The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. SORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 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—Leet Duff, of Allegheny county.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—George W. Merrick, of Tioga county.
Supreme Judge—George Sankin, of Phila.
Congressman at Large—Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia.

Republican.

Governor—Jas. A. Beaver, of Centre county.
Lieut. Governor—Wm. T. Davies, of Bedford 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 Department of Justice, at Washington, has been advised from New York of the dismissal of the Tilden income tax suit; therefore, no further proceedings in the case will be had before the Supreme Court.

THE nomination of John D. Biddis, for Senator of the 22d District does credit to the Democracy of the counties constituting the District. Mr. Biddis is an able young man and will no doubt do credit to his constituency. At least we bespeak a bright future for him, and believe that he will occupy a prominent position among the leaders of the Senate.

A FOLGER OFFICIAL, hailing from New York, talks about the "supreme effort" about to be made to elect his superior, under the personal direction of President Arthur. Few persons can be found who do not regard Folger's defeat as a foregone conclusion. The Judge himself, it is certain, indulges in no expression of confidence, and contents himself with trying to perform his official duties with a calmness that will at least earn for him the reputation of a philosopher, if not a martyr. One remark of the Secretary may be taken as an indication of his feelings in his trying situation. To a friend he is reported to have said since his return to Washington: "I can at least hold my office here till my time runs out, and with Gen. Arthur retire to private life." The remark may be consoling to the Judge, but it will prove cutting to others. Discussion as to the Secretary's successor has suddenly subsided. Mr. John C. New has ceased to express his confidence.

THE Director of the U. S. Mint, in his annual report says the total coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $89,413,447, or nearly 11,000,000 more than in any previous year. The silver coinage amounted to 27,772,075 standard dollars, and $11,313 75 in fractional coin, making a total of $27,783,388 75. Of the minor base metal coins, 46,865,725 pieces were struck, of the total value of $614,757 75. The number of 5-cent pieces struck was 4,400,775, the remainder of the minor coinage consisting principally of one-cent pieces. The government made a profit of $3,444,877 on the coinage of the silver pieces. On July 1st, 1881, the total paper and specie of the country amounted to $1,469,342,603, and on July 1st, 1882, to $1,543,710,432, a gain of about $74,500,000, of which $28,500,000 was gold coin and bullion. Of the total increase "the Treasury received $15,500,000, the people gained $71,000,000 and the banks 1st $11,500,000."

THE New York SUN very pertinently asks: Would you know the meaning of the political revolution which struck its first blow in Ohio three days ago, and will sweep through Pennsylvania and New York two weeks from next Tuesday? It means these four things: I. Reduce the expenses of every branch of the Federal Government to a basis of simplicity, economy, and honesty! II. Abolish the internal revenue abomination! III Make the tariff simple and rational, and just sufficient to provide for the wants of an honest and economical Administration in time of peace! IV. No stealing, either by the Administration and its agents, or by Congress and its employes! This is the meaning and the purpose of this mighty overturn. Is the Democracy wise enough and high-minded enough to execute this peremptory mandate with fidelity and courage? We shall see. The occasion is great. And we are happy to add, the future is hopeful.

When is a man of legal age to entitle him to vote? This question will soon be discussed, as usual at election time, and it is too often the case that men wrangle on points of law governing in such cases without knowing anything of what they speak. It is well, then to have the law clearly defined on this point, when is a man of legal age to vote? According to law a voter is of age legally and entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise on the day before the twenty first anniversary of his birth. In other words, a man born on the 8th day of November, 1861, can vote on age at the next election on the 7th of November, 1882.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A MISTAKE.

The Mauch Chunk COAL GAZETTE of Oct. 18th, 1882, says:

In the Ohio election on Tuesday the Democrats were largely successful, electing 15 of the 21 Congressmen voted for, and several State officers. The Republicans were defeated by the German element, which went over to the Democrats on the Sunday and liquor question, and by the Prohibitionists, who ran a separate ticket in spite of the fact that the Republicans were fighting for prohibition.

We desire to call the attention of the GAZETTE to the fact that the Republicans of Ohio were not "fighting for prohibition." If the article above quoted did not place the Prohibitionists before the people in an improper light, we would not deem it necessary to correct the GAZETTE.

The constitution of Ohio provides that "no license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted," it does however not prohibit its sale.

The Republicans desired to change the constitution so as to sanction the license system. We quote the following touching the

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

The Republican party have taken the first step in this direction (license) at their State Convention held last month. It adopted the following:

"The tax-paying people of the State demand that, by specific taxation, the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be made to bear its share of the public burdens, and that the constitution, in so far as it may be an obstacle in the way of the exercise by the people, through their representations, of practical control over the liquor traffic to the end that the evils resulting therefrom may be effectively provided against, should be amended at the earliest date allowed by law."

"The Republican party thus steps forward as the champion of the license system, and pledges itself to remove the "obstacle" now in the constitution as soon as possible. The action by the convention was taken to "keep the German vote," and at the same time try and hoodwink the friends of temperance. We shall watch the result with much interest. The friends of prohibition are already organizing for the impending struggle."—*National Temperance Advocate* for July 1882.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

"There are some reflections upon the great political disaster which has befallen the Republicans of Ohio that cannot but be interesting. For two years past the Ohio Republicans have been playing with the whiskey question without meeting it squarely, and thus satisfying either the temperance people or the liquor interests. The party put itself in such a position that it seemed necessary to make *free* or *taxed* liquor an issue. It was made, but in the same half hearted, halting way that has characterized its position upon that question for several years past. The result is a humiliating defeat."—*Phila. Press.*

GOVERNOR FOSTER LEARNS A LESSON.

Governor Foster said: "We shall have to settle this liquor question. Next winter, I think the legislature will pass a law taxing the sale of liquor, and will offer a constitutional amendment on prohibition, to be voted upon by the people. That ought to have been done last year."

The Prohibitionists polled over 22,000 votes. If the Republican party had made prohibition an issue, instead of the "license tax system," they would have been supported by the 22,000 prohibitionists and by many Democrats in the agricultural towns and small villages who are in favor of prohibition by constitutional amendment (not "license,") and thereby would have saved themselves from defeat.

The liquor traffic must be prohibited not taxed, this is the position of the temperance people. It is the position taken by the prohibitionists in Ohio. It is the position true temperance men take in Pennsylvania, and the only party assuming this position is the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania. This party is a potant agent in securing the submission to the people of an amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Vote for A. C. Pettit for Governor.

PROHIBITION.

$5000 REWARD.

The purposes of the Cameron Stalwart Republicans of Pennsylvania have been disclosed by the boast of one of their agents, over his own signature, that they will put out "THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF CASH EVER SPENT IN A STATE FIGHT."

The Democratic State Committee proposes to try and put a stop to bribery and corruption at elections in Pennsylvania.

I will pay the following rewards for the prosecution and conviction of persons who violate any of the statutes of this Commonwealth against bribery or corruption at elections:

$1000 for the first.	
500 for each of the next	2
100 " " " "	10
50 " " " "	20
10 " " " "	100

In all cases, the money will be paid to the party or parties to whose efforts the prosecuting officer will certify that the conviction is due.

These rewards to apply to any offenses against said statutes committed between now and the time for the return of the vote by the election officers.

W. U. HENSEL,
(Girard House, Philadelphia, Pa.)
Chairman of Dem. State Committee.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 2. 1882.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Governor Hoyt issued the following proclamation Monday:

Whereas, Two hundred years have elapsed since the landing of William Penn and the founding of the Colony of Pennsylvania, it is fitting that the Bi-Centennial of this event should be celebrated by the people of this Commonwealth, and inasmuch as arrangements have been made for such celebration by municipal corporations, organized associations and private citizens, in which it is desirable and proper that all persons within our borders should participate; now, therefore, in order that the object of such celebration and commemoration may be accomplished, I, Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby declare the twenty-fourth day of October instant a legal holiday for the general cessation of business, and do recommend that the authorities and people of our cities, boroughs and towns institute such observances as shall signalize our gratitude for the success, under Divine ordination, of the "holy experiment" in behalf of civil and religious liberty which the great founder of our happy State inaugurated.

How Pattison Impresses the People.

Towanda Letter to the New York Herald.

In these three days of close intercourse in a railroad car he has impressed his fellow-travelers with a profound faith in his moral integrity and with a very genuine belief in his possession of exceptional mental qualities. In the half dozen visits I have made to Pennsylvania since he was nominated at Harrisburg I have heard uniform depreciation of his ability from the Cameron managers. "He has made a good clerk," they have said, "but he has shown none of the qualifications needed for a Governor of Pennsylvania." I am very much mistaken if he will not make one of the ablest Governors the State has ever had, whatever may be the exigency that will arise. Indeed, it is not a bold assertion that with the prestige of his election as Governor of the second State of the Union he would be one of the two natural candidates of his party for President in 1884 were it not that he will not have reached the constitutional age on the 4th of March in that year. He was born in 1850 and will not be thirty-five until December 1885.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1882.

One of the most remarkable features of the present season, is the frantic efforts which people who are not in society make, in order to appear in it, if not of it; and, what is still more remarkable, to see how greatly certain newspapers encourage and assist them. It may not be exactly a proof of legitimate journalistic success if a newspaper goes out of its line and makes itself an agency to coddle to the aspirations after higher fashion of the Mrs. and Misses de Terra-Cotta who, though their distingue looking father slaves it as a fifteen-dollar-a-week floor walker, yet regard themselves as fully as good if not better than those snobbish Dragon-Blue girls whose doings are religiously chronicled in the society journals. Yet, I suppose such a new departure is one of the necessities of the age, and exacting as are the demands of people upon their favorite newspaper, the era is perhaps not far away when people will expect it to do all their work for them. It tells them now what to eat and how to cook it; what styles one ought to wear, how to deport one's self, what books one ought to admire, what pictures to praise and what horse to bet on. It was said of a certain famous author, that to hear him speak was a polite education. Now-a-days the newspaper surpasses any collegiate course for fullness of instruction, wide range of topics and the practical utility of its teachings.

The "World" was the founder of this new departure, and I suppose it pays the proprietors, for if you take away its racing department the "World" has no journalistic right to exist. From its employment bureau arose the general utility business which they now attend to. Say you are a new man in town, and have made a strike in Wall street you invite some friends from your native place to come and visit you. Of course you wish to impress them not alone with your recently acquired wealth, but you are also anxious to pose as a man of influence, who has the rare faculty of surrounding himself with bright, witty and distinguished men. You therefore ask them to meet some friends at dinner. But whom do you know? Outside of your broker whose mental horizon is bounded by the daily encounters between the bulls and bears of Wall street on one side, and the silk tights of a burlesque actress on the other; one or two chance acquaintances whom you have picked up in hotel barrooms, and a bakers dozen of lucky or unlucky fellow speculators, you know nobody. You may have learned enough to enjoy a good dinner, but you do not know how to order one. To confess the truth, you are somewhat at a loss what to do. It is there that the "World" steps in like a rescuing angel. It furnishes you a caterer, who in turn furnishes you with not alone a good dinner and irreproachable wines, but with all the silver, chinaware, glass, flowers, lights etc., you may want. Then as to your guests. If you are wise, you will take the clerk into your confidence and he will steer you through. Say you want four distinguished friends whom your home friends are to meet. For the payment of from five to fifteen dollars each you will be able to obtain a leading old gentleman who will pose as an ex-congressman, a "jeune permier" as they would call him on the French stage, who can chat and make himself agreeable to everybody, a quiet walking gentleman of leisure and a traveled man with a long tawny moustache, and sporting proclivities. Aided by these gentlemen, your little dinner passes off like a charm. Your provincial friends will be pleased and feel themselves honored, and upon returning home will sound your praises to such an extent that the local paper will have to take up the pœan, and if you have political aspirations, this will open the road to preferment to you. The advantages of the World-young-man system are therefore self evident.

Several weekly society papers have taken up this idea, and are "working it" admirably. One of them has gone a step further, and furnishes elocutionists, magicians, musicians, soloists and dramatic artists. The thing I am told pays, and therefore competitors will increase. I suppose in the near future a metropolitan newspaper office will be nothing if it has not the appearance of a backwoods trader's store.

As was to be expected Maurice Grau made money when he played Theo in "La Timbale d'Argent." The bald headed brigade was there in full force, and as the house has a seating capacity of no more than 1,200 a large number of old boys and young men had to stand through the only two performances that were given of this acme of French nastiness. The plot is simply vile and the music offers no redeeming features; if it were played, the police would probably raid the theatre on the first night. The opera is played to perfection and that of course strengthened the high spice, until it was positively burning.

The Madison Square Theatre is not likely to make a bonanza out of "Young Mrs. Winthrop." Bronson Howard, who has hitherto had a number of successes when he had a partner in literary composition, does not seem able "to live the pace," as they say on the turf, when depending on his own unaided resources. Yet he is likely to make more money out of his new play, than the theatre. He received $1000 cash down when he got the order to write the play, $2000 more when he completed it, and he is to get $3000 more for every 180 nights that it will be performed, up to $12000 which is to be the limit. "Young Mrs. Winthrop" will probably net him about $6000. I have seen the play twice, and although as a piece of literary work it is excellent, as a dramatic production it is a bore.

One of the novelties in walking costumes for ladies is a redingote copied closely after gentlemen's Prince Albert frock coats. It is medium long, double-breasted, and is buttoned from the collar to the waist line. The middle back-seam is slightly plaited. Two buttons behind, define the waist, and the garment is finished with silk binding or faced with cut edges, exactly like a gentleman's coat. For underwear, French percale is very popular at present. The most elegant sets of this kind of apparel are now made with solid yokes and borders of lace edgings and insertion. For street wear balmoral skirts are at present preferred to white ones. Dark colors prevail. Skirts of black satin are greatly favored by those fond of the recherche, and they can be had at prices ranging from 14 to 18 dollars. Black silk for walking and semi dress costumes retains its popularity as it always will. The most elegant material shown at present is heavy corded ottoman silk, which has a very rich and distingue appearance when made up. This material also shows up well when combined with velvet. The buttons used for these dresses are very beautiful, and to be proper must be very showy

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON Oct. 14, 1882.

The heads of the bureaus in the various departments are busily engaged in the preparation of estimates for the expenses of the government during the next fiscal year, but the Interior Department alone has sent in its accounts to the Treasury Department. It is in the latter Department that the compilation is made before the figures are printed for the use of Congress, and it frequently happens that changes are found necessary at the very last minute. The indications are that this work will be sufficiently advanced by the 25th instant to admit of its being turned over to the Public Printer, who, in turn, will endeavor to put it in shape before Congress meets. As the next session expires on the 4th of March, 1883, it is desirable that the estimates shall be ready for action by the Appropriation Committee not later than the middle of November, and a meeting of the committee has been called for that purpose at least two weeks before the beginning of the next session of Congress. Even after the estimates are printed they are subject to changes by the heads of Departments, and therefore any statement of the necessary amounts would not be absolutely correct until after the Appropriation Committee had passed upon the subject.

Senator Don Cameron, with the chairman of his State Committee, spent today visiting the different departments looking after the Pennsylvania clerks to see that there are no laggards on election day. Senator Cameron was as determined and as defiant as ever, and said there would be no lowering of the stalwart flag while he could raise his hand. If possible he was a little more crusty than usual, considered the Ohio election as of no earthly consequence, and the idea of doubting Beaver's election was too ridiculous to be discussed. It has been said all along that the stalwarts in Pennsylvania had plenty of money, and that Don Cameron would not hesitate to give $100,000 himself if necessary, but although he and his chairman were very quiet and sly it was believed that one object of their mission here was to raise funds.

Whether Jay Hubbell shall succeed in his Senatorial aspirations or not, he will be entitled to the distinction of having made the most successful raid ever inaugurated against the office holders. Fully $400,000 have been collected and distributed where they will do the most good for the Stalwart cause, and the great assessor has dismissed his clerks and is preparing to return to the Michigan wilds to complete his Senatorial canvass. Mr. Hubbell points with pride to this achievement, which he declares is unprecedented. Unfortunately the assessed clerks and the American people are not nearly so unanimous about the benefits of the two-per-cent. method of running a great government as he is, and they are likely to make him endless trouble about the matter. They are just unreasonable enough to claim that he ought to be allowed to return to private life, and the prospects are good that they will carry out their own suggestion.

Postal telegraphy as well as the postal savings bank system will, it is understood, be recommended to Congress in the forthcoming report of the Postmaster-General. Besides repeating the arguments made by former Postmaster Generals in urging the adoption of both measures, Postmaster-General Howe will add other arguments based upon the success of both as in operation now in England.

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 has 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.

A bluer lot of politicians were never seen anywhere than are encountered in the Departments this week. The result in Ohio of Tuesday's election almost took their breath. The fellows who bet on their wishes, regardless of their better judgment, are pining for departed shekels. It was announced in some quarters that even bets were offered by Republicans that Cleveland will be elected Governor in New York.

Different views are taken of the apparent indifference of General Arthur not only to public affairs at the seat of Government, but to political movements in which he might be supposed to have great personal interest, as a deep stake in the ultimate outcome. Of these one is that General Arthur does not expect anything beyond the expiration of his term of office, that he has lost interest in politics, being convinced that the Republican party has lived out its allotted period; that the great actors have run their race, and that a break up of the old parties and the formation of new ones is in the near future. AUGUST.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practise having had placed in his hands by an East Indian Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self-addressed envelope to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND,
164 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Tailor Makes the Man."

Since the tailor makes the man, it must be evident to the most easy-going mind that the best tailor makes the best man. This, of course, must be taken with limitations. However, it is a fact admitted by all, that as a man must have clothing he might as well have it to fit him neatly and made in becoming style as to have it disguise him against all recognition by his friends, as it too frequently does. For the purpose then of having their patrons praise them because of their becoming appearance and well-made garments, Clauss & Bro, the popular merchant tailors, of Lehighton, make a point to give their customers perfect fits and garments well and artistically made. Artist in clothing themselves, they are satisfied only when their patrons are satisfied, and their purpose is to come as near perfection as can be. The stock of fall and winter goods is very large, larger than most merchant tailoring establishments carry, and much larger than can be found in any of the tailoring stores, and being gentlemen of taste the style of their goods is a prime consideration with them. In addition to their immense stock of merchant tailoring goods they have a full line of boots, shoes, hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods, to which they invite the attention of their patrons and the public. Prices fully as low as the same articles can be got anywhere in the State.

Statistics of Sabbath Schools.

The State Sunday School Convention, which had been in session at Easton, closed Saturday evening with a service of song. In the morning Professor W. J. Kirkpatrick and E Payson Porter discussed the subject of Sunday school music. Mr. Porter, who is the international secretary, made a report and address. He said that there are 84,730 Sunday schools in the United States to day, with 932,283 teachers and 6,826,835 pupils This makes a total of less than 8,000,000 persons in the Sunday schools, while there are fully 42,000,000 who are not engaged in the work. Addresses were made in the afternoon by Rev. S. W. Duffield, Rev. J. T. Judd and Professor Lippincott, of Dickinson College. In the evening addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Duffield and Rev. Mr. Lippincott.

—Mr. Lally, of Jefferson, Iowa, was an impetuous wooer. He rushed into the presence of a woman with an engagement ring in one hand, a cocked pistol in the other, and declared that she must marry or die. She did neither, and he has gone to prison.

Why Welcome.

What makes Floreston Cologne welcome on every lady's toilet table is its lasting fragrance and rich, flowery odor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS for the County of Carbon.

October Term, 1882, No. 7—In Divorce.

Ellen Jane Painter vs. Geo. F. Painter.

To GEO. F. PAINTER, *Respondent*,

SIR: You are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County a Commissioner, to take the testimony of witnesses in the above named Proceedings in Divorce, and that he will meet for the purposes of his appointment all parties concerned on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1882, at 9 o'clock a. m., at his office, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, County of Carbon, Penn'a, when and where you are requested to attend with your witnesses.

L. H. BARBER, Commissioner.

October 21, 1882-w4

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Oct. 3rd, 1882:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$68,066.47
Overdrafts	250.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	20 2 0 00
Due from approved reserve agents	12,292 95
Due from other National Banks	2 838.21
Due from State Banks and Bankers	242.86
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,472.26
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,015 27
Premiums paid	12,360.48
Checks and other cash items	1,053.46
Bills of other Banks	8,900.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	231.02
Specie	5,232.26
Legal tender notes	4 26.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasury (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$221,463.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Surplus fund	8 150 00
Undivided profits	5,742.18
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	882.50
Individual deposits subject to check	62,222.08
Due to other National Banks	2,068.49
Total	$221,463.25

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

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

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 9th day of Oct. 1882.

THOS. S. BECK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemerer, R. F. Hofford and A. J. Durling, Directors. Oct. 21, 1882.

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 thoroughly.

☞ 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.,
41 ANN St., New York, N. Y.
P. O. Box 450 Oct. 7, 1882-y1

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.

NEW GOODS!

BOTTOM PRICES!

FAIR DEALING!

At Wintermute's BOTTOM Price Store!

A full line of Fall and Winter Goods at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. I have just added a nice line of Men's, Youths' and Boys'

BOOTS BOOTS BOOTS!

to my stock, and at Prices that are away

DOWN - - DOWN - - DOWN!

Why? Because I bought them LOW AND FOR CASH and will sell them LOW. Call and examine stock before you purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show Goods and give Prices. W. S. WINTERMUTE.

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.

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 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 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. dec16-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.

August 5-m3*

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 Willlow 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 at any store in this section. A trial will convince you. April 22, 1882.

Clocks & Spectacles.

Watches and Jewelry

D. S. BOCK

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

REPAIRING

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

D. S. BOCK,
Opp. Public Square, Lehighton, Pa.
4-y

RUPTURE

Cured in 30 Days!

By the Combined Treatment of

EXCELSIOR { RUPTURE PLASTER AND HEALING COMPOUND!

Positive evidence of Wonderful Cures sent on receipt of 3c. stamp.

July 15-y1 Address, F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WE are Now READY for FALL TRADE

Persons wishing to buy Woolen and Cotton Goods Cheap for Cash this Fall, will do well by visiting our place of business; our store is filled with a large stock of Silks, plain and brocade Satins, Plushes, Cashmeres, plain and brocade Velvets, Henrietta and Ladies' Cloth; a full line of Cheap

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,

Ladies' and Children's COATS & DOLMANS a specialty; Skirts, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, FLANNELS, Muslins, a full line of Blankets, Bed Quilts, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, and in short everything usually to be found in a First-class Dry Goods Store. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

our stock is one of the largest in the county, comprising Men's, Youth's, Boy's and Children's SUITS, OVERCOATS for all---large and small, Skating Coats, Cardigan Jackets, HATS, CAPS, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, a full line of Neckwear, &c. Our celebrated WHITE SHIRT has no equal at 85 cents. Come and get Prices before purchasing elsewhere. No Trouble to Show Goods.

JOSEPH JONAS,

Obert's Building, Bank St., Lehighton,

April 29, 1882 ED. W. FEIST, Manager.