The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

Editorial Mention.

An association of gentlemen has been formed in Chicago, who refuse to pay in cars if compelled to stand.

The Pennsylvania railroad is about to establish hospital cars at intervals on the line for maimed employees pending removal.

Hon. J. J. Gallagher, of this county, on Friday last, in the Legislature, introduced an act to secure to laborers in mines and manufactories their pay at stated intervals in lawful money of the United States.

We have received the Philadelphia Times Almanac for 1883, and find it larger and better than ever, in fact there is no better annual issued. It is specially valuable for the voluminous and trostworthy political information which it contains and is entitled to be called the politicians' hand-book.

Alonzo Crittenden, Ph. D., president of the Packer Collegiate Institute, died in New York Tuesday morning. He was eighty years old and began life as a teacher in the Albany Female Academy. In 1816 he became president of the Packer Institute and held the position up to the time of his death. Professor Crittenden graduated from Union College in 1824. He had been suffering from nervous prostration for several months, which with other ailments, tended to hasten his death.

Three women are making more money this season on the American stage than any ten men. It is impossible to get at the precise figures, as the pay of performers is so exaggerated, but it is asserted that Patti receives $1,000 a night. As she is to sing thirty times during her tour through the States, she will therefore receive $120,000. Nilsson will get about $100,000 for fifty concerts. Mrs. Langtry is said to receive one-third of the gross receipts, and will get about $75,000.

The cotton manufacturing industry, long a Northern monopoly, is moving toward the neighborhood of the cotton fields, and Southern newspapers confidently say that the erection of Southern cotton mills has already made itself sensibly felt in the Northern market; that the manufacturers of coarse yarns find themselves unable to withstand the pressure of Southern competition, and that Southern manufacturers are declaring handsome dividends, while the Northern mills are running on short time and reduced wages.

A Berlin dispatch of the 21st inst., says: Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, brother of the Emperor of Germany, died Sunday, aged eighty-two years. He had been indisposed for some time, but became seriously ill Saturday. His symptoms, which assumed an aggravated character toward evening, abated somewhat Sunday morning, but after noon he sank rapidly until shortly before two o'clock, when he expired. The Emperor remained some time in the forenoon with the Prince, who was also visited by the Empress, Prince Frederick William and the other Princes. The Emperor and Empress partook of the sacrament with the dying man at 1.30 o'clock. The last words of Prince Charles were: "Long live the Emperor!"

Mayor T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, has resigned the position of Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, which he has filled for several years. He will be succeeded by the Grand Worthy Foreman of the order, Ralph Beaumont, of Elmira. Mr. Powderly told a reporter Sunday night that he was forced to resign because of overwork. His duties as Grand Master Workman took up a great deal of his time, day and night, to the neglect of other important work. His correspondence averages a hundred letters a day, and his sight has been greatly impaired by night work. His resignation will be acted upon at the meeting of the Executive Board in Pittsburg. Mayor Powderly joined the Knights of Labor in 1875. He was elected Grand Master Workman of the Order at Chicago, in 1879, at Pittsburg in 1880, at Detroit in 1881 and in New York in 1882. When he joined the order it had 222 branches, and now its branches number 2135. He reports the order in a flourishing condition.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1883.

As day follows day without substantial progress in tariff legislation the chances of any comprehensive bill becoming a law at this session grow less. The zeal with which Congress attacked this subject has cooled in face of the practical difficulties in the path of any change in existing schedules. Even if Congress is in earnest in desiring reform it is going to be hard to make alterations which must involve such disturbance in business, and there is a general belief that Congress is not moved by a sincere desire to change the tariff in the direction in which the present movement points.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, appears to be pushing his Speakership canvass with a good deal of energy. He is asking support from his Southern friends because of his favorable attitude towards the Mississippi river improvement scheme. He is conducting his own campaign, besides making serious opposition to the candidacy of his colleague, Mr. Carlisle. What with overcoming those objections to himself which will naturally arise, carrying on a personal contest with a fellow-member from his own State and looking after the interests of the Mississippi river in the existing condition of opinion on that question, it seems that Mr. Blackburn had laid out considerable business for the next recess.

Mr. Knox, Comptroller of Currency, and Treasurer Gilfillan have been reprimanded by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury, little Mr. Webster. Under the army-like discipline established by Mr. Webster, the employees in the Treasury Department are now afraid to say their souls are their own. Spies and informers hang around the building, and the least infraction of his petty rules is at once reported to Webster, who seems to love to reprimand better than he does to eat. A day or two ago Mr. Webster sent for Mr. Gilfillan, and for the first time in his service of twenty years Mr. Gilfillan was reprimanded. His offence consisted in the fact that his wife had called on him for a moment during business hours. Comptroller Knox was also informed by Mr. Webster that his presence was desired in the Chief Clerk's office. Mr. Knox sent word that the Chief Clerk would find him in the Comptroller's office. Thereupon Mr. Webster went to the office and rebuked Mr. Knox for permitting a lady visitor in his office. The halls of the Treasury building now present the quiet and stillness of a jail where only the watchmen and guards can be seen, and Mr. Folger is looked upon as the warden and Webster holding the hangman's noose. The same ill feeling exists in the War Department between certain officials and clerks. There is a great lack of discrimination and judgment displayed by some of the petty officials in our Government Departments here, and how long the suffering subordinates will stand the nonsense is now simply a matter of conjecture. It is certain that it will not be long before the trouble is brought before Congress for needed reforms.

Some important changes are soon to take place in the Patent Office. The Assistant Commissioner having resigned, there is as usual a large number of office seekers making still hunts for the place, which by the way is one of the most important in that branch of the Government service, and no man, unless thoroughly posted should be appointed thereto. Mr. Robert Mason is the choice of Commissioner Marble, and unless political influence instead of actual worth, is brought to bear in filling the place, this gentleman will be the coming man. That he is eminently fitted for the reponsible position no one inside of the Patent Office doubts, having passed through all the various stages of training and experience since the first day of his appointment, fifteen years ago. He now is one of the most energetic and prompt of the Principal Examining Corps, and if there were more men of his class, less complaints in regard to tedious delays, now quite common, would certainly be made against the Patent Office. Other changes will follow, some of the slow, lazy, and careless examiners who are more than two months behind in their examinations will be shelved and new blood infused in their places. August.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington Jan. 22, 1883.

The work of legislation or trying to legislate is pursued with commendable diligence in both wings of the Capitol, though the Senate still deserves the palm. Considerable dissatisfaction was for a time expressed with the bill lately passed by that body relative to the line of succession to the duties of the Presidential office in case of death, disability or removal. There existed a prejudice in favor of the old law which made the President of the Senate and next the Speaker of the House follow after the Vice-President, but on further consideration the new plan making the Secretary of State follow the Vice-President, and after him the other members of the Cabinet, is received with more favor. It takes the matter more out of the general scramble and uncertainty of politics. Besides there is always a possibility of there being neither a presiding officer of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House, and the chances are about even as to such official being or not being in political harmony with the party that elected the President; whereas the Secretary of State and the other members of the Cabinet would be most likely to be identified with and inclined to carry out the policy of the Administration which they thus succeeded to. In one respect, however, the new law is defective. It fails to define what shall constitute "inability." It will be remembered that this question painfully and forcibly presented itself during the illness of President Garfield, when a large element in the Republican party held that Vice-President Arthur should at once assume the reins of government.

There is said to be a set of men in Washington—second-class newspaper correspondents, women clerks in the departments, and so on—who make a regular business of supplying members of Congress with written speeches. If that be true they certainly turn out some uncommonly poor work. Two-thirds of the set speeches in Congress would be worth about 50 cents a column in type. The short, sharp, snappy debates are good enough, but when some of these old long-winded and hair-splitting individuals begin to argue the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee it is immensely trying. They always become so interested in their own oratory that they thunder away as if they were trying to wake the dead, so that even the acting Vice-President can only get an occasional cat-nap. It seems to be the invariable rule in Congress that the less a man has to say the louder he says it and the more he prances around and kicks up the dust generally. Uncle Rufus Hatch flies back and forth between New York and Washington with some occult idea in his brain, and several other gentlemen have likewise vibrated like Mahomet's coffin between Manhattan Island and the Potomac marsh lands. There is much mysterious talk going on about the Yellowstone Park, and that frightful bogie known as Giant Monopoly is said to be hovering—if giants can hover—around Uncle Rufus and the gentlemen whom he buttonholes in the dim corridors of the Capitol.

Congress has been as interesting as usual during the past week, and many persons have attended the sessions of the Senate to watch Judge Edmunds poking holes in the Presidential Succession bill. For once, too, the public almost felt sorry for Mr. Hoar when he made his unfortunate allusion the other day to Senator Edmunds' prolonged absences from the Senate Chamber. Its grossness was acknowledged, but Senator Edmunds' emotion was partly due to the implied accusation that he had neglected his duties. Senator Edmunds does not associate very much with his brother Senators from New England. As long as Judge Thurman was in the Senate he and the Vermont Senator were as inseparable as Senators Burnside and Anthony, who though twain were of one flesh. Don Cameron and Senator Butler, of South Carolina, are another pair of chums. Some people in Washington wish that old Simon Cameron were "around" Washington now. His pithy sayings and his amusing freedom of language in regard to the big wigs were very entertaining. When he was asked, at the time of the last census, his trade, profession, calling, etc., the old gentleman boldly announced "printer." Nothing diverted him more than the anxiety of some of his fellow Senators to have their former occupation sunk in the title of Senator. He was pretty certain to begin some yarn about "when I was setting type, somewhere or other," whenever he had a chance, in order to let them know that he was not ashamed of having made his living at a printer's case.

We have had snow a foot deep for more than a week, which is a rare thing for Washington. Perhaps some hair-splitter will rise up and say that it is only eleven inches or six kilometers, but for the purpose of a general assertion I am near enough to the truth. Sleigh bells have been jingling about our streets during all these days until we have become quite used to them. The local supply of sleighs is very small and it is customary among the livery men to send to New York and Philadelphia for a temporary supply in the case of a prolonged snow such as we had two years ago, when good sleighing was had for two weeks. The first day after the snow stopped falling everybody who could raise $5 for an hour's fun was out on the Avenue. Among those who were not appalled at the prospect of paying 8 cents and 3 mills a minute for a high old time was Chief Justice Waite, who went down the Avenue like a streak of lightning behind a pair of spanking bays that did not take the snow from anybody. The Chief Justice looked like a German Santa Claus, with his rosy old face peering over the furs in which he was wrapt. Mr. George M. Robeson drove a double team and flew up and down the Avenue with a great flourish. General Rufus Ingalls was out, and Representative Archie Bliss gave us a touch of New York style in an elegant cutter that was just the very latest fling in cutters. But speed, not style, was the distinguishing feature of Washington turnouts. A big yawl boat filled with a crowd of shrieking, merry-makers sped up and down the Avenue, and all manner of grotesque contrivances on runners made the town lively until 12 o'clock at night. Dom Pedro.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of Advocate.

New York, Jan. 23, 1883.

Our sister city, Brooklyn, is at present actively engaged seeking a solution of the Rapid Transit problem, which is growing to be a very important question. An Elevated Road connecting the East River Bridge with the more distant parts of Brooklyn is inevitable, but, after the experience New York has had and is still having with her elevated roads, it is quite natural that the authorities are looking very carefully before they leap. Mayor Low is at present considering several propositions. One of them is that the city should own all the rapid transit lines and lease them to individuals or corporations for operation. Mr. Corbin, of Manhattan Beach fame, the President of the Long Island Railroad, has submitted a plan, the most prominent feature of which is that it acknowledges a prima facie right of property owners whose lands may suffer, to lay claim to damages. The objection to this project is the extreme difficulty of properly appraising and adjusting the damages that will be claimed. Several other schemes and propositions are under consideration but these two are the leading ones. Mayor Low who is a very active and clear headed man is devoting all his spare time to this question, and he seems determined not to be hustled into a decision by the urgent necessity of establishing some means of quick transportation.

Investors and speculators who placed large sums of money in the hands of builders for the purpose of erecting vast apartment houses, are beginning to feel uneasy. A reaction has set in in the universal desire to live in them, and should this turn out to be more than a momentary feeling, the crash which will bring down large speculators will be heavier than the awful real estate collapse of some years ago. When first these houses were started they proved a good investment. People were glad to have all their rooms on one floor, to have accommodations and conveniences which they could not enjoy in a private house without additional servants, and to enjoy the novelty of joining the comforts of a home with some of the advantages of a hotel. Then everybody with money to invest put it in apartment houses, and speculative builders ran enormous risks in building such caravansaries by tens and twenties and in one or two cases by fifties. But the risk was crowned with success. These houses were built to a height of five, six and seven stories; they were furnished in the most elaborate style, provided with every modern convenience, and given high sounding attractive names. Apartment houses became the fashion, and the rents asked and given were enormous. The building of so many of them, however, brought rents down, but even now money invested in them brings from seven to fifteen per cent. per annum, an enormous interest when one can obtain but five per cent. for money loaned on first class bonds and mortgages.

And is all this to be changed? It is a well known fact that frequently the smallest causes bring about the greatest results. I met a prominent real estate man the other day in Broadway. He seemed to be very depressed. Said he, "that destruction of the Newhall House Milwaukee by fire, and the subsequent hotel fires have had a bad, a very bad effect. People who live in tall houses and particularly those who occupy upper flats have got scared. Our janitors say so, and I know hotel clerks can hardly get guests to go above the second floor. If only this thing had not happened so near May," and he walked away in a very thoughtful mood. After all, this may be only a momentary scare, but should a few more fires of the kind alluded to occur there will be a general exodus to suburban places and property on Long Island, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Westchester County and other contiguous places will advance accordingly.

Like a dutiful chronicler of metropolitan events, I attended the annual masquerade ball of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, "the French ball," as it is generally termed, at the Academy of Music last evening. As usual the adjoining Nilsson and Irving Halls were pressed into service to accommodate the throng. As was to be expected the crowd was great but everybody was more or less bored. There were the usual hordes of giddy women—mostly French—in the fleshiest of fleshly (to use an Oscar Wildeism) costume, but somehow there was but little life in them. Perhaps they were willing to be lively, but our policemen are perfect cerberi of morality and propriety, and therefore the wild weird abandon which the consumptive youth of the yardstick and the curious old boy from the rural district expected to find, were shorn by its absence. There was less ornamentation of the ball room, a sad absence of carnivalistic pageants, and a deplorable absence of novel and pretty fancy costumes. The domino seemed to be all prevalent. The most notable costumes were those of two magnificent women who symbolized night and morning. Night wore a black silk bodice and tights, and over this a black lace tunic, short in front and trailing behind. The lady had black hair and this was trimmed with strings of pearls. Above her forehead she wore a large massive gold crescent set with pearls. Morning was similarly attired except that the materials of which her costume was composed were pure white throughout and her ornaments were diamonds. These women created a genuine sensation, and they deserved to, for a handsome, picture de fantasie was seldom seen in a ball room.

To-morrow evening the Charity Ball takes place. This used to be the great event for New York's upper society, but its place has been taken by the Patriarch's, the Family Circle Dancing Class, and the Matriarch's balls, all of these are very close corporations. The Patriarch's consist of fifty leading gentlemen. They subscribe each $150, for the three balls annually given by them. This entitles them to nine invitations, five gentlemen's and four ladies. The F. C. D. C. has a membership of about two hundred. Each of the members subscribes $12, which entitles him or her to admission to three balls. Well introduced visitors may obtain cards of admission at four dollars for each ball. The Matriarch's balls were organized this winter by a number of leading society ladies to repay the compliments of the Patriarch's. This body is similarly managed to that of the Patriarch's, except that the ladies pay $1.25 instead of $1.50. All these balls are held in Delmonico's and, as might be expected, the creme de la creme of "society" fights for admission to them.

Insurance business of all kinds has been paying so poorly that speculative parties are branching out into new fields. Among the applicants to the State department for incorporation, are a party of women who propose to organize under the name of "The Women's Insurance Company." What they propose to insure is not stated. The presumption however is that the new company will be composed of and managed by women who will do a general insurance business, thinking that they can succeed where men at present are failing. Let us hope for the sake of the fair ones that they will not give us another instance of the consequence "when lovely woman stoops to folly." Women have tried to be brokers, and tried to run stock exchanges, but money has thus far been so little attracted by their charms in the realms of business that both projectors and supporters have generally been left high and dry. A party of insurance men are at present discussing the advisability of forming an insurance company to take risks on the lives of horses. There is a horse insurance company in London, which takes risks up to five hundred dollars at terms not exceeding one year, and it is doing a good business. There is no reason why a similar concern, more liberally managed, should not succeed here.

DEATH MET IN THE FLAMES.

Los Angeles, Cal., January 21.

Twenty-one persons lost their lives in the railway accident near Tehichipa, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The accident occurred shortly after midnight on Friday. The train was the overland express. Near Tehichipa is a heavy grade, and an extra engine had been attached to the train at Sumner to assist in pulling up this grade. The accident occurred while the extra engine was being taken off. The train broke loose and dashed down the grade. The air-brakes had been taken off and the men who tended the hand-brakes were away from their posts. One was attending to switching the extra engine and the other was engaged in relighting an extinguished lamp. The train gathered headway quickly and was soon dashing down the grade at the rate of a mile a minute. At a sharp curve of the road the coach and sleeper, which were ahead, broke the coupling and separated from the rest of the train, making the turn safely. The sleepers and the mail, express and baggage cars were dashed against a high bank and then thrown back, rolling down an embankment. The lamps and stove at once set fire to the wreck, which was instantly in a blaze. Harry Conners, news agent, who was sleeping in the baggage car, was awakened by the movement of the car and aroused James Woodhull, baggage master, just as the cars made the jump. The roof of the car was split open and both men were thrown out and severely bruised.

Conners, while lying on the ground unable to render any assistance, saw the train enveloped in flames and heard the shrieks of the dying victims and saw them vainly endeavoring to struggle from the burning ruins. Porter Ashe and wife, who occupied a drawing room in one of the sleepers, were awakened by the crash. They succeeded in getting out without injury, but of sixteen other occupants of the car not one is believed to have escaped. Meantime, the occupants of the car which kept on the downgrade succeeded in stopping it, thereby saving the lives of some forty occupants of that and the smoking coach. They immediately walked back to the scene of the accident, but found only the smouldering remains of the train and the few who had escaped with their lives lying bruised and bleeding in the darkness and shivering in the piercing cold night air, or rendering assistance to each other. Relief soon arrived from Tehichipa, four miles distant, and as soon as possible medical attendance was sent from Sumner and Bakersfield, and subsequently from Los Angeles.

A search for the dead soon showed that twenty-one persons had perished. Eleven were burned beyond all recognition and only headless bodies and charred limbs were found. One of the killed was Mrs. Downey, wife of ex-Governor Downey. Mr. Downey was badly hurt, but will recover. Of the body of Mrs. Downey only the head and bust remained, which were recognized by the jewelry. All the bodies and fragments of bodies were placed in coffins. The wounded were removed to the baggage car, and on the arrival of the relief train from Los Angeles were brought to this city. Wright, the colored porter of one of the sleepers, was crushed; Express Messenger Charles Pierson had his head shattered, and the following five were burned, but not beyond recognition: Miss Mamie E. Quirres, Mrs. H. O. Oliver, Mrs. Downey, M. Wethered and Mrs. James Cassell. Two men, names unknown, but supposed to be discharged soldiers, were found dead but not burned. One other body, that of a large man, badly charred was found and is supposed to be that of Colonel Larrabee, ex-Congressman from Wisconsin. Ex-Governor Downey says that Mr. Larrabee was on the train and has been missing since the accident. The remaining eleven bodies are still unidentified.

THE LOSS OF THE CIMBRIA.

Hamburg, January 21.

Of the 477 souls on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Cimbria, sunk in the German Ocean on Friday morning, but 72 persons are so far known to have been saved. It is thought that the loss of life must be very great. The Cimbria had 23 cabin passengers, 362 steerage passengers, and the officers and crew numbered 92.

So far, 39 passengers have been landed at Cuxhaven, 17 at the Weser Lighthouse and 16 at Bremenhaven. Captain Hensen, the chief engineer and the surgeon are among the missing.

The steamer Cimbria, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed on Thursday. She was a vessel of 3,000 tons, was built in 1867 and was under the command of Captain Hansen, who has been in the company's employ for eight years. He was considered a thoroughly competent and reliable man. The Cimbria ran aground before leaving the Else, but got off with the flood tide with the assistance of the steamer Hansa, of the same line, without having sustained damage, and she put to sea at 2 30 o'clock in the afternoon. On Friday morning she came into collision, during a thick fog, off Borkum, with the British steamer Sultan. The Cimbria sank in a short time. A boat with thirty-nine passengers arrived at Cuxhaven yesterday evening and, as soon as the news was known, the company sent out the steamer Hansa and the four largest available steamers at Cuxhaven to search for other boats. The West Indian steamer Bavaria also left during the night with a similar object.

From those who are saved it is learned that the Cimbria sustained such severe injuries that it became apparent she would sink almost immediately. The officers therefore did all in their power to save lives. Without a moment's loss of time the passengers were assigned to the life-boats and an order was given to lower the boats. This, however, in consequence of the vessel heeling over on her side was found to be very difficult on one side and absolutely impossible on the other. The second officer was engaged in cutting the spars loose, so that there should be as much driftwood as possible for the passengers to cling to, when the inevitable foundering occurred. The vessel went down under their feet. He seized a spar, but, as several other persons clung to it, was obliged to let go and he swam to a boat. This boat was subsequently picked up by the Theta. The second officer steered the Theta to Cuxhaven arriving there at 6 o'clock last evening.

A survivor from the Cimbria says that the weather was clear up to 11.15 o'clock, but a fog then set in, which continued and increased in density. The engines of the Cimbria were kept at full speed until 1.30, then at half speed until 2 o'clock, after which they were kept at slow speed. About ten minutes past two o'clock the whistle of another steamer was heard and the engines of the Cimbria were stopped instantly. The Sultan's green light was, owing to the fog, not observed until she was only one hundred and fifty feet off from the Cimbria. The latter was struck abaft the first collision bulkhead on the port side and she heeled over to starboard and speedily sank.

The steamer Sultan, which sustained heavy damage, has arrived in the Elbe. A reporter boarded the Sultan, but both captain and crew absolutely refused to give him any information. The captain has made a statement before the British Consul, but this is inaccessible. The Sultan has a large hole in her bow, seven feet above the water-line.

10.50 P. M.—No reports have yet been received from the six steamers sent in search of the missing boats of the Cimbria. Later.—Since the above was in type, the ships have returned without any trace of the missing boats.

—"One of the most reliable and pleasant advertising agencies that we have ever had any dealings with is the firm of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. We have never had any trouble in closing contracts with these gentlemen, and we have yet to ask them the second time for money. Those of our readers who would like to advertise through an agent can find no more responsible firm than Geo. P. Rowell & Co. This is no puff for notice, but is a gratuitous, unasked-for expression of our opinion, because we think they deserve it."—*The Ishmaelite and Times and Planter, Sparta, Ga., Jan. 3, 1883.* We can honestly endorse every word of the above statement.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A coasting surface a mile long affords sport to thousands of Montreal men, women and children every evening.

Moody's success among the students at Oxford and Cambridge is confirmed by reports of conversions by the hundred.

Two very eminent Europeans have died in the past six months whose end is involved in mystery—Skobeleff and Gambetta.

A Roman Catholic priest has returned a stolen watch to its owner at Vincennes, Ind. It came into his hands from the thief in the confessional.

The village officials of Stillwater, Wis., demanded $20 and thirty tickets in payment for the license of a traveling show, and the manager acceded; but when, after the performance, they asked him to redeem with cash several of the passes that had not been used, he declined.

Two tramps were making a tour in Missouri together, and their agreement was to share comforts and discomforts equally. One asked a farmer for a chew of tobacco, and got it. The other demanded half, and was told that there was not enough to divide. Enraged by this act, he murdered the offender.

A Costly Prosecution.

The auditors of Northampton county are at work on last year's accounts, and some interesting figures have been developed. The topic which excites the most general interest is that which relates to the conviction of coal thieves, an item of expense which has caused a very great deal of complaint from taxpayers. The most prominent case was that of a boy named Transue, who was convicted on seventeen different charges of stealing coal. On one other charge the bill was ignored, and this one bill cost the county $14.55. Transue was sentenced to pay $1 fine, costs, and undergo three months' imprisonment in each case where he was found guilty. He was too poor to pay his fines and costs, hence he only served three months. The county footed the bills, and the total cost in all the cases was $413 35. People claim that there was no use in paying over $400 for sending a boy to jail for ninety days for stealing coal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALMOST AS BAD.

What the Perplexed Physicians do in Cases of Emergency.

"I'll tell you the honest truth," answered the doctor. "Bright's Disease bothers the medical men almost as badly as cancer does. Having passed a certain stage, both point straight to eternity. It may be unprofessional to let out the secret, but whenever a patient comes to me with Bright's Disease, or any kidney trouble acting like it, I tell him to put on BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER without delay."

The doctor spoke by the card. The Capcine goes right to the spot. If you can be helped, the Capcine will do it. Look out for frauds. Is the word CAPCINE cut in the middle of the plaster? If so, you are all right. Price 25 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. Highest awards. jan.27,1883-1m.

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, October Term, 1877.

Estate of George and Barbara Beck, dec'd.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court January 20th, 1883, to distribute the funds in the hands of Daniel Beck, Administrator of George Beck and Barbara Beck, his wife, deceased, late of Mahoning Township, Carbon county, Pa., will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1883, at ONE o'clock P. M., at his office, opposite the Broadway House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to make their claim or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

CHARLES ORION STROH, Auditor.

Wm. G. Freyman, Attorney. Jan. 27, 1883 wl.

Divorce Notice.

Mahala V. Wells, by her next friend, Herman W. Ebert, Libellant, vs. Lee K. Wells, Respondent.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon Co., No. 9, Oct. T., 1882. Proceedings in Divorce.

To Lee K. Wells, the above named 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 Testimony of Witnesses in the above named *Proceedings in Divorce*, and that he will meet, for the purpose of his appointment, all persons concerned, on MONDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1883, at TWO o'clock P. M., at his office, opposite the Broadway House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where you are requested to attend with your witnesses.

CHARLES ORION STROH, Commissioner.

E. M. Mulhearn, Attorney. Jan. 27, 1883-w4

AGENTS WANTED.

RUSSIAN NIHILISM AND EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA.

BY J. W BUEL.

This splendid new book presents a thrilling panorama of Life in Russia and Siberia. It furnishes the only full and reliable history of that mysterious and wonderful organization known as Nihilism. It gives the unwritten history of the Russian Empire. It tells of mysterious adventures with mysterious people. It describes desperate hand-to-hand combats with pistols and knives in closed rooms between the police and the Nihilists. It paints EXILE LIFE IN SIBERIA in vivid and startling colors. It relates famous hunts and adventures with with wild animals on the frozen plains of the far North. It for the first time exposes the real horrors of existence among the Siberian convicts. It describes the horrible instruments of torture sanctioned and used by the Russian Government. It relates the Personal Experiences of the author during his travels. It tells all that one could wish to know about Russia and Siberia. It is the most thrilling record of travel and adventure ever written; not retold stories, but FACTS witnessed by the author in person and sanctioned by the United States Government. 600 large pages and over 200 hundred fine illustrations. Price, $2.50. No book like it on earth. Outsells all other books. AGENTS WANTED. Write at once for Pictorial Circulars and full particulars, or send 50 cents in money or stamps for Complete Canvassing Outfit. Act quick and secure first choice of territory.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. Dr. T. A. Slocum, 181 Pearl St., New York

FARMS.—Before locating, consult our catalogue and maps, sent free. Isaac A. Markins, Cambridge, Md. Jan 27-w4.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

There will be offered at Public Sale, by the undersigned, at the Hotel of Penrose Yarick, formerly Dinkey's old stand, in EAST PENN Township, Carbon County, Pa., on

Saturday, February 24, 1883

at ONE o'clock P. M., all those certain described Farm Tracts or Pieces Land, situated in said Township, and bounded by lands of William Reichenbach, Chas. Nimson, Anna Dinkey, John Balliet, Jacob Frisinger, &c., containing FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES, more or less, 14 Acres of which are fine Woodland, with a number of Choice Fruit Trees.

Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

ELIZABETH C. GIESS.

January 20, 1883-ts

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, December 30th, 1882:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$90,284.69
Overdrafts	175.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	199 000
Due from approved reserve agents	6,203 53
Due from other National Banks	729 08
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,081.79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,472.23
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,329 06
Premiums paid	12,860.48
Checks and other cash items	1,42 28
Bills of other banks	1,710.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	266 88
Specie	8,300.75
Legal tender notes	3,100.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375.00
Total	$242,924.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Surplus fund	6,150.00
Undivided profits	3,226.82
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	417.50
Individual deposits subject to check	99,637.20
Due to other National Banks	12,667.60
Due to State Banks and Bankers	41.60
Total	$242,924.72

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 11th day of January, 1883.

THOS. S. RICH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemmerer, C. H. Scisle and J. G. Zerr, Directors. Jan. 20, 1883.

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

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Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING

COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

CURES

COUGHS
COLDS
CONSUMPTION
BRONCHITIS
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring Perry Davis's Pain Killer.

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November 25, 1882-y1

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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the copartnership heretofore existing between I. S. KOCH and W. S. KOCH, doing business in the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of KOCH BROTHERS, as Manufacturers and Dealers in Cigars, is this day (December 30th, 1882,) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by I. S. KOCH, who is authorized to settle all accounts due to or by the late firm.

I. S. KOCH, W. S. KOCH.

Lehighton, December 30, 1882.

NOTICE—Persons indebted to the late firm will please settle without delay, and all those having claims will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement.

Dec. 30. I. S. KOCH.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Anyone can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages 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.

Dividend Notice.

At a Regular Meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent. on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15th, 1883.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Jan. 6, 1883 w3.

Personal Notice.

John Distler, of Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pa., is hereby notified not to enter the Shop or Premises of the undersigned during my absence, under penalty of the law. ALFRED KIBLER.

Towamensing Twp., Jan. 6, 188 -w2

DR. C. W. BOWER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. May be consulted in the German or English language. Office: Opposite Darling's Drug Store, BANK St., Leh