The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1883.

THE MEMBERS of the State Legislature are about the happiest set of roosters in the country, or should be. Gov. Pattison having called an extra session, to convene Thursday of last week, to pass the apportionment bill, the gentlemen composing the Legislature forthwith proceeded to vote themselves a vacation of twelve days at $10 per day. Now we suppose they are tripping around among their friends or in attendance at the sea shore, hugely enjoying the people's money. But then these are days of Reform, you know, and as these fellows feel that they may never get another chance at the public crib, think they may as well capture all that they can get. Let us Reform some more!

SAYS the Albany (N. Y.) EXPRESS: "Of all humbugs on the planet O'Donovan Ross is the worst. No sooner is there a canard about a Fenian plot than he immediately hunts up a reporter, tells him all about it, and threatens the direst calamities to the British lion in the future. The most hysterical people in the world are Canadians. They hoaxed themselves the other day with the idea that certain wild Irishmen were intending to blow up the Welland canal. Every one who read the absurd despatch could see the folly of it. And yet Rossa, the skirmishing fund eater, pretended to vouch for its genuineness and to know all about it. It is the ignorant Irish contributor, and not the British lion, that should fear the Irish liar."

THE States Board of Agriculture makes the following report of the condition and prospects of the Winter wheat crop in Illinois to June 1: Estimated crop in the North division, 596,000 bushels; central division, 8,891,000; South division, 6 450,000 bushels; total, 15,937,000 bushel. Crop reports dated June 1 from 859 correspondents in Michigan give the following percentages as compared with last year: Wheat in the Southern four tiers of counties, 78; oats, acreage 99, condition 91; barley, acreage 96, condition 92; apples, condition 90; peaches, condition 62. The estimated wheat crop is 22,000,000 bushels, or nearly 10.55 per cent short of the crop of 1882. The hay crop is pronounced good.

THE fifty-third annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary was issued Monday. On January 1, 1882, the institution had 1,025 inmates. During the past year 417 prisoners were received and 447 were discharged, leaving 995 in the prison at the end of the year. Of those discharged during the year, 66 were taught to read, write and cipher. The sum of $1,271.08 was paid by the clerk of the Penitentiary on orders of convicts, either for their own use or for aid to their families during 1882. Of this overwork one-half of the total sum is credited to the counties and the other half is gained by the convicts. The amount paid for salaries during 1882 was $38,326 32. The appropriation yearly of $1,500 for repairs is declared inadequate, as there are 324,000 feet of roofing, 1,000 skylights, 84,000 square feet of flooring, 7 steam boilers for heating, 7 miles of steam-pipe, 3 miles of water-pipe, with 750 spigots attached, 3 miles of gas-pipe, with 1,000 burners to keep in repair. The library books and stationery for the prisoners for the year 1882 cost $44.79. The library contains 9,000 volumes. The prisoners received in 1882 about 13,000 letters and sent out about the same number, or an average of 250 letters weekly. The net average per diem cost for support and maintenance for 357,927 convicts' days in the Penitentiary during 1882 was nine cents and two mills. The total county cost was $27,500.43.

COMMENTING upon what might happen if a third party should appear, the N. Y. SUN says: Politicians who are now skirmishing for a third party for the Presidential contest have probably forgotten the complexion of the present House of Representatives, which would elect a President in case of a failure at the ballot box. In such a contingency the vote is taken by States, the majority of a delegation controlling the State. These States are Democratic: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin—22. These States are Republican: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia—15. Florida, divided—1. The most noticeable fact in this record is that the Democratic States include every part of the Union, and all its extremes, North and South, East and West. This is the first time since the civil war when the strength of that party has been distributed over so vast an area. California, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin speak for the North. The old sectional lines are gone.

POT AND KETTLE.

Phila. TIMES: The extraordinary session of the Legislature called by Governor Pattison, met on Wednesday and promptly took a recess, at regular rates, for twelve days. Motions were made in both branches to refuse pay for the period of the recess, but Representative Crawford was honest enough to blurt out what others thought but wouldn't say, and an adjournment was carried for twelve days, at a cost to the people of from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

This waste of tens of thousands of dollars is what both parties will be called upon to explain to the people, and it has already become a pot and kettle dispute between the organs. The organs of the pot party charge that the kettle party is responsible for the extravagance of opening a special session, called because the Legislature didn't perform its duty, with a steal of twelve days' salaries; and the kettle organs retort upon the pot organs and hold their party as answerable to the people.

The truth is that it is precisely even between the Democratic House pot and the Republican Senate kettle on the question of responsibility for the costly adjournment of the Legislature. The House pot first adopted the adjournment resolution, after refusing to say that there should be no pay for the recess, and the Senate kettle concurred in the proposition to do no work for twelve days and take full pay. The pot and kettle organs will fight it out by hurling their smoot at each other and each declaring the other black; but the taxpayers will understand that pot and kettle take the people's cash all the same without rendering service.

JERE S. BLACK'S LETTER.

On Tuesday night the Constitution Club, of New York city, was christened at its new rooms, 21 West 27th street. The object of the club is "to unite the influence of independent citizens, without regard to party, to uphold economical, pure, and wise government—national, State and municipal—as originally contemplated by the Constitution, and to resist the corrupting influences which of late years have made such headway." About 200 gentlemen were present at the meeting. Ex-Gov. Cornell sent a letter of regret. Speeches were made by President Tremain, Secretary Evans, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Horace E. Deming, George H. Yeamens, and others, and Secretary Evans read a letter from Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who was unable to be present, and who wrote:

"The Constitution—what is it? The self-imposed restraint of a free democracy upon its own political action, whereby the power of the government is limited and the equal rights of all the people are protected. Shall it be obeyed? On such a question what argument can you or I or anybody make? To a patriot the duty of defending it is too plain to be enforced by words, and the greedy monopolist or the scurvy politician drivels like an idiot when he tries to give reasons for violating it. Nevertheless it is constantly disregarded by those who swear to observe it. The interests of a class are stronger than the rights of the people. Stafford, the Minister of Charles I, imprudently declared that the little finger of the King was heavier than the loins of the law. Monopoly is king in this country and needs beheading more than the most perfidious of English monarchs. Its excessive and lawless taxation of land and labor is more intolerable than anything the civilized world has seen since the outbreak of the first French revolution.

"What is the remedy? Not enforcement of the Constitution and laws, which command what is right and prohibit what is wrong, for that cannot be affected without officers that are faithful. As it is, our Governors do not govern, and legislators laugh in your face when you tell them of their oaths. Shall we turn them out and fill their places with true men? That is easier said than done. Monopoly has methods of debauching party leaders, cheating voters, and deceiving the very elect, which perpetually defeat our hopes of honest government. If the power of the corporations increases a little more, they can put their worst rascal into the highest office as easy as Caligula's horse was elected Consul by the people of Rome.

"You will infer from this that I am somewhat discouraged, and it is true that very recent events here in Pennsylvania have much disappointed me. But that is no reason why you should despair. You have what we have not, an organization to make your grievances known, and I hope that from your meeting the truth will go forth to rescue and rouse up like the sound of a trumpet."

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The British steamship Belgravia, which left Queenstown on the last day of May, and arrived at New York on Monday, had on board for New York seven hundred Government-assisted Irish emigrants. A cable despatch of the 10th instant conveys the news that six hundred more Irish emigrants, aided by the British Government, left Galway for this port on Friday of last week. Many thousands more of these unhappy people are to be sent here, within a short time, under the auspices of the British Government.

The EVENING POST of the 11th inst., had a Washington despatch in these words:

"Those who have given the subject of forced pauper immigration to this country much attention say that the agents of the leading transatlantic steamship lines could give much information as to the contracts made with the British Government for the transportation to this country of the Irish poor, and it will appear, if Congress shall ever make inquiry, that the British Government sends to America only those Irish peasants who are useless for any purposes in Ireland."

This subject was taken up by the great Irish-American Convention held in Philadelphia last April, and here is one of the resolutions adopted, with enthusiasm, as part of the platform of that Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the policy of the English Government in first reducing the Irish peasantry to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, dependants upon American charity, is unnatural, inhuman, and an outrage upon the American Government and people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States Government to this iniquity, protest against its continuance, and instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this Convention to present our protest to the President of the United States, and respectfully but firmly to urge upon the President that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decline to support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English misgovernment, and to demand of England that she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people."

We say that a serious question is brought before the American people by the transportation to this country, under British authority and at British expense, of these great bodies of helpless emigrants from Ireland.

Each emigrant, large and small, received £5 from the English Government, of which £3 14s. went to pay for the passage over, which leaves them £1 6s. or $6.50 each to begin life in this country, for few have any money of their own.

—Information has just been received that Rev. Fredrick Kroecker, Jr., the first missionary sent out by the Evangelical Church, died at Tokio, Japan, in April last of typhus. He was a surgeon in the United States Navy during the war and subsequently for seven years practiced medicine at Cressona, Schuylkill county.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9, 1883.

One of the warm weather sights in Washington is the Saturday afternoon concert of the Marine Band in the White House grounds. These form one of the pleasantest parks in the city, and they are open and used at all times in the most democratic way, so that the wayfaring man can go and stare into the President's basement window if he feels like it, and any time before two o'clock in the afternoon can walk right into the President's house. The first of the concerts for this season took place to-day, beginning at half-past five, and continuing until half-past seven. It drew a large crowd—as it always does—part of which was gathered around the band on a knoll some distance from the house, the rest being scattered over the grounds. Near the portico of the White House, where the President was with some friends, stood a cluster of people, with their backs toward the music, and gazing up curiously. They pointed out the President to one another. He was moving about among the ladies of the party, and in the exercises of his rights as an American citizen wore a soft white hat. Attorney-General Brewster was there, and ladies of the various Cabinet families. The crowd on the grounds was well dressed and decorous, as it always is. To some of them it is evidently a social episode—something to be enjoyed and remembered. Now and then a man of some distinction will stroll through, all the grades of people in the Government service are seen, and there is no crowd in Washington without a few newspaper reporters. The negro element is in considerable force, from the unmitigated and unintelligent contraband to the mulatto girls in flashy silks. Taken altogether, the crowd is one of the unimportant but typical sights of Washington.

Mr. Merrick will probably conclude his argument in the star-route cases to-day. Alluding to Mr. Ingersoll's oratorical burial of Rerdell, Mr. Merrick said he would bury Dorsey alongside of Rerdell, "and if, notwithstanding the counsel's prayers, Gabriel when he passes over those graves should blow, and the corrupt and buried Dorsey should arise an immortal spirit, and come into that last grand court before the Great Searcher of all Hearts, before Whom we must all appear, and the Great Searcher and All-Knower should ask him, 'Were you not in the flesh known as Stephen W. Dorsey?' the spirit would answer 'I don't remember.'"

The compromise made by the Government with Ottman is a questionable transaction. The matter is a good deal mixed up, but it is certain that $47,000 were stolen from the Government, and that Ottman was accused of having received the stolen money, of which $19,000 were seized by the Government officers and $2 000 attached in bank. Ottman has been tried twice, but without being either convicted or acquitted, and now that the papers in the case have been made public it is shown that there was really less justification for the action of the Department of Justice than had been supposed. The whole matter will be thoroughly investigated when Congress meets, and public curiosity will not be satisfied until it is known exactly what were the influences which caused the voluntary surrender by the Government of its own money, and how that money was divided among the parties concerned, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Crowley and as they know anything that the money which they received for Ottman did not belong to him, but to the Government, from which it had been stolen.

Everybody in Washington goes to Europe this year. All the diplomats have gone already, and Mr. Frey, who keeps this country from drifting into a war with Switzerland, was the last to pack his trunk and skip after making his adieux to Mr. Frelinghuysen. Such little incidents keep Mr. Frelinghuysen alive. If it were not for presenting Bar on This and Count That to the President, and receiving farewell visits in great splendor at the State Department, Mr. Frelinghuysen's joints would all get rusty. He has the custody of the great seal of the United States, and at first he used to sit up all night with it; now it is padlocked in a chest, and Chief Clerk Brown sleeps on top of it. AUGUST.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1883.

There is a good deal of gossip going round just now about gambling in Washington, especially among army officers, some of whom have lately been in financial embarrassments attributed to that cause. Undoubtedly some foundation exists for this talk, as a certain form of gambling is carried on to considerable extent among the idle officers and their intimates here, though few of the former can very well afford the luxury. Poker is the game indulged in, and it is generally regarded a mild form of speculative amusement; but there are people who know it to be pretty lively and expensive under certain circumstances. So far as gambling houses proper are concerned we have none of them here now, except, perhaps, a few small policy shops among the colored people. Our gambling dens were all closed more than a year ago and can be kept so as long as the police authorities do their duty in enforcing the strict laws of the District pertaining thereto. But the seductive game of poker is played in a quiet way in private apartments to a considerable extent. There are many men among all classes, officials and others, who are fond of a little game of "draw," and though quite considerable sums change hands in these games sometimes, it is still not classed as low as gambling. It is regarded merely a little gentlemanly amusement.

But the time was, however, "in the golden days of the empire," when the old Washington ring was in its glory, that gambling here flourished most prosperously. Gambling houses by the dozens were open and above board. Every hotel and restaurant had its poker-rooms. The clubs were little else than polite gambling houses, and there were poker parties in many of the handsomest private houses. Looking back on those days it appears that every one played poker—cabinet officers, bureau officers, army and navy officers, senators and members of Congress nearly all played poker. It is said that the then President himself, used to take a hand now and then. At that time the famous gambler John Chamberlain, now retired from the cloth, occupied the residence of Sir Edward Thornton, the British minister. Sir Edward moved out of his beautiful house one day, and Chamberlain moved in the next, with all his gambling outfit. He gave glorious suppers, and some of the best people of Washington visited his place and enjoyed his hospitality. But they never were permitted to join in the play, and never saw what was goning on in the other parts of the house. Senators, foreign ministers and society gentlemen in the highest ranks were often seen in these same parlors, where the British minister entertained his company.

Ex-Sergeant at Arms French recently gave a private reading of his lecture entitled "Ten Years Among the Senators" to a party of invited guests and it is said the paper proved an interesting entertainment. There is no reason why it should not; and if Mr. French is anything of an orator the subject is one out of which he ought to make a success as a lecturer. The desire to hear and learn about our public men is universal. Whatever pertains to their history, their struggles and triumphs, their habits, their person, their intellectual peculiarities, is eagerly devoured. "Gath" has caught hold of the idea, and the past season, with success of course, gave the country a lecture upon "The Presidents." The field Mr. French has taken is larger and richer still. The decade treated was an interesting period of senatorial history and character, affording such capital subjects for the lecturer's etching as Messrs. Fessenden, Sumner, Morton, Bayard, Chandler, Anthony, Sherman, Wilson, Burnside, Thurman, Buckingham, Howe, Schurz, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Eaton, Blaine, Edmunds, Conkling, the two Morrills, Windom, Davis, Ransom, Gordon, Allison, Garland, etc., etc. Mr. French's long term of office certainly gave him rare opportunity for learning the character and ways of these senatorial magnates.

It is expected that the Star-route case will go to the jury by the end of this week. As it draws to a close the newspapers owned or subsidized by Brady and his companions can hardly find space enough to contain the abuse with which they decorate, from day to day, the administration and the officers of the government and attorneys who are engaged in the prosecution. The testimony of the defendants themselves, however, has shown to the jury the motives that prompt those who make these attacks. The defendants are apparently of the opinion that abuse and slander are the most powerful arguments which they can use in reply to Mr. Merrick's masterly and convincing analysis of the evidence against them. DOM PEDRO.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1883.

A party of gentlemen were sitting together at Delmonico's the other evening, and among other things they discussed the victory of Mr. James R. Keene's colt Blue Grass at the Ascot races that morning. "I wonder what possesses Keene to go into racing or sport in general. He certainly takes no interest in it. What cattle he has running on domestic race courses is certainly not much, and besides he never or seldom goes to the trouble even of looking at them. Then the idea of sending over a lot of high priced yearlings every season to be prepared for the turf, after three or four experiences have shown him that their tempers are invariably spoiled by a sea voyage. I suppose that his yearly expenditures for this costly luxury must be little short of $100,000. Now for this he gets absolutely nothing. Lorillard's bill may be just as high, but for him racing is at least an advertisement, as he can float the world with his tobacco. I once lived in the same apartment house with Keene. I did not know him at first, but when I finally got acquainted with the little man of the thoughtful brow who was always in a hurry, I asked him something one morning about his horses. He looked up for a moment in a kind of abstracted manner and finally replied disparagingly, "Oh! I don't know anything about such matters. My trainer looks out for them." I don't think Keene has any business to be either an owner or backer of horses. He is naturally and constitutionally a bear whenever financial speculations are concerned. He ought to be a bookmaker on a race track and bet against every horse. He would soon get all the money usually left behind by backers. By the way," added the gentleman; "do you know that he cleared nearly a million in oil this week? Thus, though he was very hard up for weeks and for a time looked dangerously like capsizing with all sail set, he is all right again."

The oil excitement while it lasted was very intense. Everybody dabbled in it. Merchants, clerks, professional men, even office boys "took a flyer" at it. The wise ones retired after making a small profit. But the new lambs saw the possibilities before them and were determined to get rich in one stroke. Quite naturally they did not buy until the market had reached its highest point. Then they filled up. The insiders then began to quietly unload, and the unsophisticated amateur bulls found their clover into ashes. In other words where they expected to get dividends they had to make up deficiencies and in some cases lose their entire investments.

The sudden departure of Lillian Russell has caused quite a flutter in theatrical circles and in the clubs. Everybody is agreed that this pretty doll has taken the right step to kill her prospects on the boards and that she will live to regret the day when she left her professional and personal reputation behind her to the tender mercies of her manager. About her intimacy with little Solomon, the author of Billee Taylor and several other less successful operas the opinions of people are divided. Some say that she is dead in love with the little English Jew, while others assert that the friendship is merely a matter of dollars and cents. That is to say, Lillian is in hopes of becoming a great star and very wealthy through Solomon's notes, while the composer thinks he has found in the much advertised "dude beauty" a heroine who will make his works famous and bank account heavy. They are both likely to be mistaken for Russell's voice is light and thin and she has no dramatic ability. Her only stock in trade is a girlish figure, a pretty wax-doll face and a few INGENUE ways which momentarily dazzle very young, very old or very unsophisticated men. Solomon is a man of one work. He "wrote himself out" in Billee Taylor. None of his other works could compare with it, and that at best was but a flower which grew in the light reflected from Gilbert and Sullivan's Pinafore.

What men about town laughed at most, however was the conquest Lillian made of a young Haytian mulatto, a son of an ex-President of that turbulent Republic, and who in view of the fact that he has $250.000 in his own right thinks himself a kind of Monte Christo. It seems to have grown fashionable for actresses to have at least one son of Ham in their train of captive swains. King Kalakaua was smitten with Albani's profuse charms, Minnie Hauk was adored by a Zanzibar noble and Lillian Russell therefore thought it proper to do likewise. This "Black Prince," as they called him, was very much attached to the dude beauty. He saw her for but two weeks, yet during that time he spent over five hundred dollars for flowers, nearly $2000 for jewelry and several hundred dollars for bon bons, and other delicacies dear to the female palate. And yet he was never introduced to her and saw her only on the stage from a box. He went to Paris the day before Russell decamped, and the belief is that the pair will meet in the gay capital on the Seine.

The people at the Burnswick Hotel were much exercised over the "Black Prince's" arrival. He came to this city accompanied by his tutor, a white gentleman. It must be remembered that "The Prince" is but twenty-two years of age. They at once proceeded to the dude's elysium, yclept, the Brunswick, Count de Delva rushed up to the desk and taking up the pen was about to register his name. The clerk who is a very grand personage grew indignant over this act of "a nigger." "Stop that," he exclaimed. "You can't get a room here." "Why not?" "Because you can't." The young man looked up somewhat amazed. Then with a shrug he took up his umbrella and satchel and walked out, followed by his tutor. "One moment, sir," exclaimed the clerk to the tutor. "There is no objection to your staying here, but you must admit that the conduct of your valet was a little too free." My valet!" exclaimed the tutor, "why I'm his servant. This is the Conut de Delva, of Hayti, the son of an ex-President of the Republic." The clerk colored and bagged to present his excuses, but the young man took no notice of them and hastened off to the Fifth Avenue Hotel where no difficulty was raised. The Brunswick people afterwards sent profuse apologies but they were taken no notice of.

Vanderbilt returned early yesterday morning from Europe. He has bought some pictures and bric-a-brac but brought very little of the poverty with him, as he goes back to Europe in August, to stay for a couple of months. While abroad he was kept constantly informed of Maud S's condition, and he feels confident of beating the world and time with her.

Talking of horses reminds me of the fact that the first American Derby winner Iroquois is coming home. He is pretty nearly in good condition, and will be fit to race shortly landing here. Mr. Lorillard told me that he thought that the great horse would reach home in about three weeks, and would at once be sent to Monmouth Park in time for the July meeting. A match at weight for age between Iroquois and Freddy Gebhard's Eole, and another with Forester for about $5.000 a side are talked of.

LYMAN DUKES SHOT.

UNIONTOWN, June 13.—The body of N Lyman Dukes lies in the Jennings House to-night cold in death. James Nutt, whose father, Captain A. C. Nutt, was murdered by Dukes on the 24th day of December last, has taken a terrible revenge. At twenty-five minutes after seven o'clock this evening Dukes was shot and almost instantly killed by young Nutt, who is the eldest son of the late cashier of the Treasury.

Dukes was standing in front of the Jennings House when the evening mail arrived, a few minutes before seven. He remained there talking to several acquaintances and was apparently in the best of humor, for he laughed and conversed in an unusually free manner. Just before the shooting he started after his mail. The Post Office is only a block from the Jennings House. It faces on Pittsburg street and the building in which it is located stands on the corner of Main and Pittsburg streets and has been known ever since its erection many years ago as the "Round Corner."

Immediately in front of the Post Office and facing on Main street is a store, which has for many years been used as a druggist's establishment. The drugs have been removed and the front of the store is completely torn out and is being remodeled for a banking room for the First National Bank. In this room, near Main street stood James Nutt, and when Dukes reached the spot or got a little beyond where he stood Nutt opened fire on him and shot him two successive times in the back near the heart. Dukes started on a dead run pursued by Nutt, who fired three more shots. Two of them took effect in the back only about two inches from the first two, and the fifth and the last bullet struck him in the left ankle as he was going up the Post Office steps. There are two steps leading up into the office, and when Dukes reached the top one he fell forward on his face. There was an immense crowd of people standing around on the outside of the office and they ran in every direction to escape the shots. The fifth ball only grazed the left ankle and glanced off and went through some of the lock boxes.

A number of persons rushed up the steps after Dukes and at the same time Policeman Pegg ran up and caught Nutt, who made no resistance whatever, but said to the officer: "Here, you take this;" whereupon he gave him his revolver.

Pegg said to him: "you have done a bad piece of work," to which Nutt replied: "Yes, but I could not help it."

The officer took Nutt to jail and Dukes was carried to that same old room in the Jennings House where Captain Nutt was killed by him and which he has continued to occupy ever since.

Coroner Sturgeon arrived on the scene of the shooting and took charge of Dukes' body. Dukes lived only about half a minute after being shot the last time. A friend of his was at his side and he tried to speak, but could only mutter something, but so indistinctly that it could not be understood. He knew who shot him, evidently, for he turned around when the first shot was fired and looked at Nutt while he was firing the second time and then ran. When he was pronounced dead by the Coroner the body was taken to that room of his where he killed the father of the boy who killed him.

New Advertisements.

Seven Teachers Wanted.

An Examination of Teachers for the Public Schools of Lehighton will be held in the High School Room, on MONDAY, JUNE 25th, 1883, commencing at 9:00 o'clock A. M. One Principal and Six Subordinate Teachers will be employed.

By order of the Board.
R. F. ROFFORD, Secretary.
Lehighton, June 15, 1883

Caution to Trespassers.

Joseph Kibler, Henry Kibler and Samuel Kibler are hereby forbid tresspassing on the land of the undersigned, in Towamensing Township, Carbon County, Pa., after this notice, under penalty of the law.

JOHN DISTLER.
June 16th, 1883.-w3

Corticelli Embroidery Silk.

ON Spools 10 Yrds.

Each spool is equal to four ordinary skeins. The quality of this Silk is much *better* than that commonly sold in skeins or on cards.—The colors are also better. Ladies making "Japanese Silk Bedquilts," cannot obtain Embroidery Silk in any form so cheaply as by buying the CORTICELLI, 10-yard spools, which are sold by all reliable merchants at a popular price. As these bedquilts are destined to become heir-looms in the families of coming generations, prudent women will take pride in leaving to their descendants the best specimens of embroidery their skill can produce. June 16-w2

Card Collectors. New set just out and catalogue, 5c. stamp. 7 new different sets, 15c. Base M'f'g Co., Baltimore, Md. June 16-w4

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

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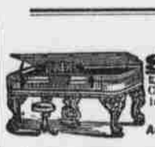
HATS AND CAPS,
Gents Furnishing Goods, &c.,

All of whtch we are now offering at

Unprecedently Low Prices!

Very Respectfully,
CLAUSS & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
March 24, 1883-y1 Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.



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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 unersigned 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.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

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 by us 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 EISNER & MENDELSON, 319 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"PURITAS."
The celebrated vegetable Blood Purifier. It immediately cures Blackpoles, Constipation, Pimples on the Skin. Mailed everywhere upon receipt of $1 cents. Unsurpassed for Children. EISNER & MENDELSON,
320 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Advocate
IS THE BEST MEDIUM FOR
Local Advertising
IN CARBON COUNTY.

Send for Rates, which will be found very moderate.

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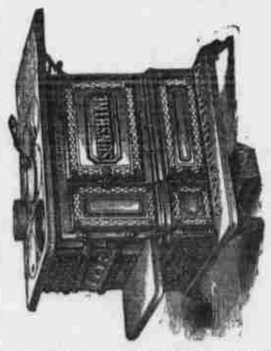
of every description,
Illustrated Sale Bills
A SPECIALTY.
At Low Prices!

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. 1883-1y

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 Min desired at VER
LOWEST PRICES.
M. HEILMAN & CO.
Jul.7-y1

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,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c., is full and complete. Cheap as the Cheapest, and Good as the Best. sept.4-y1

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. 13. 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.

CARBON ADVOCATE
PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE
BANKWAY, a short distance above the Lehigh Valley R.R. Depot,
LEHIGHTON, PA.

We are now fully prepared to execute every description of PRINTING, from a
Visiting Card to a Large Poster!
Posters,
Handbills,
Dodgers,
Circulars
Shipping Tags
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Note Heads,
Envelopes,
Statements,
Programmes,
Pamphlets,
&c., &c., in Best Manner, at
Reasonable Prices!

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