The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

STATE TICKETS.

Democratic.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison, of Phila.
Lieut. Governor—Chauncy F. Black, of York county.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county.
Supreme Judge—Silas M. Clark, of Indiana county.
Congressman-at-Large—Mortimer E. Elliott of Tioga county.

Independent Republican.

Governor—John Stewart, of Franklin co.
Lieut. Governor—Levi Duff, of Allegheny county.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—George W. Merrick, of Tioga county.
Supreme Judge—George Junkin, of Phila.
Congressman at Large—Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia.

Republican.

Governor—Jas. A. Beaver, of Centre county.
Lieut. Governor—Wm. T. Davies, of Bradford county.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—John M. Greer, of Butler county.
Supreme Judge—Wm. H. Rawle, of Phila.
Congressman at Large—Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster county.

Prohibition.

Governor—Dr. A. C. Pettit, of Lawrence county.
Lieut. Governor—Alban Williams, of Chester county.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—Ezra Grossman, of McKean county.
Supreme Judge—S. P. Chase, of Susquehanna county.
Congressman at Large—Newton, Pierce, of Philadelphia.

Greenback.

Governor—Thos. Armstrong, of Allegheny county.
Lieut. Governor—T. V. Powderly, of Scranton.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. Lowry Dewoody, of Venango county.
Supreme Judge—J. A. Cake, of Northumberland.
Congressman at Large—Robert K. Tomlinson, of Bucks county.

Editorial Mention.

THE State election in Maine was held Monday. The returns indicate a large vote and considerable Republican gains, pointing to the election of Robie, the Republican candidate for Governor, by about 7000 to 9000 plurality. It is estimated that the Legislature will be largely Republican in both branches.

OUR townsman E. H. Snyder, the lower end nominee of the Democratic party for the State Legislature, is one of our successful business men, and will, no doubt, poll the full strength of the party in November next. He is an honest man, and will fairly represent the people if elected to the Assembly.

THE Wilkesbarre RECORD insists that the "division in the Republican party on the State ticket, and opposition to the election of Mr. Scranton, as Congressman from this district, are entirely justifiable, and spring from a laudable desire to preserve the party from the encroachments of bad and designing persons for impure purposes."

AT the opening of the morning session of the XI District Congressional Conference on Friday, 8th inst., Hon. John B. Storm, of Monroe county, was nominated on the 67th ballot. Mr. Storm is well and widely known in the district. He served four years as Representative in Congress, from 1870 to 1874 and made a very creditable member.

THE Republican Convention of Schuylkill county, met Tuesday in Pottsville, and made the following nominations: For President Judge, C. L. Pershing, present incumbent; Congressman, Chas. N. Brumm, present incumbent; Sheriff, Peter H. McCabe, present incumbent; Director of the Poor, S. R. Russell; Jury Commissioner, T. C. Griffiths.

HENRY H. FAXON is a Massachusetts advocate of total abstinence, and he is peculiar in being willing to spend money for the cause. Whenever he deems the time auspicious, he buys a page of advertising space in the Boston HERALD, and fills it with whatever he desires to say to the public. He has in that way just published the record of every State legislator on the liquor question.

THE jury in the Star Route cases Monday rendered a verdict of guilty as to Miner and Rerdell, and not guilty as to Turner and Peck. As to the other defendents—Brady, the two Dorseys and Vaile—they reported themselves unable to agree. On an objection by Mr. Merrick that Peck had not been arraigned, his name was omitted from the report of the jury. Counsel for Miner and Rerdell gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

THE Republicans of Lehigh on Saturday made nominations as follows: For Congress, subject to the decision of the conference, J. S. Biery; for State Senator, David McKenna, of Slatington; for Assembly, James A. Weaver, of Coplay, Frank P. Mickley, of North White Hall, and James L. Marsteller, of Allentown; for Jury Commissioner, Levi S. Lichtenwallner, of Lower Macungie. Mr. Biery named as his conferees Messrs. A. J. Zellner, R. Clay Hammersly, Robert McAllister, J. B. Deshler and E. S. Shimer.

GEO. W. ESSER, of Mauch Chunk, was in town Wednesday evening, and dropped in to see us. Mr. Esser is the present Prothonotary of the county, and the nominee of the Democracy for a second term. His re-nomination by the Convention last week was the most sensible thing that body accomplished. During his present term Mr. Esser has performed his duty most satisfactorily, not alone to his Democratic friends, but to the entire people, and his re-election to a second term is, we think, a foregone conclusion, as he will certainly receive the full vote of his party and in addition thereto a very respectable complimentary vote from his Republican friends. And so mote it be!

SPEAKING of the brilliant and successful night assault upon the fortified camp of Arabi Pash, at Tel-el Kerbi, on the night of the 12-13th instant the N. Y. SUN says. "After all deductions on the score of Egyptian poltroonery are made from the honor won by the English in this engagement, the fact remains that the capture in a night assault of a line of earthworks some five miles in length, defended by a force which, both in point of numbers and weight of metal, was nearly twice as great as the attacking body, reflects high credit on the commander who planned and on the men who executed the movement. It was indisputably a brilliant feat of arms. About the fighting qualities of the British soldier no doubt indeed has ever been entertained in any quarter, but in Egypt, as in other campaigns, the difficulty has been to provide them with food to fight upon. It will be the fault of the transport service if the victory of the Tel-el-Kebir is only turned to imperfect account by a compulsory halt for supplies on the part of the troops ordered to push on to Zagazig and thence to Cairo.

THE report of the Department of Agriculture for September says, regarding the wheat crop: "The result of the spring wheat harvest is in close accordance with the indications of the August report. The quality is good and the yield above an average. The general condition of winter and spring wheat, when harvested, is represented by 100, an average rarely attained. The aggregate of winter wheat, as indicated by the September returns, is about three hundred and eighty million bushels, spring wheat about one hundred and forty millions, or five hundred and twenty million in all." The Missouri crops this year will aggregate 240 000,000 bushels of corn and 46 000 000 bushels of wheat, valued at $230,000 000.

—Last month's business was the heaviest ever done on the Lehigh Valley railroad.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1882.

The many people in Washington who make their living in government employ, are, as a rule, considerably torn up in mind. They are hopeful of a continuation of the Republican party in power, yet very anxious about results. Their interest in politics is at the highest pitch. When they pick up a newspaper they invariably read the political news before looking at anything else. Here and there will be found a clerk who believes that New York, if Folger is nominated Governor, will be lost to the Democrats. There is always an unsettled condition of things in the departments just before election times. Many of them have houses which they are paying for in installments. Very few of them have any money ahead. As a rule, they always keep pace with their salaries. The men with families are many of them behindhand to the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

The Jay Hubbell machine is grinding out political assessments in the Executive departments with renewed vigor since the decision of the Attorney General and the complaisant letter of Secretary Folger. The war upon political assessments from the outside stimulates the industry of picking departmental pockets. The more it is insisted that it is your money or your head the more it frightens the government employe. Perhaps the Jay Hubbell machine understood this when it encouraged the opposition of George William Curtis and the abuse of the newspapers. At any rate it was the way to get money, for the clerks are shelling out in good style and murmuring a good deal as they do it. The words "voluntary contribution" are not pleasant to the ear. I met a Treasury clerk a few days ago on his way to Republican headquarters to pay, in his language, his "political blackmail." He shut one eye and significantly said that his "right as an American citizen to contribute his two per cent. cannot be infringed." We went down to Republican headquarters, where a young man, surrounded by campaign literature and two or three clerks, gave him a receipt for $10. It was the only money the clerk had saved during the year, he said, and he had been lying awake nights recently for fear Brewster's decision or Folger's letter would cut him off from the privilege of contributing it voluntarily to "the cause."

The criminal court was again crowded yesterday to hear the Attorney General's closing remarks in the star route trial, and at the conclusion of which ensued the scene of the day if not the whole trial, and one which has few, if any, parallels in the judicial history of the country. The jurors were again on their feet and about to leave the box, and many of the audience were preparing to leave the court-room, when Judge Wylie stated that he wished to devote a moment to another matter. The significant tone in which he said this warned the spectators that something important was to follow, and instantly there was a dead silence. "Several of the members of this jury," he continued calmly, "have come to me with information that they have been approached with propositions most manifestly of a corrupt kind. The first intimation I had of this kind was several weeks ago. Several more (interrupting himself), I cannot call them intimations, they are square and direct information given to me privately for the purpose of asking me what they (the jurors) should do. My advice was to say nothing about it. The court did not want to interrupt the progress of the arguments of the case by any such side question as this. But I advised them to be careful. This thing has grown (becoming more and more indignant as he proceeded), and within the last twenty-four hours it seems that these wolves, which have been around this jury have become fiercer, more determined." Judge Wylie's remarks, which were delivered with great earnestness and in an indignant tone, created a profound sensation, and the foreman of the jury, Mr. William Dickson, rose and said that after the disposition of this case he would lay the whole matter before his honor. Counsel for the defense jumped up and said they wanted an investigation.

Last night there was much talk about town in reference to the sensation at the court house, and numerous rumors were afloat as to the number of the jurors who had been approached and by whom the approaches were made. There was nothing, however, tangible learned. The defendants declined to say anything on the subject, and the attorneys were equally reticent. It is said, however, that should the jury convict it will, under the circumstances, be a comparatively easy matter to secure a new trial, and that this is simply a shrewed trick of the defendants to prolong their case.

AUGUST.

Our Colorado Letter.

Special Correspondence.
GEORGETOWN, COL., Sept. 9, 1882.

In the very heart of the mountains, fifty-two miles from Denver, by the Colorado Central narrow-guage railroad, winding a tortuous course through the famous Clear Creek Canon, is the mining city of Georgetown, one of the oldest in the State. Passing through the canon which takes its name from the creek along which the track has been laid, is almost like going into an immense cave. Its towering peaks and overhanging rocks are high above you on either side, sometimes shooting straight up with walls as perpendicular as those of a cavern and almost shutting out the light of day. To stand on the rear platform of the train affords a grand sight, and to see the panting little iron horse twisting around in the crevices of the rocks, as it were, often apparently turning around to come back at you, is a most novel and exhilarating railroad experience. Between Denver and Georgetown we pass Golden City, which is quite a town, and Idaho Springs, one of the healthiest places in all Colorado. At Black Hawk, just at the terminus of the canon, the road branches off to Central City, another of the old mining towns and the home of Secretary of the Interior Teller, who has just paid it a visit. Tourists usually come this way and then cross the mountain through Virginia Canon to Idaho Springs by team, thence again taking the train to Georgetown.

Both Central City and Georgetown are thriving business towns of perhaps 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants. "Central" is the most substantial looking of the two, having a better class of buildings in the business section. But it is an oddly-located city, being built on the side of two mountains, or in a narrow gulch-like depression at their conjunction, its one principal street winding down the ravine a distance of two miles or more. Here Mr. Teller, before he was either Secretary or Senator, made his ample fortune, and here he still has large interests and is held in high esteem. His enterprise and sagacity were largly instrumental in making the place what it is and in securing railway facilities for it. As President of the Central National Bank he is credited with having substantially aided the poor miners in getting a ready market for their ores. Senator Hill also has smelting works here but of late years he has taken his most extensive interests to Denver. Still more than Central, Georgetown is in appearance and characteristics unlike any city of 5,000 inhabitants to be found anywhere east of Colorado. Yet the very contrast gives it a charm, and one walks through its streets looking with strange interest upon its plain, unique structures and peculiar location. Here, as at Central, the mountains and hillsides on every hand are honey-combed with "prospecting holes," tunnels and mining shafts. The ore found here is almost exclusively silver, with a considerable commingling of iron pyrites, lead and zinc.

It would naturally be supposed that mining localities as old as these were well nigh exhausted, but they are not. There are, it is true, no big strikes like those of Leadville or the Gunnison country, but from the old mines still being worked there is a steady yield of ore and even now a new mine is occasionally found. I went into the tunnel of the "Terrible" mine, three miles up the mountain from here, which has been one of the largest in this whole section. Its owners spent a fortune in developing it before a dollar of return was realized. But about five years ago it began to pay largely and since then thousands of tons of ore have been taken out of it, assaying from $200 to $800 per ton. Yet all around this mine and in fact everywhere here may be seen played out and abandoned claims which have never paid for the labor bestowed upon them. And this is the history of every mining camp. There is no telling where a vein or lode may be "struck" without a trial, and many become discouraged and give up too soon, while others by bad judgment and bad management exhaust their means without achieving success. It is a good deal like buying lottery tickets. One man fails utterly after tedious efforts and another finds "paying dirt" from the very grass roots. Thousands of dollars are sunk by Eastern companies and individuals in holes which they have never seen and which never yield a penny; yet for all this the precious metal is here in every hand, all over these miles and miles of mountains, and in such quantities that the supply will not be exhausted in a thousand years. Whenever a good strike is made, prospectors flock to the spot in thousands and turn up the dirt for hundreds of yards around. An old operator pointed out a spot sixteen miles below Georgetown where a "pocket" of gold was discovered several years ago, "and" said he, "in less than a week three thousand men were at work within calling distance."

It is stated that no geologist ever yet found a valuable mine—the humble prospector being always to the front—and even then owing much to accident. With his burro laden with a little bacon and flour, perhaps a little coffee and sugar, a frying-pan and a coffee pot, and with his pick and shovel, this hard working pioneer traverses the length and breadth of the mineral region, undergoing many and great hardships, often facing danger, often, indeed lying his bones on some desolate hill side or in some lonely canon; and then—only to think of it—one in five hundred finds a fortune! We hear of late years that mining has become as regular and legitimate an occupation as manufacturing; and it is undoubtedly true that method and system have been largely introduced, and that the strong owners of paying mines and successful smelting-works may rightly claim that they are engaged in sober industrial pursuits; but with the great bulk of modern Argonauts from our poor, sanguine pick-user and burro-driver to the capitalist, who, without the slightest real knowledge of what he is doing, "takes a player" in Wall street, it is as certain as the sun rises and sets that the gambling and not the commercial instinct predominate. They tell of a bank over in Leadville, where I am going in about two weeks, with a capital of $50,000, which had deposits ranging from $700 000 to $800,000, and which made $43,000 net profits in nine months. Yet they say banking is slow business because one has the chance of going out and making a $50,000 strike in mining, in a week, or a day. DON PEDRO.

—Next week agricultural fairs will begin to boom all over the State.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.
NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1882.

A CHANGE.

Monday's storm of rain was one, the like of which New Yorkers have not seen for many years. For six hours the water came down in torrents and work on new buildings and street improvements was entirely suspended. Steamboats and steamships were behind time, sailing vessels remained at anchor in the harbor, afraid to venture out, cellars filled and had to be pumped out, shoppers stayed at home, the Rotunda of Castle Garden was filled with 3000 immigrants, tourists arrived in droves from seaside and hillside resorts, and about the only happy people on Manhatten Island were the hackmen, the umbrella venders and the hotel keepers. Perhaps the street cleaning contractors were happy, too. The rain saved them a great many hundred dollars.

EQUIPPED FOR WAR.

We have now a Salvation Navy as well as a Salvation Army; and if the commissary department is only well managed, we may look for a vigorous campaign during the coming season. The Commander of the Navy is Admiral Tug a disciple as well as a name-sake of "Tug" Wilson. He proposes to knock Satan out in three rounds provided some heartless Brooklyn house-maid does not wash the Navy out with the garden-hose. The Flag ship is the "Alleluja;" and from her gun deck will be 'eard many a stirring battle 'ymn to hafflight the souls and paralyze the 'ears of the unregenerate who 'ave not yet learned 'ow to brave the Wicked One and to asperate the Haitches. 'Ere is a sample verse of one of the 'ymns:

"Come all sinners, young and hold,
With 'earts one cast in hevening's mould,
Hand join hour Christian navy hold
On board the "'Allelujah!"
We're bound to hempty hearth hof sin,
Hold Satan 'imself will soon cave in,
Come 'elp the 'auds that sure to win
On board the "'Allelujah!"

A DEAR MEAL.

The hotel and restaurant keepers at Sheep-heads Bay, one of our near-by summer resorts, are not remarkable for liberality. In fact they are somewhat grasping. They charge heavy prices for very ordinary food and, place certain restrictions upon their guests that render it difficult to make a two dollar bill go much further at Sheeps-head Bay than a fifty cent piece at Hoboken or any other sea-port town within gunshot distance of New York. A few days ago, one of these sharks gave a new exhibition of professional meanness. A half-starved waiter served, to order, a dish of liver and bacon, worth six cents but charged on the bill of fare at 50 cents. The customer did not make his appearance, the dish became cold and the hungry waiter fortified himself with it. He told the head waiter what he had done and the proprietor of the place was summoned. He was $31 in debt to the waiter, and here was a chance to pay the debt without the expenditure of a cent. "Give me a receipt for your arrears of wages" said he "and I will say nothing about the theft." The hungry waiter offered to pay the schedule price for the liver and bacon, but his offer was declined. He was arrested and the sapient Judge, who is himself a restaurant keeper of the Sheeps-head-Bay-Brand, sent the poor fellow to jail for 29 days. Two days ago he was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

FRENCH'S HOTEL.

This reminds me that French's Hotel, the first established hotel on the European plan established in this country (outside of New Orleans) is still closed. The furniture and pictures are now being sold at very low prices. The beautiful mirror that has for 34 years adorned the wall of the office has been knocked down for one thirtieth of what it cost. Up to a few years ago it was the largest looking glass ever imported into the United States and one of the largest in the world. Col. French paid $3000 for it. It is more than probably that French's Hotel will never be opened again. The good old Colonel's sons should have remembered the ancient saying: If birds in their little nests don't agree, they are apt to fall out. The application of this precept would have been worth $200,000 to them.

AMUSEMENTS.

There was an excellent turn out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Monday night, notwithstanding the miserable weather. The attraction was Mme Theo, a universal favorite in Paris among those who delight in Opera-Bouffes. This was the young actress's first appearance in this country. She made her debut in Offenbach's "Madame l'Orchidue," a bright and entertaining work, both as to music and dialogue. As she had played it more than 200 times at the Bouffes Parisiens, she was perfectly at ease before a less critical audience, and gave unbounded delight. She is prettier than any of her predecessors here in the same line of dramatic work, but is not so well equipped in the matter of voice as either Aimee or Marie. Her Marietta however was very good.—Clara Morris, on the same night opened a short engagement at the Grand Opera House with "Miss Moulton" her most powerful impersonation. She was warmly welcomed back to the scene of her many triumphs.—"Jane Eyre is on the boards at the Park Theatre, with Maggie Mitchell in the title role." Monday night was a poor night for theatre goers but Maggie was well received by quite a fair audience. ***

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting my wife LOUISA LOUCHNER, as I will pay no debts contracted by her after this date, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.
LEWIS LOUCHNER,
East Penn, Carbon county, Pa.
Sept. 16, 1882.-w3*

PACKERTON HOTEL.
Midway between Mauch Chunk & Lehighton
LEOPOLD MEYER, PROPRIETOR,
Packerton, Penn'a.
This well known hotel is admirably refitted, and has the best accommodations for permanent and transient boarders. Excellent tables and the very best liquors. Also fine stables attached. Sept. 16-y1.

The Stands & Other Privileges
Of the Fair Grounds will be disposed of to the highest and best bidders at the public sale, to be held on the Fair Grounds, at TWO o'clock p. m., on
Saturday, Sept. 23rd, 1882,
at which time and place all persons interested are invited to attend.
ELWIN BAUER, Secretary.

An Explanation.
The delicate, flowery and lasting fragrance of Floreston Cologne explain why it is such a favorite with the ladies.

STOCK MARKETS.

Closing prices of De Haven & Townsend, Bankers, No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Stocks bought and sold either for cash or on margin.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1882.

	bid	asked
U S 3's, 1881, Ext	101¼	102
U S Currency 6's	133	
US Ext. 5's, 1881, new,	101⅛	
U S 4½, new	113⅞	114
U S 4's	120¾	121
Pennsylvania R R	64	64½
Philadelphia & Reading R R	32⅝	34
Lehigh Valley R R	67	67½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co	45¼	45
United N J R R & Canal Co	192	195
Northern Central R R Co	56	56½
Hestonville Pass. R R Co	15	17
Buff. Pittsburg & West. R R Co	22⅜	22½
Central Transportation Co	34⅝	75
Northern Pacific Com	53⅝	53¾
" " Pref'd	99⅝	99¾
North Pennsylvania R R	63½	64
Philadelphia & Erie R R	20	20½
Silver, (Trades)	99½	99¾

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. aug. 1-6-1y.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address inclosing 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDELF, 12 Barclay S., N. Y. mar. 25-y1.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y. mar. 25-y1.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, mar.25.y1 42 Cedar St. New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate!
At a Public Sale to be held at the public house of the late J. A. Hom, deceased, in the borough of Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa., on
Friday, October 13th, 1882,
at 12 o'clock M., the following Valuable Real Estate of the late J. A. Hom will be offered for sale:

No. 1.—A lot or piece of ground situated in the Borough of Lehighton, bounded and described as follows: It being lot No. 150, bounded on the north by lot No. 149 on the east by Pumpkin alley, on the south by lot No. 1 on the west by Pine street, containing in front on said Pine street 66 feet and containing of that width at right angles to Pumpkin alley 189 feet and 9 inches. The improvements thereon are a TWO-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME HOUSE 20x30 feet with kitchen attached 12x16 feet, and all other necessary outbuildings.

No. 2.—Two town lots Nos. 151 and 152 situate in the Borough of Lehighton, bounded on the north by lot No. 153, on the east by Pumpkin alley, on the south by Cedar alley, and on the west by Pine street, containing each on said Pine street 66 feet front, and containing on that side at right angles to Pumpkin alley 189 feet and 9 inches.

No. 3.—Four town lots Nos. 187, 188, 189 and 190, bounded on the east by Northampton street, on the north by lot No. 191, on the west by Pumpkin alley, and on the south by half of lot No. 187. The lot No. 187 containing 33 feet front on Northampton street, and 189 feet 9 inches deep. The three other lots containing 66 feet front on Northampton street, and 189 feet 9 inches deep.

No. 4.—Lot No 44 containing in front on Lehigh street 48 feet and 189 feet 9 inches deep, and lot No. 45 containing on Lehigh street 84 feet front and 96 feet deep, more or less. The improvements thereon are a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE one-and-a-story high, 26 feet front and 14 feet deep with kitchen attached 8x10 feet.

No. 5.—A lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Bank street, in the Borough of Lehighton, containing about one acre, with a one and a half story House 22x24 feet, Ice House 14x14 feet, and a Slaughter House 20x30 feet, and a Frame Shed 4x55 feet, with side shed 13x58 feet attached, with a Reihl & Bro scale in, and a never failing well near the shed.

No. 6.—A tract or piece of Wood Land situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon county, adjoining lands of Nathan Remaly, Jacob Shirer and others, containing 41 acres and 41 perches, strict measure.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale by Z. H. C. HOM,
Executor for J. A. Hom, deceased.
Sept. 9 1882.—4t.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S
Academy for Young Men & Boys,
MEDIA, PENN.,
12 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
SCHOOL YEAR OPENS SEPT. 12.
Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Thirteen experienced teachers, all men and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering Course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated Circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard University Graduate), Media, Penna. sept. 2-4t.

A SELECT
English and Classical School
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
At Slatington, Penna.
This School will open in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, at Slatington, Pa., on
Monday, September 4, 1882.
Thorough instruction in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French. Lessons on the Piano a specialty.
Miss MILLIE R. MEYERS, Principal.
For Circulars, address Rev. R. F. MEYERS, Supt.
August 5, 1882-m3

E. I. J. PAETZEL,
DEALER IN
Hats and Caps,
Umbrellas,
Satchels,
Trunks,
Gloves,
&c., &c.,
39 Market Square,
MAUCH CHUNK, Penn'a.
May 20, 1882.

To Whom it May Concern.
Notice is hereby given, that my wife Sarah Miller, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. All person are forbid harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. HENRY MILLER,
Lehighton, Pa., Sept. 1, 1882-w3*

BUY ALL YOUR
GOODS
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 25.

SOLDIERS now suffering from wounds or disease of any kind caused by military service are entitled to Pension. Widows, minor children, dependent mothers or fathers of soldiers who died from the effects of their service are also entitled. Many invalid pensioners are entitled to an INCREASE. Careful assistance given in DELAYED or REJECTED CLAIMS, as many can be allowed with but little more evidence. Complete instructions with references sent on application. CHAS & GEO. A. KING, Attorney at Law, 916 F. St., Washington, D. C. july 1, 1882.

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