The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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 Crossman, 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 total debt, less cash in the Treasury October 1st, was $1,614,120,223, a decrease during September of $14,805,948.

OUR local politics are down to "hard-pan"—crimination and recrimination is the order of the day with the leading organs of the two parties.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has written a letter advising the Republicans in New York State not to vote for the nominees of the Saratoga Convention.

SECRETARY FOLGER has sent in his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Governor of New York. He fears the party would be ruined should he decline to run. Pity the poor party!

THE State election in Georgia was held Wednesday. The election of Alexander H. Stephens for Governor was conceded by all parties, and the returns indicate that his majority is nearly 40,000 in a very light vote.

THE State Committee of the Anti-Monopoly League of New York met Tuesday in Albany, and, with only two or three dissenting votes, adopted an address to the people, recommending them to vote for the entire Democratic State ticket.

IN four years Controller Pattison's vigilance made it possible for the city of Philadelphia to reduce its city debt from $73,615,361.70 to $68,629,403.72. In the same time the tax rate has been reduced from $2.35 to $1.85. These are figures which do not lie. They show what Mr. Pattison has done, and are a fair indication of what he will do if elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

IN the U. S. Court at Utica, N. Y., Monday afternoon, Judges Wallace and Cox refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in Sergeant Mason's case. The Court held that they were precluded by the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, given at the October term of 1881, from determining any question in the case except the power of the Judge Advocate General to reverse a court martial's decision. The Court held that a Judge Advocate General was simply an advisory official of the War Department, and that Congress never intended to give him power to reverse the findings of a court martial.

IN a speech delivered in Lock Haven, September 12th, by Mortimer F. Elliott, democratic candidate for congressman-at-large, he said, "The democratic party has declared in its platform that it is in favor of protecting American industries, and I say it from my heart—and by this I expect to stand—that I am in favor of such a tariff as will effect the employer and employee. As a Pennsylvanian I am in favor of protecting Pennsylvania's industries, not for the benefit of the manufacturer alone, but for the benefit of the laborer as well and the people in general. I don't want Simon Cameron to say, and he can not truthfully say, that one man on the democratic ticket is anxious to protecting the industries of the state. These are my convictions; I have always expressed them and expect to retain them.

A WASHINGTON correspondent to the New York "Sun," thus sums up the present political outlook: Nothing is more frequently heard at the capital now than the expression by veterans in politics and public life, in both of the great parties, of the belief that "a general break up" in parties is near at hand. So intolerable have become the abuses in the public service, so corrupting the practices of public life, and so unbearable the burdens consequent thereto, that few indeed, so far as can be ascertained, outside of the circle of those who profit immediately by the present state of things, appear to be disturbed in the least. In general it is safe to say, it is a most welcome prospect. A Republican who officiated at the birth of the party as a conspicuous Clay Whig said: "Disintegration is a rapid process. The impending overthrow of the Republicans in a number of the great States and the probable loss by them of Congress, so far from transferring the reins of Government to the Democrats for a term of years, will be to them the prelude of the new departure."

A PHILADELPHIAN gives his estimate of the political outlook in the State as follows: Senator Don Cameron has been in Philadelphia during the past week conferring with Stalwart Chairman Cooper about the Beaver campaign. He found the machine in a dangerous condition, but hopes to pull through by the use of a mint of money. Cooper told him that everything was progressing satisfactorily Cooper's figures to elect Beaver by 50,000 plurality, on the basis that the Independents will poll only 35,000 votes, and that the Greenback-Labor candidate will get 80,000, fully six-eighths of which will come from Pattison, Democrat. The Independents, who are making a thorough canvass, claim anywhere from 100,000 to 150,000, and put the Labor vote at about 20,000, and the Democrats will not listen to anything less than 30,000 plurality for Pattison. Their figures are nearer right. The labor ticket in 1878, during the greenback craze, polled 80,000, but since then has settled at about 20,000. If Stewart polls 100,000 votes which he doubtless will do, the Democrats can afford to lose 60,000 and still beat Beaver by 10,000. It is difficult to see how Beaver can possibly pull through The latest plan of Chairman Cooper is to send men all through the State to tell the Democrats secretly that Pattison is a mere toy, and is opposed to the Irish. These emissaries are making considerable headway. Pattison has not taken the stump yet, but will make several speeches in different parts of the State soon.

Our Colorado Letter.

Special Correspondence.

LEADVILLE, COL., Sept. 30, 1882.

The "short cut" over the mountains from Georgetown to Leadville is a rough, laborious journey fraught with no incidents of special interest, though we cross the main range of mountains two or three times, I am told. But here we are in Leadville, that great centre of big strikes and "carbonates," which nearly turned the heads of the whole country a few years ago, and which is still the largest mining camp on the continent. Mining camps, in the nature of things, grow to towns and cities, as boys grow to men; but as there are some humans whom we declare to be not men, but overgrown boys, so seems Leadville not a city, or a town, or a village, but an overgrown mining camp. It has taken on the airs of a city, of course, and during the last few years things have solidified, as it were, so that in the character of buildings and the kind of growth manifested there is more of the appearance of a place that had come to stay; yet in its general characteristics, its surroundings, and the uniqueness of its construction, the rough mining camp still appears to view. Let the reader picture to himself a valley or gulch through which runs a stream, its banks rent and torn into distressing unshapeliness by the gulch mines of former days. Close around are hills once wholly, but now partially, covered with trees, which, having been burned into leafless, sometimes branchless, stems, furnish surroundings positively weird in their desolation. Around at a greater distance rise lofty mountains high above the town, which is mostly built along four principal streets and composed of every variety of material from logs to plain boards, adobe, stone, etc. Outside of these are mines and smelting works, smelting works and mines, log cabins and stumps and stumps and log cabins "ad infinitum." This, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, is the outward description of the great city of Leadville.

In spite of the advance of "civilization" here, the many improvements and growth of the place, the large amount of business done and the fortunes made, there is still a state of crudeness everywhere. The sidewalks are not all on the same level, each man having built that in front of his store at a height that was convenient for himself, so that as you pass along you are repeatedly obliged to go up or down one or two steps. None of the streets are paved, but several of them had a foot or eighteen inches of broken slack from the smelting works carted upon them and covered with earth, forming a kind of crude macadam, much smoother and firmer than the natural ground. Log houses, however, have pretty generally disappeared from the principal streets. It has been said of Leadville that its main street is busier and shows more life and activity than any street of any city in the State of Colorado. This is very near the truth. All day and all night the broken sidewalks resound with the tread of feet. During the day blockades often occur in the street which would do credit to Broadway, and, as for the sidewalks, they are continually crowded. All night the saloons and gambling-houses are brilliantly lighted and thronged with the roughest class of miners, who come from the cabins up the gulches to enjoy themselves according to the most approved methods among mining communities. The lights and the shadows of mining life are strangely mingled, and form an interesting, though not always commendable, picture. In estimating the population of this place one should remember what John Plumer said of Cairo, Illinois—that it consisted of thirteen, but was put at five thousand because they took the census just when five trains of cars had arrived before a boat started for New Orleans. The influx of strangers is not as great now as when the excitement was at its height two or three years ago, but it is still considerable. The resident population is not over 15,000, I think, though more is claimed.

My impressions of Leadville are little better now than two years ago when I thought it was the most corrupt, uninviting and overcrowded city on the face of the earth. Every foot of ground had even then been surveyed, staked off and recorded, and the man who journeyed thousands of miles with the hope of finding an inch of available ground to "squat on, had either to go on up the mountain or else buy at an exhorbitant price. People in the East can form no idea of the crazy stampede that filled up this country with men who vainly expected to make a fortune here in a month, return to the States, start a bank, live in luxury, run for some office, and forever afterward live on the fat of the land. How these hopes were realized, generally speaking is pretty well known. Foot and Wheeler's line back to Denver was patronized by many a disappointed, disgusted and experience-stricken seeker after sudden wealth. The time for poor men to come here is past. Capitalists can come here and invest, with the same prospect of realizing upon their investments as a speculation in Wall Street, or a ticket in some first class lottery. The chances of some success are just about equal, and nobody without plenty of capital has any business coming here now. Briefly summed up, I should say: Capitalists you can still come here and invest your money, develop the hidden treasure and give employment to labor. But in my judgment those who have the fever beyond recovery had better go to Gunnison, Silver Cliff, Robinson, or some of the newer undeveloped locations. Leadville is rightly called "the poor man's country." To all appearances there are more poor men to the square inch than you can find anywhere else. The few who get rich mostly go away. In my next I will tell you something about the mines which have caused all this talk about Leadville.

DOM PEDRO.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1882.

In accordance with the act of Congress Secretary Chandler to-day appointed the following board of naval officers to investigate the circumstances of the loss of the Jeannette: Commodore William G. Temple, President; Capt. Joseph N. Miller and Commander Frederick V. McNeir; Master Samuel G. Leinly, Judge Advocate. The board will hold its first meeting on Thursday, October 5th, at the Navy Department. The survivors of the Arctic expedition, at present in the city, Lieut. Danenhower, Engineer Melville and Seamen Ninderman and Noros, will appear as witnesses before the board, and will be thoroughly examined concerning all the particulars of the expedition, from the sailing of the Jeannette until their return here. The report of Lieut. Danenhower, which has been submitted to the Secretary, and the report of Engineer Melville, which is in preparation, will be considered by the board. Secretary Chandler gave an interview of some length this morning to Engineer Melville, Lieut. Danenhower, and the seaman Ninderman. All of the relics and records of the Jeannette expedition which have been in the custody of Engineer Melville were formaly turned over to Secretary Chandler. They are of considerable bulk, completely filling what is known as a musket box and a large Saratoga trunk. "Text books were of little value to us," said Engineer Melville in the course of a conversation concerning the cruise of the ill-fated Jeannette. "We had two of what are regarded as standard authorities on dog sledging, and they failed in almost every particular to agree with our actual experience. We had to determine everything by experiment. The revenue cutter Corwin," he said, "had been remarkably successful in getting as far north as she did, but Capt. Hooper was favored with an unusually open season, whereas the Jeannette had to contend with one of the hardest, even in that region.

A day or two ago the New York HERALD had a ten-column attack on the Jay Gould grabs. It further bewails and bemoans the fact that that eminent subscriber to the Grant fund of a quarter of a million, raised and kept by George Jones, of the New York TIMES has obtained the control of the New York Associated Press. The New York Associated Press is a decrepit institution which has long since ceased to be of any value as a news gatherer. If Gould wants it let him have it. He can put it in a glass case, so its remains won't offend visitors, and keep it on exhibition in his office much as one would an Egyptian mummy, which it resembles so far as the possession of vital power is concerned.

Secretary Chandler, when asked last night about the rumor that he was to succeed Mr. Folger as Secretary of the Treasury, said: "You had better deny it. There is nothing whatever in it. If Secretary Folger should leave the department, it is not at all probable that I would succeed him; moreover I do not believe that Secretary Folger will venture to resign, unless compelled to do so, and then the Assistant Secretary New will surely succeed him." It is inferred from this and other statements that Secretary Folger intends to remain in office until after the New York elections.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia closed its session at the Congregational Church, at the corner of Tenth and G streets northwest, yesterday. This body of earnest women has done much good in the past, and it is believed that the late meeting tended to still further good. Miss Frances E. Willard, the distinguished temperance apostle, was in attendance at the meeting, aiding the local members with her wise counsels and giving them the benefit of the lessons experience has taught her.

The investigation into the charges of the attempted bribery of jurors in the star-route cases, which has been in progress in the office of the District Attorney is now so nearly completed that the matter is expected to be brought to the attention of the Police Court in a few days. It is anticipated that the testimony will develop some new facts of an interesting character.

It is understood that a number of leading free trade writers will appear before the tariff commission when that body goes to New York. These gentlemen declined to go to Long Branch when the commission was in session there, but stated that if the commission would come to New York they would give their views in regard to the necessity of a revision of the tariff laws. Among the gentlemen referred to are David A. Wells and J. S. Moore, "The Parsee Merchant," who prepared the Fernando Wood tariff bill. Both are well known writers on revenue and tariff reform.

AUGUST.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1882.

Such a shock as the sporting world and the fashionables received at the opening of the fall meeting of the American Jockey Club last Saturday. Racing and no betting! Anomalous! This was the general verdict of everybody who was present at Jerome Park. For sixteen years racing has been carried on here. In fact this charming race-course is the landmark of the revival of the interesting sports of peace after the war. For some reason or other about four years ago the authorities began to "nag" the club about betting. First that distinctively American system of turf speculation, the auction pools went. Next the Paris Mutuels had to go, and now the English system of book-making has to go: The singular fact is that betting is allowed to go on in any and every shape on every other race course in the State. The gossips say that the first movement against the Jerome Park people was caused by the failure of the authorities to make the Club "put up." Now, however, the present District Attorney, McKeon, with the proverbial obstinacy of the donkey bred on his own Emerald Isle, seems to think that the more he annoys and spoils the sport of the people the better he does his duty. It is needless to say that under these circumstances nobody, or at least very few, will attend the remaining four days of the meeting. In fact, I am pretty reliably informed that this will be the last race meeting held at Jerome Park. The club has land in view on Long Island, and the present difficulties will have the effect of considerably hastening matters, and next spring the racing season for this section of the country will probably be opened somewhere in the vicinity of Astoria. The historic grounds of Jerome Park will then probably be cut up into building lots.

The bright and sunny weather which has at last set in has given a perfect boom to the fall trade, and last Sunday the avenue was a perfect kaleidoscope with all the display of fall finery. Shopkeepers unite in saying that never before has there seemingly been so much money among the people as at present. If a thing pleases them the price is no object. Jewelry, bric-a-brac, furniture, interior decorations, dresses, bonnets, everything comes under the same free and easy consideration. In the houses the Queen Anne and Eastlake furniture which two years ago cost small fortunes is being removed to make way for the heavy carved imitations of the productions of the Renaissance period. The tables are inlaid with flowers or scenes from the hunting field, and at luncheon no table cloth is used. Stained glass admits and breaks up into prismatic divisions the light of day. The big chandelier of the parlor is being removed, together with the "rose" in the center of the ceiling from which it descended. The ceiling is made of inlaid wood, and in some instances covered with mirror glass, and instead of the garish effects of the chandelier, candelabra shed and sconces reflect a mild, subdued light. The pretty engraved glassware which we once thought looked so pretty at the table has been declared vulgar and now nothing save cut glass is deemed good enough to touch the lips of the fashionable.

In dresses the prevailing color seems to be green-Russian or hunter's green, enlivened by fine threads in plaid shape. One of the most recent combination is an amber shade with Russian green checks and light blue threads to form the plaids. The richest material for outer garments is satin with velvet flowers in relief. Faille or satin toilets have overskirts of this velvet. They are short, flat and round with the borders cut out. Long velvet or cloth redingotes are worn over faille-flounced skirts in the color of the dress. They open both in front and in the back from the waiste down, to give full freedom to the flounced skirt. Garnet, seal, wine, and navy blue are the favorite colors for these redingotes.

It will thus be seen that there is a general, and in truth, wholesome, departure from the æsthetic mania. Even in children's dresses this is noticeable The quaint little Kate Greenaway frocks which were regarded so picturesque when they first came out are being retired to make way for French styles, and some of those are so gorgeous as to rival those of adults. The manager of a leading house showed me a charming little dress of ruby velvet. The skirt is box-pleated, with a plain princess effect at the waist and hips, and a wide sash of surah satin where the upper part of the dress joins the kilted skirt. Another dress was made of dark blue velvet, finished with a deep pointed collar of fancy plaid velvet, reaching down either side of the front and outlining a vest. The cuffs and pocket flaps are made of this same kind of velvet. The skirt of this dress is kilted and a handsome sash of dark blue and plaid velvet joins it to the upper part. School dresses are made mainly of cheviot wool in subdued mixtures and of dark green and blue flannels They are nearly all made in one or the other variation of the princess style. For small boys who still wear the kilt and jacket, the Turkish fez is very popular as a covering for the head. It is generally made of pale blue or red woolen stuff and has a tassel on the top. Egyptian styles are likewise all the rage for jewelry, though a liking for early Indian designs, made in imitation of the rude jewelry taken from the mounds in North America is making itself felt.

Mr. Wallack has at last done the sensible thing which he ought to have done weeks ago, removed "Taken from Life" from the boards of his theatre, and substituted "The Parvenu." It is a capital comedy of the modern school, and although it possesses no striking originality, yet its dialogue is so bright and crisp, the situations so interesting and the character painting so clever, that it is refreshing to witness it after the prolonged dieting of melodrama that we have been subjected to. The Vicar of Bray," under D'Oyley Carte's management was presented for the first time at the Fifth Avenue last night, an instantaneous hit. It is a better opera than "Billee Taylor," by the same author, Mr. Solomon, and, although the clergymen may not like being made fun of, that is all the more reason why their flocks will be anxious to see it. Emma Thursby likewise opened her season in concert, and it must be confessed that her style, her voice and her appearance make her the superior of Patti and Nilsson in the concert room, though she may be unable to approach their excellence on the stage. Max Maretzek who has joined the staff of that high toned critical weekly, "The Hour," has been sounding her praises to such an extent in the musical column of that paper that many believed that Thursby's performance would be disappointing. But it was not. Chickering Hall was thronged with the elite of the social, literary and musical world and applause literally showered upon her. Her manager, Maurice Strakosch, recently severely sprained his leg while getting off a street car. Although yet a cripple, he managed to hobble out of his sick room and to congratulate the diva on the excellent impression she made.

On Monday the three leading art institutions, the Art Student's League, the Women's Art Department of the Cooper Union, and the Technical School of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were opened The attendance in all was far in excess of that of last year, thus affording proof sufficient that New York is getting to be as much of an art centre as it is a gathering point for the financial, literary and inventive minds of the country. The market for pictures is likely to be a very good one this winter, for with the lavishness with which people now spend money for minor decorations of the house they are certainly not likely to be saving in the matter of encouraging genuine art and purchasing its creations.

An Explanation.

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

"——," your Mahoning items came too late for insertion this week.

MARRIED.

FROELICH—HORN.—On September 23rd, at the Lutheran parsonage of Cherryville, by Rev. G. A. Bruegel, Mr. Charles G. Froelich, of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly of this borough, to Miss Annie Horn, of this place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
P. O. Box 450 41 ANN St., New York, N. Y.
Oct. 7, 1882.—y1

C. W. LENTZ,

Real Estate & Commission Agent,

Offers the following Properties for Sale:

16 Acres of Land, one mile from Lehighton, all under best cultivation. Cheap.

30 Acres young Chestnut Timber in Lower Towamensing twp., near Millport. Very Cheap.

Building Lot on Third Street, Lehighton; a good location; very cheap at $130.

Two-story Brick Dwelling in Weissport. A very desirable property, and cheap at $2300.

100 Building Lots Snyder Addition to Weissport, will be sold on instalments of from $5 to $10 per month.

A two-story Dwelling on Bankway, Lehighton. Fine location. Only $1200.

$50,000 to Loan on good First Mortgages.

If you wish to Buy, Sell or to Rent call and see me. All business placed in my hands will receive early attention.

Bank St., Lehighton,

Next Weiss' Carriage Works.
August 5, 1882.

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. 151 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. 150, 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 34 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 40x58 feet, with side shed 15x58 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.

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.

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. H. F. MEYERS, Supt.
August 5, 1882.—m3

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.

Gold. Great chance to make money. Those who alway 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 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 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. decl6-y

WONDERFUL INSTRUMENTS!!
On which any one can play.
THE McTAMMANY
Organettes, Melopeans and Automatic Organs,

Send for Circulars, Catalogues of Music, &c.
J. McTAMMANY, Jr.
Inventor and Manufacturer. Worcester, Mass.
AGENTS WANTED.

CHAS. M. SWEENY & SON

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

Old Post-Office Building, Bank St., Lehighton,

and have just received a very large invoice of the Latest Styles of

DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

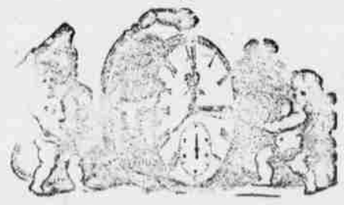
Together with a full and complete line of

Choice Groceries and Provisions,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware,

and in fact anything and everything usually to be found in a first class store, all of which they are selling at Prices fully as Low as the same Quality of Goods can be bought for a any store in this section. A trial will convince you. April 22, 1882.

Clocks & Spectacles.



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D. S. BOCK

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

REPAIRING Done to Order.

Of every description, at reasonable charges, and all work and goods warranted to be just as represented. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

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WILL DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

Sell his Entire Stock of Summer Goods, comprising

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READY-MADE CLOTHING!

AT AND BELOW COST!

Trunks, Valises and Umbrellas, in endless variety—all styles, sizes and prices.

The best White Shirt in the market for only 85 cents.

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