The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

Editorial Mention.

THE Star route trial is still en-route, but when it will reach its terminus the most astute is unable to predict.

THE N. Y. WORLD says: "Before the Democratic party can win in 1884, it must fight out the tariff issue within its own ranks."

BISMARCK thinks that farmers are right in taking advantage of a sunny Sunday to harvest hay or grain, or to do anything in which delay may cause injury. He says: "I could never bring myself to bind tenants of my farming land not to do such labor."

EASTER on the 25th of March is a coincidence that no man living has seen. It was as far back as 1668, 1674, 1731 and 1742 that Easter came on the 25th of March. This coincidence is the first of its kind in our century, and will not take place again till 1894.

THE Roman Catholic convent at Georgetown, D. C., is one of the few in the United States where the nuns take vows for life, and even here their probation lasts ten years, and release is afterward possible through a dispensation from Rome. Sister Laurentia, on lately inheriting $20,000, asked for and obtained a discharge from the order. She is now plain Miss Smith at her home in Reading. She says that she had no difficulty in obtaining her freedom.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has finally succeeded in committing the Administration to the Eight-Hour law policy so far as the employees of the navy yards are concerned. He is said to have had much difficulty in persuading the President to approve the policy, but Mr. Arthur Tuesday gave his assent, and the order has gone forth to the various navy yards that the hours of labor shall be from 8 to 4 o'clock, instead of from 7 to 5, from March 21 to Sept. 21, as in former years. It is probable that the old controversy over the rate of pay by the hour will be renewed. The wages question has always been the obstacle in the way of the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law since its passage in 1868.

IN view of the approaching coronation of the Czar, the court jewellers of St. Petersburg are now busy cleaning and repairing the insignia of the crown the value of which is estimated at six and a half million dollars. The crown its lf valued at $600 000, is adorned with magnificent diamonds, fifty-four enormous pearls without a flaw, and a ruby of extraordinary size; it is of exquisite workmanship. It was made by Pauzie, the Genoese jeweller, and was first used at the coronation of Catherine the Great. The sceptre, which was made for the coronation of Paul I., is tipped with the famous Orloff diamond, which, like the Koh-i-noor, came from the treasury of the Grand Mogul. It remained for centuries in a rough state, and, passing through various hands, it was at length purchased for a paltry sum by an Armenian of the name of Lagorew, who had it cut in Amsterdam, where Alexis Orloff, bought it for 450,000 roubles, in order to present it to the Empress Catherine. The Orloff is eight carats heavier than the Koh-i-noor.

SHARPENING THE ISSUE.

Our esteemed contemporary, the "Buffalo Courier," a sound and moderate Democratic journal, declares that the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, must not be chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, because he "does not represent the views of a majority of the Democratic party on the tariff question." Yet Mr. Randall "has long been a distinguished leader of the party; he has seen many years of service in Congress, and in knowledge of parliamentary rules and practice has no superior." In other words, Mr. Randall must be defeated, because he is not a free trader of the extreme and unqualified sort, and because, in his votes upon the tariff question, he has sometimes departed from the stringent rule of levying duties for revenue exclusively.

This is a noteworthy symptom of the strong purpose to force the tariff question into the foreground and make it the dividing issue at the next Presidential election, which we have already had to notice. But if Mr. Randall is to be proscribed for his opinion on the tariff, his friends may naturally retaliate by prescribing the free traders in their turn; and thus the Republicans will finally be gratified by a breach in the Democratic party, and by the opportunity of waging the contest of 1884 upon the plain question of protection to American industry on the one hand and a revenue tariff on the other.

We have advocated the choice of Mr. Randall as Speaker on account of the distinguished ability he has already exhibited in that office, and of his peculiar representative character as the champion of economy and reform in the public administration. However, the world of practical politics is a world of uncertainty and of surprises; and it is not at all impossible that the brilliant prospect which now opens before the Democracy may be clouded by unnecessary conflicts within the bosom of the party, resulting in the election of a Republican President next year after all. N. Y. SUN.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1883.

When the poet wrote about Spring and its ethereal mildness, he never could have known how beautiful nature could make a day when once she laid herself out to do it. Sunday last was a day finer than which the poet, even should his eye be "in fine phrensy rolling" could not see. Life was worth living on that day. Central Park was thronged with people, and the roads were literally alive with vehicles of every description from the homely grocer's buggy to the easy aristocratic landau. The road houses were packed with merry people who ate, drank and enjoyed life as this beautiful day, made it to the fullest extent. On Jerome Park the white sheeted racers were flying up and down the track in happy satisfaction emulating in seeming contentedness the little boys who were riding them. One could not help thinking a little colored lad who held the reins over the Fred Gebhard's great cup horse Eole, somewhat too late. He whistled the air "Wait till the clouds roll by, darling," with an energy which might have been praiseworthy had there been any clouds.

The fashionable world is all agog over the great fancy dress ball which Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt will give on Easter Monday. For weeks past shrewd minds have been at work designing new dresses, new combinations, novel make ups, and there is no reason for doubting that this will be the greatest event of the social season. The number of invited guests amounts to several hundred, but there are three disappointed people who were not asked to one invited. The newspapers are making as elaborate preparations to "cover" as if the affair were a political convention instead of a gathering of devotees of Momus. The female reporter will be here in all her glory, and what she will not be able to gush about the costumes will not be worth knowing.

Decoration Day with us has supplanted the Fourth of July entirely in importance, and the festivities in honor of the day are growing in extent from year to year. This season the occasion will be signalized by the opening of the East River Bridge to the public. The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, opened its office and commenced the work of preparation yesterday. They had a conference with the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees and it was decided that the participants in the procession should be the first to cross the structure which spans the river, and which is now all but complete, excepting the finishing touches. The procession this year will be larger and finer than ever, and one good thing about it will be the fact that no advertising carts and vans will be allowed a place in it.

John Mathews, the soda water manufacturer, died last week, and the papers which make a fuss about everything scarcely noted the event, and yet the man was typical of an industry which has grown to a remarkable extent within the past few years. There were nearly two thousand of his employees at the funeral service, showing to what an extent carbonized water is manufactured. Whisky and soda water are now the two staple fluid commodities. Those who abstain from the former guzzle the latter. I am told by a leading druggist down town that the consumption of soda water amounts to at least twelve millions of glasses a year. The trade is now kept a going all the year round. Hot soda in winter is as familiar a drink as hot whisky.

Not for a long time has the money market been so tight as it is at present, and in consequence people with loose cash have no end of opportunities of making good and quick turns on call loans. I was told by the Secretary of a leading banking institution that the other day when they needed a block of money they had to pay no less than nineteen per cent. for it, and then he had to skirmish high and low to find it. Before Spring has fairly settled on us there will be hard times in many lines of business. In spite of the buoyant air which everybody tries to maintain prosperity is anything but assured. Much if not more of it is only on the surface. There is no money in any business. Competition shaves the margin of profit so close that it requires millions of capital to run a business in a way to make money. One large dry goods and fancy goods house which has the reputation of making more money than any other firm in the same business, has had its employees in the dress making and millinery departments laid off since the first of January. They started a portion of them on 15th inst., but the bulk will have to remain idle until the first of April. So much for the good times we are said to have.

And yet the laboring classes are faring better than they have for some time, and as usual strikes for higher wages are on the tapis. There is not a newspaper office in the city where the printers are not holding ominous gatherings, and where preparations are not being made by the publishers to provide for any sudden emergency. Now that building is actively resumed, there will be the usual spring troubles with the carpenters and masons. The men are earning better wages than they ever did, yet contractors are fearful of strikes right along, and not one of them would be much surprised to have his men make a sudden demand on him for more money.

Jay Gould is actively pushing his preparations for his trip around the world. The one thing however that he does not seem to know what to do with is the WORLD newspaper. Things are in a bad way there. The paper is losing money hand over fist, and now the management has inaugurated a system of retrenchment rigid in the extreme. The editorial staff has been cut down one half, and prices for outside work have been reduced. One of the men who have been decapitated is the brilliant and versatile Dickey Hall, who was nominally the city editor but practically the executive spirit of the establishment. He is resting" at present as the theatrical people say. Probably he will go back to the practice of law. What a check-red career this man has had! Once one of the most brilliant and eloquent pleaders at the bar, then a politician, Mayor of the city, a wanderer in an erratic manner, a playwright, a lecturer and then a newspaper man, his life certainly has had variety enough. The WORLD is still for sale, price $250 000. But as one of the conditions of the sale is that Editor Hurlbert is to be retained, and than Mr Gould is to keep control of the financial columns, nobody wants the paper.

Preparations are active among the hotel men for the summer season. At Manhattan Beach, Rockaway and Long Branch armies of workmen are busy, and in two months the mushroom caravansaries will be ready for guests. An enormous number of villas are in process of erection. Manhattan Beach will be entirely changed by their appearance. A new fashionable resort this year will be Babylon, L. I., and it is expected that the blue bloods will put up there when they are not at Newport. Villas are all the go there too. The proprietors of the Argyle Hotel alone have fourteen building at present.

☞ Read the immense array of new advertisements in this week's ADVOCATE. They are of interest.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1883.

The President has appointed A. U. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to be Treasurer, vice James Gilfillan, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect on the first proximo. Mr. Wyman will secure his bonds and qualify by that date. He was almost overwhelmed yesterday afternoon.

The bond of the Treasurer is $150,000 and must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury before he can qualify. It will also be necessary for the Secretary to appoint a committee to verify the Treasury balances of the 31st of March, so that the funds may be transferred to the new incumbent for the opening of business on the first proximo, when he will assume the duties of his office. Mr. E. O. Graves, also of the Treasury Department, was competing hard for the place. He was known to be entirely unfit for the position, yet Secretary Folger pressed his claims before the President, who, however, luckily followed his own notions in making the appointment.

Mr. Wyman, who is a Canadian by birth, went into the Treasurer's office in April 1863, and was Assistant Treasurer from 1875 to 1876, when he was appointed Treasurer, which position he soon after resigned because of ill health, but went back to the duties of Assistant Treasurer. It is said the appointment was well received in the Treasurers office.

The Democratic party has a list of prospective Presidential candidates for 1884 of exceptional wealth and social position. Included in the number are Senators Bayard and Pendleton, ex-Senator David Davis, Justice Field, General George B. McClellan, Gen. Ben. Butler and Senator Fair. Mr. Tilden would undoubtedly be in the category if his health was not so unpromising. He is, however, not to be considered in this connection, although many prominent Democrats say that if he should be able to manage the campaign, he would be the best man the Democrats could put up. Judge Davis disclaims of filiation with either of the political parties, but it is very well known that he still regards himself as a Presidential possibility, and would accept the Democratic nomination with alacrity. All the gentlemen above mentioned, with the exception of Senator Bayard and Mr. Tilden and Gen. Butler, who have resided elsewhere, have in the last two winters made the social horizon of Washington fairly glisten with the splendor and elaboration of the dinners and other entertainments. Senator Bayard is proverbial for keeping an open house, but his hospitality is modest and homelike, with no attempt at display. Gen. McClellan first made his advent in Washington society last winter. With the beginning of this season he established himself in house-keeping on a large scale and he and Mrs. McClellan have been among the stars in the social firmament, no one surpassing them in the number and variety of their entertainments.

A brief has been filed by ex-Governor Crawford, as an agent of the State of Kansas, with the Secretary of the Interior in favor of restoring to the State lands now held by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in excess of the grants to which they are by law entitled. This case will come before the Secretary for argument in a few days. The counsel for the State says if this claim is adjudged under the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in passing upon this grant that the State will be entitled to between eight hundred thousand and a million acres. Under any circumstance it is thought that the State is entitled to 300,000 acres of land now held by the railroad. The decision of this question may lead to the adjustment of land grants similarly held by other railroads.

It is understood that an effort is about to be made to have an extra session of the Senate called to consider the Mexican treaty. It has been ascertained since the adjournment that the postponement of the treaty was for motives other than those which have been given to the public, and that peculiar reasons not relating to the treaty rendered and extra session undesirable to a majority of Senators.

The promoters of the treaty have hopes that the President, who is understood to sympathize with this view of the case, may nevertheless be persuaded to call the Senate together at an early date.

AUGUST.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1883.

President Arthur is somewhat out of health lately and has gone down to Old Point Comfort for a rest. The last three months have been busy and trying times with the Executive. The President takes great interest in the White House grounds and greenhouses, and when he has guests to dinner the first thing he does on rising from the table is to take them into the conservatory. The gossips and the growlers have been finding fault with the hospitality dispensed at the White House this winter, but his friends who know the President to be a well-bred man, say that he has been under such a tremendous pressure during the whole session that he literally has not had a moment to himself, and, to use an expressive vulgarism, he was "on the jump" from the 4th of December to the 4th of March. On the last night of the late session he came to the Capitol and stayed all night in the beautiful room known as the President's room and signed bills and took catnaps until morning. The room itself is one of the most beautiful at the Capitol. It is furnished in a rich and vivid red, having deep delicious Turkish chairs and sofas upholstered in red leather. It has no paintings or engravings on the walls, but numerous frescoed portraits of the fathers and a big mirror for the Executive to admire himself in. "They say" that the President's idiosyncrasy is the cut of his trousers—that he had a tailor on from New York to cut him a pair and was so pleased with the immaculate fit of them that he made the man cut eight pairs before he left; also, that the material was first laid down on the floor and then the President was laid down on it, and when one side was cut the tailor deftly flopped him over as if he had been a griddle-cake, and cut the other side, which is unquestionably one of the biggest tarradiddles ever told even in Washington. Pray, dear and respected public, don't believe whoppers like this, which get started in the newspapers and fly all over the country.

One of the eccentric characters of Washington—Stephen C. Parish—dropped out of life a few days ago. In many ways he was a man out of the ordinary run. He lived upon Capitol Hill in a plain, unpretending house, and was well known to the students of public affairs, but to the general public he was completely unknown. He discovered a new mine, from which he has delved during the last twenty years a very comfortable fortune. He came to Washington from Indiana just as the war was breaking out. He had a place connected with the Senate. While there he learned how the Pub. Docs. are thrown away where they are first printed, and upon this knowledge he has made a fortune. Under the law any one can obtain from the Public Printer copies of public documents by paying the cost of the printing of any extra copies desired. Parish has always laid by a stock of any documents of value, until the regular supply was exhausted, and then he would furnish copies from his private stores at fancy figures. He would ransack second-hand bookstores for old documents. During the vacations of Congress he would travel about picking up bargains in this line. The result was that he had constantly on hand almost any report or pamphlet required back to the first founding of the government. He was constantly supplying full sets of Congressional debates, finance reports, and the like. When the Southern Members and Senators seceded Parrish fell heir to their documents by discreet purchases. He never would buy books from public men. His method was to trade with them. When a public man would discover some rare book in Parrish's collection the latter would exchange the book for a number of public books of less value. Some members have turned in all their books to Parrish in exchange for some few special books out of his rare collections. One of the features of his business has been to collect authorities and statistics for ambitious statesmen. Many a speech replete with learning and bristling with authorities has been prepared in Parrish's workshop. Parrish had a most remarkable memory. It was as accurate and full as that of Amzi Smith, who has charge of the Senate document room. I once asked Parrish the highest price he ever received for a single public document. He said $75. This he obtained from P. T. Barnum for a work on the seal fisheries of Alaska by Professor Elliott. Only seventy-five copies were printed. Parrish bought his copy of a member of the cabinet, and allowed him $25 for it in other books.

The star route trial drags slowly along. The troubles which afflict ex-Senator Dorsey on every hand prove surely enough that the way of the transgressor is hard. George Bliss, one of the government counsel, has a beautiful voice. A constant visitor at the trial says that when Bliss talks it sounds like a wagon load of scrap-iron driven at full tilt over a corduroy road. The city is awfully quiet. Nothing makes up to us for not having Congress in Washington all the time. It is true the President and the galaxy of officials remain. The vast number of persons who come here for pleasure remain until the warm weather to enjoy the charm of a Washington spring. With 180,000 people and half the celebrities in this country within our borders, still we are not happy. The frequent remark that Washington is the winter Newport is borne out by the fact that there are charms of town and country in Washington. In the spring there is as much greenness of foliage as in any country village—every few blocks bring one to a public ground, with grass and flowers in luxurious abundance—the people have plenty of elbow room, and the lots, to people of other cities, must appear like small plantations. May is really the month in which to see Washington. The White House then looks like a quaint old country house, surrounded by its ample grounds—but May is not here and Congress is going and everybody feels lonesome. DOM PEDRO.

New Advertisements.

Franklin Township.

Account of the supervisors of FRANKLIN Township, Carbon County, Pa., for the Year ending March 4th, 1883:

ANDREW DEIBERT, DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$829 90
CR.	
By Services rendered himself	$192 75
" One Day attending Settlement	1 50
" Services for hands	336 03
" Receipts of divers persons for Planks, &c., to Repair Bridges	40 81
" Receipts of H. W. Merts, Stones	5 25
" Receipts of Bridge Viewers for Wages	10 50
" J. K. Rickert for expenses	1 31
" W. G. Freyman, Attorney Fee	5 00
" J. K. Rickert for Writing Warrants, Bonds, etc.	5 00
" Exonerations	9 68
" Commission on $822 87	11 11
" Auditors Wages	4 50
" Edward Raber for Meals	1 80
" Balance in Cash	204 85
	$829 90

JACOB ZIEGENFUS, DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$517 27
To money rec'd for Unseated Lands	7 17
To balance in Cash	52 33
	$577 27
CR.	
By Services rendered himself	$67 50
" One Day attending Settlement	1 00
" Services for hands	472 43
" Planks, Posts, Stringers, etc.	24 06
" Daniel Krum, attending Court	2 00
" Daniel Krum, himself, etc	4 50
" Paid due bill from Chr. Rehrig	2 00
" Exonerations	3 78
	$577 27

RECAPITULATION.

Franklin Township,	Cr.
By balance in Deibert's account	$204 85
Dr.	
To balance in Ziegenfus' account	$ 52 33
Cash balance on hand	$152 53

Audited and approved this 13th day of March, A. D. 1883.

JOSEPH BOYER, } Auditors.
STEPHEN SOLT, }
D. F. RICKERT, }

March 24th, 1883-w3*

Franklin Poor District.

Account of the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Franklin, Carbon County, Pa., J. R. Dimmick and Daniel Krum, for the Year ending March 5th, A. D. 1883:

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$939 15
" Money rec'd of J. Schwab's estate	99 27
" " " for Paupers Wages	38 24
" " " of Elmer Reed	13 00
" " " for P. Gruver's goods	9 8
" " " for lot of Apples	3 00
" " " for Order on Treas'r	32 31
	$1154 83

CR.

By Services rendered themselves	$ 50 75
" 1 Day attending Settlement	3 00
Paid to divers persons for rent, keeping and maintaining paupers	280 07
Paid for goods, provisions, cloth, etc.	290 41
" " Medical services	66 13
" " Attorney	14 0
" " Auditors' wages	13 50
" " Auditors' expenses	4 25
" J. R. Dimmick keeping record	10 00
" for making Financial Statem't	2 00
" for Books and Stationery	3 05
By Exonerations	13 49
By Commission on $922 87	46 28
To Balance	369 41
	$1 54 83

RECAPITULATION.

Franklin Township.	Cr.
By Balance in Overseers account	$ 369 41
Dr.	
To Sarah Frederic, Mary Dotter, &c.	$100 00
Balance on hand	$ 269 41

Audited and approved this 14th day of March, A. D. 1883

JOSEPH BOYER, } Auditors.
STEPHEN SOLT, }
D. F. RICKERT, }

March 24th, 1883-w3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The New Patent
DUST-PROOF
Stem Winding Open Face Case,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
American Watch Co.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

This case is formed in one one solid piece without joint or seam, opening in *front only* thus avoiding the usual *Cap*, and securing greater strength and durability.

These Watches are all *open face*. The bezel, into which an extra strong crystal is fitted with an especially prepared waterproof cement, is attached to the case by screwing it thereon, and thus forms an air-tight junction with the body of the case, which is proof against dust and moisture.

To railroad men, travelers, miners, lumbermen and others who are almost constantly exposed and who have to make frequent reference to the watch, these qualities are of the utmost importance.

The Following Letters Tell Their Own Story:

"VALDOSTA, GEORGIA, July 20, 1882.

"I sold one of your Patent Dust Proof Cases about ten months ago, and the other day it came back to me with the request to make it wind easier. On examination I found that the stem was rusty, and I inquired into the cause of it. The gentleman stated to me that he was starting some saw logs that had lodged in the bend of the river, when his chain caught in a bush and threw his watch into about twelve feet of water, and he was about two hours finding it. When he got it out it was running and he thought all right. In about three months he found that the stem was hard to turn and sent it to me.

I can say that the watch is all that the company claims for it and recommend it to all railroad and mill men.

B. W. BENTLY."

"CLINTON, IOWA, April 29, 1881.

"I wish you would send me a spring for the Wm. Ellery Watch * * * By the way this Ellery is a watch I sold in your Screw Bezel Case to a farmer last fall. The first of January he lost the watch in the woods, and found it this week in about one foot of water. It had lain three months and over in snow and water, with but slight injury to the watch—only a hair spring.

C. S. RAYMOND."

The above were very severe tests, and demonstrate beyond a doubt, that for any reasonable length of time during which a watch might be under water it would receive no injury whatever.

We make these cases in both gold and silver, and as a PERFECTLY DUST PROOF STEM-WINDING WATCH CASE, CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL. For sale by all first class jewelers.

March 24, 1883-m3.

DR. W. W. REBER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MAIN STREET, PARRYVILLE PA.
May be consulted in the English or German Language. March 24, 1883.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an office in New York for the cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. From Am. Journal of Medicine. Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of none of over 20 years' standing successfully cured in a few days. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 94 John St., New York.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS
Is called to the shares of THE GREAT PLAINS LIVE STOCK COMPANY as a means for the safe and profitable investment of sums of $10 up. The capital is 100,000 shares at $10 each, full paid and non-assessable. Company chartered by general laws of Colorado. Interest at the rate of 20 to 50 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. The very best reference for character and qualifications of managers, with full particulars sent on application to The Great Plains Live Stock Company, Denver, Col. mar24-w4

THE SUN EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
THE SUN'S first aim is to be truthful and useful; its second, to write as entertaining history of the times in which we live. It prints, on an average, more than a million copies a week. Its circulation is now larger than ever before. Subscription: DAILY (4 pages), by mail, 55c a month, or $6 50 a year; SUNDAY (8 pages), $1.20 per year; WEEKLY (8 pages), $1 per year.
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.
mar24-w4 New York City.

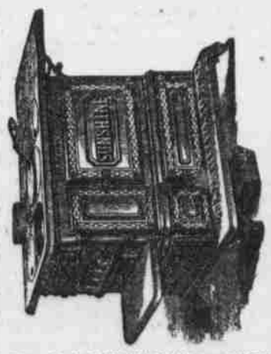
FARMS and HOMES
The best in the world, are easily obtained in Dakota, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Get ready to move in the spring. First come, best served. County maps description of lands, rates of passage and freight, furnished free by JOHN R. POTT, Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, Williamsport, Pa. No trouble to answer questions.

DIVORCE.—No publicity; residents of any State. Desertion, Non-Support. Advice on Applications for stamp. W. H. LEE, Attorney, 239 Broadway, N. Y. mar24-w4

Consumption
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.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, N. Y. mar24-w4

JAMES WALP,
SUCCESSOR TO
A. D. MOSSER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Stoves, - Ranges and - Heaters,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
and House Furnishing Goods.



Every kind of STOVE GRATE and FIRE BRICKS kept constantly on hand.

ROOFING and SPOUTING
Done on short notice and at Low Prices.
STORE ON SOUTH STREET,
A few doors above Bank St., LEHIGHTON.
Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Feb 10, 1883-y

Spring Announcement, 1883!

We desire to say to our friends and the public in general, that we have on hand the Largest and most
—Complete Stock of Goods—
—OF ANY—
TailoringG EstablishmenT
in this section of the County, comprising
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Plain and Fancy Suitings,
and Overcoatings, all Shades,

Which we will put up for you in our usual
—FIRST-CLASS STYLE,—
Thereby giving you, as we always, do
Best Fitting, Best Trimmed and Best Made
CLOTHING IN LEHIGHTON.

We have also just received from the Manufacturers a Large Stock of Newest Styles of Ladies, Gents and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
HATS AND CAPS,
Gents Furnishing Goods, &c.,
All of which we are now offering at
☞ Unprecedently Low Prices! ☜
Very Respectfully,
CLAUSS & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.
March 24, 1883-y1

PUBLIC SALES.
Public Sale of Valuable
Real EstatE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, at the "EXCHANGE HOTEL," in the BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON, Carbon County, Pa.,
Saturday, Mar 31st, 1883,
at TWO o'clock P.M., the following valuable Real Estate belonging to the estate of WM. REHRIG, Deceased, to wit: All that certain one-half part of LOT No 227, situate in the Borough of Lehighton aforesaid, containing in front on Lehigh street 53 feet, and extending of that width in depth, at right angles of said Lehigh street by parallel lines, 189 feet 9 inches to Apple alley, being the one half of Lot No 227; bounded on the east by Lehigh street, on the south by the other part of Lot No. 227, on the west by Apple alley, and on the north by Lot No. 228, etc. The Improvements on this Lot are a frame Dwelling House, with a 1-story Kitchen attached; Frame Stable, 12 x 14 feet, and other necessary Outbuildings, and an excellent Well of Water.
ALSO, all that certain Town Lot, situate and being in the Borough of Lehighton aforesaid, and numbered in the plan or plot there of LOT No. 197, containing 66 feet front by 159 feet 9 inches in depth, bounded on the north by Lot No. 196, on the east by Apple alley, on the south by Lot No. 198, and on the west by Northampton street. The Improvements on this lot are a brick Dwelling House, 25 x 35 feet; Stable 14 x 16 feet, and necessary Outbuildings. The Lot is Planted with Fruit Trees and there is a Well of good Water.
Conditions of Sale—One-fourth of purchase money to be paid on knocking down of property, one-fourth in three months from day of sale, and the balance in six months, or cash down, if convenient. Possession given on 1st of April if required.
AARON REHRIG.
FRED. BERTOLETTE, Att'y. Mar 17w3*

Public Sale of Valuable
Personal Property.
The undersigned, Administratrix of Adam Leuchnore dec'd, of Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on
Friday and Saturday, March 23 & 24,
1883, at ONE o'clock P. M., the following personal property, viz:

1 Mare 4 years old, Cow 3 Heifers, 2 Carriages, 2-horse Farm Wagon, 2-horse Spring Wagon, Mowing Machine, 2 Sleighs, 4 Barrels of Vinegar, Oats, Wheat and Corn by the bushel, Cutting Box, Corn Planter, Hoeing Rake, Fanning Mill, Threshing Machine with horse power, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalks by ton, ready-made Fence Posts, 2 Cultivators, 2 Harrows, 2 Plows, lot of Fence Rails, 8 Hives of Bees, lot Potatoes, Apple Butter, Honey, 2 Bedsteads with Bedding, Closets, Tables, Chairs, Stove with Pipe, Barrels, Tubs, lot Tools, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Chains and other articles.
Terms will be made known at the time and place of sale, by TER. LAUCHNORE.
Feb. 23 w3 Administratrix.

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obtained for Inventors in the United States Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all patent business with greater promptness and despatch and at less cost than other patent attorneys who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Jos. Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.
Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le-Droit Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Farm at Private Sale.
The undersigned offers his Farm, situate about 3 miles from Weissport, in Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pa., at Private Sale; bounded by lands of Jacob Rehrig, Elias Solt and others, containing FIFTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less, about 42 Acres of which are cleared and under a good state of cultivation, and the balance is fine White Pine Timber. The Improvements thereon are a good Dwelling House, a New Barn and necessary Outbuildings. For further particulars apply on the premises, to HENRY BAUCHSPISE.
March 10, 1883-w4*

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Dealer in all Patterns of Plain and Fancy
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Special to the Ladies!
A Special Invitation is extended to the Ladies of Lehighton and surrounding neighborhood to call and examine the immense stock of FALL AND WINTER
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JUST RECEIVED AT
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Do call and see it. My stock of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
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Just Received, at
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SPECTACLES, &c.
Please call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. dec2-r

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July 25.

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November 25, 188 -y1

THE N. Y. SUN.
NEW YORK, 1883.
More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.
We are creditably informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:
Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events, the deeds, and mishaps, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.
Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.
Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man, association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.
Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the machinations of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.
All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and the proceedings against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because it renders mis nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.
If you already know THE SUN, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before. If you do not already know THE SUN, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, a sentinel for genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every sort, and and uncommonly good investment for the coming year.
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