The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1883.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

The AMERICAN VOLUNTEER, published a Carlisle, in its issue of the 9th inst., trots out Hon. Robert McCachran for Auditor General, in the following language:

Some interest is beginning to manifest itself in relation to the Democratic nominations for State Treasurer and Auditor General, but nobody has as yet been formally brought forward for either of these offices, though several names have been suggested. Impelled by a wish to secure the party a good candidate and to give the public a good officer, we take the liberty of bringing forward a gentleman who proved himself a good and faithful servant when he held a trust confided to him by the people of Cumberland county. We propose the Hon. Robert McCachran for Auditor General, and we accompany this proposal with the expression of an earnest hope that it will receive favorable consideration throughout the State. We feel confident that no honest man, whether he be Democrat or Republican, who served in the Legislature in which Robert McCachran sat as a member, will hesitate to endorse him as a man who would hew to the straight line of duty all the time. "Roosters" could not be expected to crow for him, for he never sat on their perch; but when that Legislature adjourned no member who walked out of the Capitol carried with him a larger share of the respect and good will of all its best members than fell to the lot of this excellent citizen of old mother Cumberland. Intelligent, upright, honest, capable, pure in morals and sound in political principles, Robert McCachran would be an influential and respected member of any community in which intelligence and virtue are held in esteem, and he would make a candidate whose banner every honest voter might follow with pride.

Cumberland is one of the old counties of the commonwealth and it is a long time since her Democracy have had a representative on the State ticket. They have, we think, a fair claim on their brethern of Pennsylvania, and we trust this claim will be acknowledged and cancelled by the nomination of Robert McCachran for Auditor General.

FALLING PIG IRON.

Three months ago pig iron was selling for $24 a ton. Since then there has been a break in the price. Some manufacturers are now selling at $22, and some are cutting down as low as $21 a ton. It is thought that it will go still lower. The trouble is said to be owing to many small manufacturers' necessities compelling them to sell for what they can get. In 1873 pig iron sold for $30 a ton. The small manufacturers began to cut down, and prices finally went as low as $16 50 a ton. The consequence was that the majority of the little concerns were wiped out. It is thought that a similar result will come from the present break.

In an interview with a N. Y. SUN representative, Mr. B. G. Clarke, President of the Thomas Iron Company, said recently that a further reduction would be made. "The production of pig iron is too great," he said, "and there is not a very encouraging outlook. It would seem from present appearances that many of the weak manufacturers will have to shut down. There must be an end to the break in prices. It may not be until a figure is reached at which only a few of the strongest concerns can run, and none make a profit. If such is the case, the sooner that figure is reached the better, for not until then will confidence be restored, and it will not be until confidence is restored that an increase in the consumption can be expected."

Mr. Clarke said that steel was selling for $38 a ton, a price at which there was no profit. He did not think there would be any reduction, as the orders for steel rails were very heavy. He said that three months ago he did not expect that the company's steel mills at Scranton could be kept running half the time. They have now so many orders ahead that they will not be able to take any more for six months to come.

THAT electricity is bound to supercede steam as a motive power, and in a short time too is beyond a doubt. A company has just been formed for the purpose of working electrical railways. Experiments have been made by both Edison and Stephen D. Field for a long time, and the matter has at last progressed so far that the system is now said to be in working order. Edison has sold his patents and the company will begin work within the next six months. The system is a simple one and does away with the necessity of locomotives on elevated roads. Stationary steam engines will be placed at various intervals along the line of the road. These engines work dynamo electric machines similar to those used by the electric light companies. The current is passed along the rails of the road and thence by means of brushes or contact knobs to the wheels of the cars, thereby moving them. Devices are so arranged that the cars can be stopped or started at pleasure. This system is also applicable to surface cars, and thus it is fair to presume that within the next year we will see some wonderful revolutions in the methods of operating railroads in cities.

BISHOP BOWMAN does not believe that spirits upset chairs and move tables, but he is not able to account for many remarkable experiences. "We are much nearer the spirit world than we think, perhaps," he says, "and the spirits of the departed dead. I am convinced, have a certain influence over our minds. When on the Red Sea I made it a practice to pray every night and morning for my wife, from whom I was absent, and who was at the time an invalid. One evening I knelt down as usual and tried to pray for her, but found I could not do it. This worried me very much, but I attributed my incapacity to nervousness. On the following morning I again tried to pray for Mrs. Bowman, experiencing the same difficulty. At length the thought occurred to me, 'Your wife may be dead.' On my arrival at Rome I found a letter conveying the news that Mrs. Bowman had died on the same evening that I found myself unable to pray for her."—N. Y. SUN.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1883.

"To everything there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven," said a wise man of Judea many centuries ago. And the saying remains as true as it was when it was first uttered. From a society point of view, the month of May is of all the months of the year the dullest, driest and prosiest. Wearied ladies, aching hearts, languor, lassitude and general unrest come with the much vaunted breezes and blossoms of May. Furs, velvets, and ball dresses are laid away in cedar closets, and with them lie the dead leaves of many a ball-room flirtation. The season for that particular kind of sentiment which finds outlet in germans danced together or sat out in retired corners, chats at the opera when the best singers are uttering their best notes, tete-a-tetes in darkened drawing rooms at the hour of five o'clock tea, and the interchange of much sentimental nonsense about "best friends" and jolly fellowship, is now past and gone. One party or the other is pretty certainly on the broad Atlantic, and the one who is left behind is philosophically preparing for new conquests at Newport or Saratoga. No great damage has been done by the winter's skirmishing. A little bloom rubbed off, perhaps a slight infusion of bitterness in the sparkling cup of pleasure, are all that the gayest of gay seasons has left behind it.

The appointment of Secretary Folger's son in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing caused a good deal of surprise. The appointment is said to be only temporary, but that is rather flying in the face of civil-service reform, which sets its face against these stop-gap appointments. If Secretary Folger's son is out of work, it looks like an abuse of power to put him down in a soft place in the Treasury until something better turns up. Secretary Folger is reported to have heard some rumors that the President was dissatisfied with him and to have offered his resignation last week to the President, who declined to accept it. Troubles are coming so thick and fast on the Secretary that it would not be surprising if his courage occasionally failed him; but nothing short of absolute physical disability will drive him out of the Department.

The President this afternoon appointed Mr. Charles Lyman chief clerk of the Treasurer's office, to be chief examiner of the civil service commission. Mr. Keim's name was withdrawn, at his own request, and the appointment of Mr. Lyman was made on the recommendation of the civil service commission. Mr. Lyman served in the army during the war and was appointed to a clerkship in the second auditor's office, Treasury Department, in 1864. He was subsequently promoted to be assistant chief of the stationery division, and in 1877 was made chief clerk of the Treasurer's office. This position he has since held. He was an active member of the board of civil-service examiners under Grant's administration and did some hard work. The appointment is generally acknowledged to be an excellent one.

Senator Beck stopped in the city today on his way to Kentucky to attend the Kentucky Democratic Convention which is to be held next Wednesday. The Senator had not yet found time to read the published statements of Senators Sherman and Morrill respecting the proceedings in the Senate on the Tariff Bill and the merits of that measure, as it finally passed. He said he should read both statements very carefully, and if he found them, to contain such matters as, according to his information are to be found in them he will take early occasion to make and publish a formal reply.

AUGUST.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1883.

Several important questions connected with railroad land grants are now pending before the Secretary of the Interior, and action of some kind in reference to the same will doubtless be taken before long. One of these questions relates to the re-instatement of the former practice of the department of issuing a second patent where a prior patent for the same land, issued either through inadvertence or under an erroneous construction of a statute, has been found to be null and void, and to make no conveyance of title to the land.

In the case of Newhall vs. Sanger, decided in may, 1876 (92 U. S. Rep., 761), the Supreme Court of the United States held that lands in California within the limits of a Mexican grant claim, and in a state of reservation at the date of the Pacific Railroad grant made in the act of July 1, 1882, were excepted from the railroad grant, and that a patent issued for such lands to the railroad company was void and conveyed no title. This decision directly nullified the title of the railroad company and its grantee, Mr. Sanger, to the particular tract in controversy before the court, and virtually nullified the title of the railroad company to every other tract also in a state of reservation within the limits of a Mexican grant claim at the date of the railroad grant, and holding, therefore, the same STATUS as the tract in controversy in that case.

At the date of the decision in May, 1876, and for nearly forty years before that time, the practice of the Department of the Interior was and had been to issue second patents whenever the officers of the department became fully satisfied that prior patents for the same lands had been erroneously issued and were entirely null and void. The propriety of issuing second patents in such cases without previously remanding the contest to the courts, was in 1837 referred to Attorney General Butler, and in 1848 was again referred to Attorney General Toucey, and both of these officers rendered opinions in favor of the practice, where it was clear from the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States that the earlier patents were mere nullities and conveyed no title. (See Opins. Attys.-Genl. Vols. 3 and 5, pp. 240.7, respective ly).

The practice of the department in that respect became thus firmly established, and from 1837 to 1876 many such second patents were issued without the earlier patents being first declared void in the judicial tribunals. Many of them subsequently came before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in every instance that tribunal sustained the second patents and held the Government title being conveyed by them as it did in the case of Newhall vs. Sanger.

Prior to the decision in that case the California railroad companies had obtained patents in the department for many thousand acres of land of precisely the same STATUS as the contest between Newhall and Sanger and the legal principles involed were of course precisely the same in respect to every such tract. The only question to be determined in each case was whether at the date of the railroad grant the tract was in a state of reservation within the limits of a Mexican grant claim, the same as the tract in controversy between Newhall and Sanger, and that was a question to be determined by the officers in charge of the public lands, and not primarily by the judicial tribunals.

Hundreds of settlers have been for years occupying the lands in California for which such void patents were issued to the railroad companies. Had the practice of issuing second patents, which had prevailed in the department for more than a generation prior to July 12, 1876, been continued after that date these settlers would long since have obtained title to their land. But within the period of about two months after the case of Newhall vs. Sanger had been decided by the Supreme Court, showing that the California railroad companies were holding many thousand acres of land under illegal patents improperly issued, the department changed the practice of issuing second patents for the same lands until the elder patents in each particular case had first been declared void in the judicial tribunals.

No honest claimant, desirous only of protecting a just claim, had ever complained of the former practice of the department, nor had the Supreme Court of the United States ever found fault with it.

D M PEDRO.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, May 15th, 1883

It looks very much as if, thanks to the efforts of the Young Men's Catholic Association, the damning vice of opium smoking, and the infamous trade of the Chinese in this connection, was about to be broken up. Perhaps it would have been better for the sake of the eventual conviction of the Mongolian fiends if the society and the two clergymen at the head of it had quietly gathered all the evidence they could, went before the Grand Jury, had the miscreants indicted, and then given the results of their discoveries to the press. The pressure of public opinion would then have secured not alone their indictment but their speedy punishment. As it is, evidence in the legal sense will be somewhat difficult to procure now, as every Chinaman is thoroughly scared and keeps as shady as possible. You must understand, that this agitation is not so much against the vice of opium smoking per se, as because the almond-eyed Asiatics make it the vehicle of debauching young girls, and ruining them, mentally, morally and physically to such an extent that they become practically beyond redemption.

Let me explain this Chinese question of ours. The facts I have obtained from a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with what he speaks of, and I believe most of his points are unknown to the public at large, and fully deserve the greatest ventilation. Of the Chinese population in this city, fully 90 per cent. do nothing for a living. The other 10 per cent. consists of laundrymen principally, a few servants, but all work for their daily bread. The 90 per cent. keep opium joints, run fern tan tables, levy blackmail, and in general growrich by cheating or swindling the others out of their hard earned money. On Saturday evenings the Chinamen who work in the laundries and factories of Jersey City, Belleville and other surburbs, come to town to purchase their stock of groceries, etc., for the week. They rarely go back to their homes with a dollar in their pockets, for the sharps manage to get all their money away from them. Now for years this colony has been under the thumb of Tom Lee, a former Deputy Sheriff who a few weeks ago was indicted for extorting money, dismissed from the Sheriff's office and is now in prison. This fellow is one of the shrewdest "bosses" seen for a long time. Tweed, Shepherd and other notabilities of the Caucasian race would not be able to hold a candle to him. He is clever, quick-witted, adroit, unscrupulous and speaks English like a native. He ruled the Chinese quarter, and there was not an opium joint, not a gambling house from which he did not draw a weekly stipend. In fact it was said that there was not a Chinaman in town who did not pay him tribute for protection. And the best part of this wholesale confidence scheme was that his hand never appeared in any of these confidence transactions.

When it became necessary to raise the wind, or when a member of the colony was refractory to the chief's rule, he was either individually arrested, or a raid was made. Arraigned in court the next day, of course the judge could not grant them a hearing on account of the language. Then there were always two assistants of Tom Lee's in court to interpret for them, and they interpreted just as it would suit Tom Lee. Many and many a poor devil, it is said, was thus punished for crimes and offences which he never committed. If he agreed to yield to the power of the chief, matters were so arranged as to get him clear, for a consideration of course. Two Tombs shysters were the legal advisers of the king harpy and they sided and abetted him in every way. The courts of course knew nothing of this inside history, but whether the police were acquainted with it, is to say the least, open to doubt.

Now as to the female side of the question. It is a well-known fact to those "in the know," that there are scarcely a dozen respectable Chinese women in this country. Some even assert that the number does not reach half a dozen. Now the Chinamen of course have no respect for womanhood, and particularly white womanhood. Their instincts are brutish. At the same time they never beat women the same as white or colored ruffians do. This is perhaps because they are not physically able to do so. They thus make friends of the abandoned women with whom they take up. Now the strange part comes in. A woman of ill repute, no matter how low she sinks, will rarely induce young girls to follow a life similar to hers. But the moment she takes up with Chinamen, her sole object seems to be to lead others and particularly young girls from 13 and 14 years upwards, to a similar life. This is a fact which a police officer of good standing called my attention to, and which fully shows the horrible influence these Oriental devils are wielding. It is to be hoped now, that Christian men have taken hold of the matter energetically, this plague spot of metropolitan life will be rooted out. And with the head and centre of the Chinese colony of villians in prison, it will not be so difficult to quell the rest of the colony into submission to morality and the laws.

The sale of the World newspaper is still the topic of conversation in journalistic and financial circles. Jay Gould has come out in an interview declaring that he was glad that he had got rid of it. On the other hand, it is asserted that Mr. Gould owns as much of the World as ever before; that Mr. Pulitzer has simply obtained what shares the previous editor, Mr. Hurlbert had, and that the whole transaction is simply a blind to disprove to the public at large that Mr. Gould had any intention of muzzling the country at large by obtaining control of the Associated Press. I give the story for what it is worth, though my informants profess to be speaking from what they obtained reliable sources. At the same time Mr. Pulitzer is doing everything to disprove these statements. His attacks on Jay Gould are so outspoken and so vigorous as to disarm almost every suspicion. At the same time, it must not be forgotton that Wall Street methods are every devious.

The retired editor of the World goes to Europe shortly, and that will result in the breaking up of one of the most curious, and at the same time most luxurious bachelors quarters in the city. Few people ever saw it, but it was filled with curios, bronzes, bric-a-brac, books and out of the way things to such an extent as to eclipse even Dion Boucicault's famous sanggery. Mr. Hurlbert resided in the old University building. This is a curious structure, and as it is likely soon to cease being used as a hall of learning, a few words about it now will not be amiss. It is built in the quaint architectural style prevalent in the early part of last century. Its exterior is chiefly Gothic. Its interior is made up of antique looking rooms, with high old fashioned windows and floors which show the tooth of time. These rooms are divided by corridors which run everywhere and seem to end nowhere. You meet stair-cases at every turn, but unless you are intimately acquainted with the building you never learn where they lead to. You are bound to lose yourself.

One wing of the building has for some years been let to lodgers. Mr. Hurlbert occupied a suit of rooms in this wing. It had three entrances, and only the occupant and his sable valet knew how many stair-cases led to it. Thus the occupant could go in and out whenever it suited him, and no one could follow him. It was a mysterious place of residence which suited the occupant's peculiar taste. He had a fancy of posing as a kind of Monte Christo, and his rooms here afforded him a fine stage for the exercise of his penchant.

The University itself is rapidly approaching dissolution. The trustees some years ago decided to make instruction free, but even this did not stem the tide. The fellows and alumni came to the rescue, but without avail. The alumni insist that if the President, Dr. Howard Crosby, had been removed years ago, the old place might have been saved. He is a cold, hard man, whose morality and virtue is mathematically strict; but he has no human sympathy and thus he repels and antagonizes where he should attract.

Salmi Morse told me yesterday, that the Mayor had promised him a license for his theatre this week, on condition that he would not produce the Passion Play. He opens next Monday with his new play "A Bustle among Petticoats," with Dora Stuart and Frederick Paulding in the cast. "My fight for the Passion Play cost me $18,000," said he. "I must now do something to make good these losses."

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby forbid Trespassing on the land of the undersigned in Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., for Hunting, Fishing or any other purpose after this date, under penalty of the law.

THOMAS SMETHERS,
Mahoning Twp., Carbon Co., Pa.

April 7th, 1883-w3*

Divorce Granted.

Ludwig Marsteiner, vs. Theresa Marsteiner. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon Co., April T. 1883, No. 8. DIVORCE.

And now, May 1st, 1883, the Court having heard this case and having fully considered and proceeded to determine the same as to law and justice appertain: Do sentence and decree that Ludwig Marsteiner be divorced and separated from the nuptialties and bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between him, the said Ludwig Marsteiner, the libellant, and Theresa Marsteiner, respondent; And that the respondent and every the duties, rights and claims accruing to either the said Ludwig Marsteiner or the said Theresa Marsteiner, at any time heretofore in pursuance of said marriage, shall cease and determine, and the said Ludwig Marsteiner and Theresa Marsteiner shall be at liberty to marry again in like manner as if they had never been married.

By the Court.
GEO. W. ESSER, Prothonotary.

May 11, 1883-w3*

Subpoena in Divorce.

Eurilla Ida Ludwig, by her next friend, C. J. Benner, vs. George H. Ludwig. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, No. 7, January Term, 18 3.

IN DIVORCE.

To GEORGE H. LUDWIG, *Respondent:*

SIR.—You are hereby notified to be and appear at a Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County, to be held in the Court House, at Mauch Chunk, on Monday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above complaint, personal service of subpoena and alias subpoena having failed on account of your absence from my Bailiwick.

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, May 5 h, 1883-w4*

SOLDIERS HO! LOOK AHEAD!

Read for one new circulars containing matter of great importance and benefit to all Soldiers, Heirs of Soldiers, Pensioners, Attorneys or Claim Agents, and all others against the Government, which will be sent free, postpaid, upon receipt of stamp for postage. Address LAMBERT & WORTH, Philadelphia, Pa. Look Box 488, Washington, D. C.

Wanted 100 Foundrymen, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Moulders, Patternmakers, Carpenters, Boilermakers, Steamfitters, Coopers, Teamsters, Laborers, and all other mechanics in the country to know that the Labor World, the great labor journal, and all forms of oppression, it contains twenty pages of reading matter, and is published every Saturday morning. Subscription price only $1 per year, and we will send the Labor World to any address one year and a valuable gift worth $1 to each subscriber. Address LABOR WORLD, Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Annual Statement

OF THE

Borough of Lehighton, Penn'a.

WILLIAM MILLER, TREASURER, in Account with the Borough of Lehighton, for the Year ending May 4th, 1883:

DR.

To Amount rec'd from J. W. Klinetop, Collector, on duplicate of 1882—in full	$3234 53
" Amount rec'd from J. P. Smith, on duplicate of 1881—in full	32 61
" Amount rec'd from Carbon Co. Commissioners, for Tax on Unseated Lands	22 37
" Amount rec'd from Dav. Ebbert, for Grass on Public Square	21 00
" Amount rec'd from Telephone Co., for work done by Ezra Newhart, Street Commissioner	1 50
" Amount rec'd from County Commissioners, for work done by E. Newhart, Street Commissioner,	7 50
" Balance in hand from year 1882	615 70
	$3.30 53

CR.

By Orders Paid for Work on Highways.

Jacob Walter	$ 18 60
G. W. Heilman	1 50
Elias DeFrehn	6 05
Washington Schoeb	17 61
William Fuehrer	7 45
Phaon Clauss	49 78
Charles Patterson	6 53
A. W. Horn	7 02
Lewis Krum	3 30
Mrs. L. Rupert	32 46
D. Mantz	3 18
Owen Kleck	53 35
D Arner	7 15
Joseph Zahn	17 05
Jacob Heberling	3 0
Daniel Wert	7 70
David Weiss	7 18
W. H. Mont hrop	3 85
Aaron Krum	7 0
Clarence Weiss	1 5
Thomas Mantz	11 9
David Ebbert	16 00
Joseph Obert	11 14
Joseph Drumbore	2 63
Charles Trainer	7 0
James Hollenbach	7 00
Samuel Seiler	7 75
Reuben Fenstermacher	6 50
Levi Weiss	18 98
William Weiss	1 0
Joseph Shecaler	1 10
Wilson Hontz	6 5
Peter Heim	75
J. T. Nussbaum	1 75
Mathew Schererie	22 65
Charles Bothstein	1 00
A. P. Clauss	7 50
Abe Stoudt	50
Frederick Brinkman	6 00
Ezra Newhart, Street Commission'r	12 56
Aaron Haupt	9 6
William Wagner	3 00
W. H. Bachman	8 6
Eliza Moyer	3 63
Josiah Metzler	1 5
W. S. Wintermute	5 00
John Miller	7 70
Reuben Hunsicker	10 38
J. E. Dreibelbies	1 10
J. W. Swartz	75
Harmen Hager	3 00
William horn	10 18
Henry Beckendorf	13 00
Mary Prehr	11 38
J. T. Buss	1 10
Catharine Kemerer	2 70
John Heilman	3 15
Joseph Gilbert	5 0
W. A. Derhamer	4 8
Erwin Brumbore	2 00
Charles Klinetop	6 45
D. J. Hebt	13 50
John Fritzinger	1 10
Thomas Kemerer	14 10
Levi Bartholomew	25
Oliver Houck	7 70
Charles Schoch	2 25
Jacob Shingler	1 10
Moses Rehrig	50
Daniel Weand	2 33
L. F. Kleppinger	7 95
Willoughby Wert	50
Nathan Krum	1 10
Erwin Dreher	2 50
Frank Wert	2 2
Total for Highways	$ 7.6 64

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. M VanLiew, Auditor's Fees	$ 6 00
William Miller, Attending Henry Drumbore, small-pox case	51 25
William Miller, Oak Planks	1 61
William Miller, for Mr. Jacoby for Surveying	15 00
William Miller, Salary as Borough Treasurer	45 00
William Miller, for State Tax on Loans	34 50
H. V. Morthimer, Publishing Annual Statement	30 00
Levi Weiss, Digging Grave for H. Drumbore's Child	2 00
H. W. Mertz, Flag Stones	110 2
Nathan Ebbert, Mason Work	3 00
W. M. Rapsher, Salary as sec'y	40 00
W. M. Rapsher, Retaining fee and extra Professional Services	35 00
James Hollenbach, Hauling Stone	3 0
Trexler & Kreidler, Stakes	1 50
Charles Trainer, Hauling Stone	1 00
John Rinker, Blacksmith Work	6 70
A. W. Horn, Police Services	11 00
Amandus Diehl, Repairs on Tools	8 15
J. T. Schmel, Bureess, Postage, &c.	1 10
Samuel Ebert, Bridge Repairs	1 12
Lewis Graver, Stone	1 00
Joseph Zahn, Police	10 00
J. L. Gaul, Lumber	16 92
	$ 459 07

BONDS PAID.

Leah Boyer	$ 500 00
D. M Stranp	1000 00
D. Mantz	300 00
	1800 00

INTEREST PAID.

D. Mantz	$306 00
D. M. Stranp	16 00
Rev. E. A. Sauer	25 00
Charles Seifert	10 00
Leah Boyer	30 10
Fred. Brinkman	67 50
	565 26
Balance in Treasury	$3.10 97
	419 24
	$3530 21

LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness—

E. A. Bauer	$ 500 00
Fred. Brinkman	1350 00
David Mantz	4700 00
Charles Seifert	1200 00
	7750 50

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$419 24
F. P. Semmel & J W. Randenbush Note—balance on duplicate of 1875	110 23
	529 4
Liabilities in excess of Assets May 4th 1883	$7220 53
Liabilities in excess of Assets April 24th, 1882	5783 85
Decrease	$1363 32

J. W. KLINETOP, Collector, in Account with the Borough of Lehighton, for the Year 1882:

DR.

To Amount of Duplicate for 1882	$3410 80
To Amount of Additions for 1882	80 75
	$3491 55

CR.

By Exonerations	$ 86 79
By Commission for Coll'ct'g	170 23
By Amount paid W. Miller, Treas'r, as per Receipts	3234 53
	$3491 55

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, Pa., do certify that the foregoing accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. P. LONG,
P. M. VANLIEW, } Auditors.

May 12, 1883-w3

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.

Jul 21

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,

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

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Music. Only $60 for an Eight Stop, Sweetest and Octave-Coupler ORGAN. Chapel Organs $65, Pipe Organs $84. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars. VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

SPRING STYLES!

The Newest Designs, the Most Fashionable Styles, The Best Workmanship and Perfect Fits guaranteed, at

H. H. PETERS'

Merchant - - Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT,

Post Office Building, opp. Public Square,

Bank Street, Lehighton.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, at Lowest Prices. mar.3-tf

Grand Spring & Summer Opening!

The undersigned respectfully announces to the Ladies of Lehighton and vicinity, that she is now receiving a very Large and Elegant Assortment of

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY GOODS,

comprising HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., of the very NEWEST STYLES, suitable for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S WEAR. All at Prices fully as low as the same quality of goods can be bought for elsewhere.

MRS. E. FATH.

Store—Two Doors Below the M. E Church, BANK St. Lehighton. apr.14 m3

Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at this office. Give us a trial and be convinced.

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death; Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by KISNER & MENDELSON, 823 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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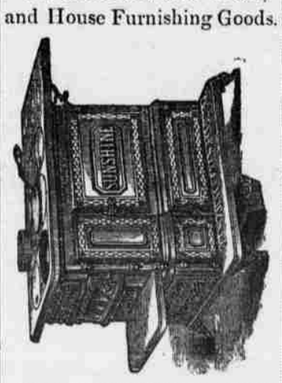

Every kind of STOVE GRATE and FIRE BRICKS kept constantly on hand.

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, 1883-1y

The Complete Bone Phosphate!

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLENTOWN M'F'G COMPANY,

One of the Best Fertilizers for all kinds of FARM Crops and GARDEN Vegetables, can be bought in large or small in quantities of

M. HEILMAN,

LEHIGHTON, PA. March 31-m6*

Saloon Keepers and Others,

Don't fail to buy your

Champaigne Pear Cider, Lager Beer, Root Beer, Nectar, Porter, &c., OF

C. BOETTGER,

TAMAQUA, Pa.

Aug. 15, 1881-1y.

E. F. LUCKENBACH,

Two Doors Below the "Broadway House,"

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Dealer in all Patterns of Plain and Fancy

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

Paints & Painters' Supplies,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

To whom it may Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid harbouring or trusting my Wife, DORA KISTLER, on my account after this date, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. I will pay no debts contracted by her.

J. D. KISTLER,

Parryville, Carbon County, Pa.

May 4th, 1883-w3*

Spring and Summer!

A Special Invitation is extended to the Ladies of Lehighton and surrounding neighborhood to call and examine the immense stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

Dress Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT

E. H. SNYDER'S

Bank-st., Lehighton, Pa.,

comprising all the latest Novelties in Black and Colored Silks, Velvets, Plaids, Cashmeres, Serges, all-Wool Suitings, Ginghams, Prints, &c. Also, a full line of Blankets, Domestics, Shawls, Muslins, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., all of which he is offering at very Lowest Prices. A nice line of

Silver-Plated Ware,

Do call and see it. My stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

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The Arc and Incandescent Systems carefully and impartially considered from a commercial standpoint. Brief History of Lighting by Electricity, with Full Information concerning the Different Systems and Practical Advice about the Best Time to Secure. Secondary Batteries and the Storage System Reviewed. The Dangers of Electric Wires Fully Explained. An Interesting Work for popular reading. Price, 25 cents. SENT BY MAIL, POSTPAID, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Address

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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.

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Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon Co.:
In the matter of the Account of Nathan Mosser, assignee of Lewis Rehrig.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, April 16th, 1883, to make distribution of the money in the hands of Nathan Mosser, assignee of Lewis Rehrig, among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MAY, A. D. 1883, at 2:00 o'clock P.M., at his office in the Borough of Lehighton, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend.

S. D. GILHAM, Auditor.

May 2, 1883-w4

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Carbon County:
Estate of Christian Thorman, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, April 16th, 1883, to make distribution of balance of funds in the hands of Henry Lobienadm'r of Christian Thorman, deceased, will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 25th day of MAY, A. D. 1883, at 1:00 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Fred Hendrite, Esq., in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said claim.

S. D. GILHAM, Auditor.

May 2, 1883-w4