mrs. M. Miller, whitewashing Poor House	75
G. W. Bower, M. D., professional services	6 25
	60
Mary Roberts, 2 fares to Slatington,	
Fred. Leuekel, rent to April 1, 1882,	120 00
Wm. M. Rapsher, professional services to April 1st	10 00
Dr. W. A. Dechant, professional services to April 1st	13 00
To the Directors of the Poor of Lehigh county, for 47 4-7 weeks' board, at $2 50 per week, for P. Snyder	118 93
W. Schwartz, expenses to Lehigh county Poor House, visiting P. Snyder	5 00
W. Schwartz, costs in Jos. S. Webb suit	20 96
J. P. Smith, making Tax Duplicate for 1881	4 00
Peter Heim, attending lock-up and salary as Poor Director	45 00
Jos. Zahn, services a constable	80
H. A. Belta, relief orders, etc.	5 60
W. Schwartz, salary as Overseer	50 00
W. Schwartz, per centage paying out $788 82 at 2 per cent.	15 77
Auditors fees	6 00
	$8 0 39
By error in Statement of 1878	100 00
Balance due Poor Board	49 08
	$ 959 47
Balance due	$ 49 08

We find upon examination of the book and evidence submitted that the $196.85 charged against W. Schwartz, as having been received from Wm. Waterbor during the year of 1877 and 1878 is in part an error, W. Schwartz being charged with $110.00 of this amount in Auditors' Statement for the year ending 1877, should only have been charged with $96.85, therefore we credit him as above.

J. P. SMITH, Collector, in account with Lehighton Poor District, for the year ending March 30th, 1882.

DR.

Amount of duplicate	$ 904 72	
Amount of supplement	10 30	
		$ 915 02

CR.

By Exonerations	$ 8 06	
" Commission 5 per cent.	45 34	
" Am't paid W. Schwartz, Treasurer	643 77	
" Balance due Poor District	217 85	
		$ 915 02
Balance due		$ 217 85

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

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

May 13, 1882.-w3.

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 Kinds 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 23.

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 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 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

The American Antiquarian

AND

ORIENTAL JOURNAL!!

Published by JAMESON & MORSE, Chicago, Ill. $3 per year. Edited by STEPHEN D. PEET, devoted to Classical, Oriental European and American Archæology. Illustrated.

This Journal gives information on discoveries and explorations in all lands, and is very valuable to those who are following Antiquarian subjects as well as to the common reader. apr8 tf

CHAS. M. SWEENY & SON

Announce to their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have Removed from Levan's Building into the

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