The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

COUNTY MEETING.

The annual Democratic County Meeting will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Mauch Chunk on Monday, August 20th, 1883, at one o'clock p. m. It will be the duty of this meeting to name persons to hold the Delegate Elections, fix the time of holding the county nominating convention and select a county committee for the ensuing campaign, and transact any other business upon which it has power to act.

R. M. BEODHEAD, CHAIRMAN.

Frozen Facts About Apportionments.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: The present Legislature sat five months—the full period it could draw pay—in regular session, and failed to perform one of the important public duties that is made mandatory by the Constitution every legislator is sworn to obey. That important public duty is the apportionment of the State in Congressional, Legislative and Judicial districts.

Having failed to perform that important duty, Governor Pattison has convened the Legislature in extraordinary session for the special purpose of passing the apportionment bills, and it is freely given out that while the Judicial bill is likely to pass, the Congressional bill is in great peril and the Legislative bill is foredoomed to defeat. Upon what grounds are these possible or probable failures based?

If the Democrats had partisan control of the Senate, as they have of the House and the Governor, they would pass regular Democratic gerrymandering apportionments, of course. They all do it; and when either criticize the other by unfairness, it is simply pot calling kettle black. But the Democrats have the House and Governor and the Republicans have the Senate, and there can be no partisan gerrymander for either side. In other words, both parties are compelled by necessity and not by choice to make reasonably fair apportionments, if they are to be made. The one vantage ground held by the Republicans is in their old Republican gerrymandered apportionments, which continue in case of failure to pass new bills.

The Republicans publicly profess to favor fair apportionments. Do they really mean it? If they do, they will take the Presidential vote of 1880, the fullest and fairest test of relative party strength divide the quota of voters by the number of Congressional districts, and thus ascertain by mathematical certainty what would be a fair division of Congressmen. Tested by that infallible rule the Republicans would be entitled to a fraction less than 15 Congressmen and the Democrats would be fully entitled to 11. But there are insuperable geographical obstacles to an absolute fair apportionment, as the Democrats have 76,000 voters in Philadelphia, and no sort of gerrymandering could give them two Congressmen, while perfectly natural districts could be made which would give them none at all. Indeed, the Democratic wards must be bunched to give them one certain district. In like manner, Allegheny has 22,000 Democratic voters, and any apportionment must make them voiceless.

The Democrats must, in any fair apportionment, lose one Congressman to which their vote fairly entitles them, but there common fairness would call a halt in reducing their Congressmen below their just ratio on population and votes. A fair apportionment with natural geographical lines, could be made giving the Democrats 12 and the Republicans 16; or, what would be better, 11 Democratic, 12 Republican and 3 debatable districts; but the fact that Representative Lowrey, of Indiana, was jeered and hissed by his Republican colleagues in the House, when he proposed to concede the Democrats eleven Congressmen, or two less than their vote fairly entitles them to, is anything but an indication of Republican sincerity.

The same unerring rule applied to Senatorial districts, would give the Democrats 23 of the 50 Senators, after allowing the Republicans even more than the benefit of fractions. The same insuperable obstacles apply in that apportionment, however, because of the overwhelmed Democratic vote in Philadelphia and Allegheny; but there should be no hesitation in conceding the Democrats 22 districts with reasonable Democratic majorities. Anything less than we have herein indicated, would falsify every Republican profession of fairness to the Democrats in the Congressional and Legislative apportionments, and the refusal to concede so much to the Democrats must mean a determined purpose either to refuse a fair division of districts, or to defeat all apportionment bills because of the Republican partisan gerrymander which would then remain in force. Such are the frozen facts about the apportionments, as figures don't lie.

THE BOYCOTTED DOLLAR.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: The trade dollar is about to go, and the loss of about fourteen cents on each must be borne by somebody. As the banks, railways and leading channels of business have boycotted the unpopular coin, it is a question of only a few days when trade dollars will be accepted by all as only 420 grains of silver bullion.

The government can't afford relief to the holders of the trade dollar. It is true that the government received dollar for dollar in issuing it some years ago, but the dollar the government received was worth less than the short dollar paid out. There is therefore no more equity than there is law for demanding the redemption of the trade dollar by the treasury.

It is true, also, that the legal tender dollar is of less intrinsic value than the trade dollar, but that goes for nothing. The government has dishonored itself by declaring a less valuable coin than the trade dollar to be a dollar, and that makes it a dollar in trade. Had it by the same law declared the trade dollar to be a dollar, it would now be accepted as such and pass in ordinary business transactions; but the government didn't do so, and that ends the practical part of the dispute.

Every man, woman and child who has a trade dollar in possession, is simply fourteen cents out of pocket, and the best way is to accept the loss as gracefully as possible. Here and there dealers will be found who accept the trade dollar, but that must mean that eighty-six cents in goods will be given for eighty-six cents in silver. It will be broad as long any way holders of the now boycotted dollar dispose of it, and the philosopher will meet the loss and extract what comfort can be extracted from a contribution of fourteen cents to the government.

THE debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of June to be $18,098,201. Cash in the Treasury, $345,289,902; gold certificates, $92,378,640; silver certificates, $88,616,811; certificates of deposits outstanding, $13,375,000; refunding certificates, $355,900; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,031; fractional currency outstanding, $7,000,695; decrease of public debt for the year, $137,823,253.

THE Republicans of Northampton county, in convention at Bath, on Saturday elected Frank Reeder, of Easton, Senatorial delegate and William Pollock and D. M. Nevin, of Easton, and Morris C. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, Representative delegates. J. K. Dawes was elect-chairman of the county committee.

Our Washington Letter.

[OUR REGULAR LETTER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1883.

The development of the new residence portion of the city is something needing to be seen to be seen appreciated. It is unique. After false starts in various directions, some of them engineered by anxious speculators who had big plots of ground to sell as the site for the new White House, the residence part of the city has taken a definite direction of growth along Connecticut Avenue, which follows an oblique line drawn from the White House to Washington Heights. This section has been rapidly built up with handsome houses and building continues steadily. Fortunately the movement began within a few years after the architects had made the surprising discovery that there could be bright colors in dwelling houses and beauty of form also. The houses are mostly of brick. Each house has its own style and individuality, stands apart from its neighbor and is surrounded by green turf, with pretty beds of flowers here and there. The result is broad street after street of houses, all varying and many of them beautiful, presenting a marked contrast to the monotony of the streets of the close built cities. If there is any criticism to be made here on that score, it is that there is a little too much of Queen Anne, though any criticism seems almost ungracious. One wealthy gentleman, who like many others is coming to Washington simply for the pleasure of living here, says the Queen Anne style has been overdone, and he has given his architect orders for a plain George, the Third house, with a portico. This movement into Washington of people of wealth and culture, who are attracted simply by the life, society and climate they find here, has apparently only begun. Every few days some new name is mentioned of a man of money and leisure who drives through these broad shaded avenues, sees the people, and breathes the air, and forthwith buys a lot and orders brick. People who have been a good deal abroad and have learned to like the variety of European society, seem specially drawn to Washington, where the diplomats furnish a foreign element of cultivated people, and the concentration here of representative men and women from all parts of the Union, gives society some picturesque contrasts, and a diversity which is agreeable. There is a good deal of wealth here, but it is a point of pride with the richest, as well as with those who are not so rich, that the society of Washington is very democratic, and that a man counts for what he is, rather than for what he has.

The principal subject considered at the Cabinet meeting yesterday was the alleged shipment of pauper immigrants to this country from Ireland, by the British authorities. The Secretary of the Treasury, subsequently telegraphed instructions to the collectors of customs at New York, to co-operate with the commissioners of immigration at that port to prevent the landing of all immigrants found to be paupers, within the meaning of the law. In the event that such pauper immigrants may have already landed, as is reported to be the case with the large number shipped on the steamship Furnessia, the collector is instructed to take all practicable measures to have them reshipped to the port whence they came.

The reduction of the tax on tobacco and the abolition of the tax on bank checks, as provided for in the internal revenue bill, which goes into effect July 1, has necessitated the appointment of about fifty temporary employes in the internal revenue bureau. When the bill received the approval of the President there was in existence several millions of tobacco stamps, of the 16 cent per pound denomination. These had to be changed to correspond with the provisions of the new law, which fixes the tax on tobacco at 8 cents per pound. That work has been completed, and the additional employes of the bureau are now engaged in canceling the stamps that were printed on bank checks belonging to the various banks throughout the country. Whenever a bank notifies the bureau that it wants the blanks on which the checks are printed returned, the number of stamps in each book is counted, and with a hand stamp the word "canceled" is printed across the face of the stamp and the blanks returned to the bank that issued them. It is estimated that there will be work enough to keep the fifty temporary employes at work for two or three weeks longer.

ACOTAY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1883.

About the busiest appearing Government office in Washington now is the Pension Bureau. The buildings in which its sixteen hundred clerks are quartered, as thick as three in a bed, appear like bee-hives; and to see these clerks standing around on the outside at lunch-time reminds one of an old-fashioned town-meeting. But as a matter of fact this office does not perform as much work in proportion to the number of its employes as most any of the other departments. It is pretty well understood now that the seven or eight hundred additional clerks voted to this bureau a year ago were not needed, and have never been used to any advantage. A history of the Pension Office, its workings, and the peculiar cases that have come before it would be quite an interesting chapter. It is estimated that considerably over half the pensions granted now are for chronic diarrhœa and diseases arising therefrom. Cases belonging to this class are among the worst the Pension Bureau has to handle, and they have been allowed to accumulate for a long time, until they constitute a majority of the applications yet undisposed of. In speaking of this phase of the work an old examiner, now in other business, said: "I have every reason to believe that there is one agency, at least, and perhaps others in this city, where dishonest applicants who have doubtful claims against the Government in this class are put through a regular course of training and reduced to any stage of emaciation that may be deemed essential to success. To such perfection has the business been studied that an applicant who has been in training for a few weeks can deceive the shrewdest examiners, strong, healthy men being quickly reduced in weight amazingly, and given the appearance of hopeless invalids of years standing. To be sure the training is liable to be followed by serious sickness and even permanent disability, but men are found who will take the risk of that for the $2,000 or $3 000 and the monthly stipends that are at stake. It is practically impossible for the bureau people to guard against deception of this sort unless they should come into possession of information bearing on a particular case by accident, and interested parties are very careful to cover their tracks skillfully. Of all the ways of money this is the most peculiar I ever heard of, and thus far one of the most successful in a small way."

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in hot water, but his friends say he does not mind that—that he is used to it. Whether Mr. Evans is satisfied with his own work or not, it is pretty certain that President Arthur and the Administration people generally do not feel very well pleased, though there will be no interference at present. Mr Evans succeeded to a thoroughly well organized and efficient branch of the public service, and all that he had to do was to see that the machinery of the bureau was kept in perfect running order. But it seems that that simple performance of duty did not at all suit his views. It was not with any such old-fashioned idea that he took the office. What he wanted was, not to have the revenues of the Government collected with the greatest honesty and efficiency, but to have the pleasure of distributing patronage. He seems to have followed in the footsteps of the late Speaker Kiefer, and his first movement was the removal of four of the most skilled special agents of internal revenue and the appointment in their places of four men from his own State of Kentucky, two of whom had been previously dismissed "for cause" from like positions, the other two being untried, inexperienced, and presumably, unqualified men. When the newspapers commented upon this latest outrage against public decency, and against the principles of civil service reform, Mr. Evans affected to see in that condemnation of his course merely the spitefulness of the newspapers and a proof of the "baneful influence of sectionalism." He has often had, he said, "tilts with the press, and had always come out ahead." Kentucky had not had her fair share of such offices, and he was determined that she should have. "That was the sort of man he was." Besides, he had the President's authority for what he did. These were the considerations which he assigned for his action. The last of them is the only one, of course, which had any proper bearing to the matter, and it appears that this had no just foundation in fact. He had merely obtained the President's general approval to a suggestion that he intended to remove some of his subordinates for inefficiency. And he has by this time learned that that was very far from an express or implied sanction to play duck and drakes with the heads of experienced and faithful officials. That is not the sort of a man the President is. Mr. Evans should realize and act upon that conviction.

DOM PEDRO.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1883.

The exodus to the watering places has begun, and wherever one goes along the river front or in the vicinity of Forty-second Street, carriages filled with travelers and wagons and vans laden with baggage meet one. Long Branch will this year gain a big point over Saratoga. These two places have for the last five years been having a pretty stiff race for public favor. Up to the present Saratoga has always managed to beat the Branch, although the year before last and last year particularly it was noticed that the winner did not have much to spare at the finish. This year on the contrary the New Jersey seaside resorts, such as Long Branch proper, Red Bank, Seabright, Ocean Grove and Asbury Park will get the cream of patronage. The improvements at these places are many and varied. Charming drives, picturesque walks, large and commodious hotels, cosey cottages and unlimited facilities for bathing, fishing, rowing and yachting make them extremely desirable places to go to. Western and Southern people still prefer Saratoga, but the vortex will soon draw them into Long Branch.

A dealer in fireworks tells me that not since the Centennial year has the trade in these combustibles been so heavy as it is this year. The public it seems has taken the hint that the police mean to wink at the violation of the ordinance forbidding the setting off of fireworks, and invested heavily. The amount of crackers, Roman candles, wheels, etc., that will have been consumed by July 5th in this city alone, will be nearer one than half a million.

The official report of the Building Bureau for the six months ending June 30th, will be published in a few days. From a short talk with Inspector Esterbrook, anticipatory of its contents I gather that plans for 1,148 new buildings have been filed, representing a total value of $18,508,970. Of these buildings 1 6 were so-called first class structures valued at $3,939,000; 132 were tenements representing $2,057,500, and 98 were flats or apartment houses, valued at $6,434,000. Four new hotels are to be built, valued at $318,000 and twelve factories whose estimated cost will be $336,000. In the same time two plans for new churches valued at $80,000 were filed. As an indication of how few wooden buildings are now being constructed it will be sufficient to state that but 56 plans for frame structures were filed, to cost $262,900. The total amount $18,508,970 exceeds the sums expended during the same period last year by $3,883,495. This shows how fast the city is spreading.

The members of the returning militia regiments which have been in camp at Peekskill, according to the military laws, talk of scarcely anything else than of the conquests they have made of the fair maidens who turned the cold shoulder on the rustic swains and worshipped at the shrine of the amateur Mars. It is strange what an effect brass buttons have on the average female mind. At West Point around commencement week a male being has not the ghost of a chance of capturing the heart of even an unromantic girl. He may be handsome, well mannered, rich and dutiful. All these perfections fade in presence of polished brass. Apollo himself would be beaten before he started unless he took the precaution of having his tailor change the cut of his coat, and provide it with a fair supply of shining buttons. The goings in camp of the New York Regiments are of course severe trials on the hearts of the Peekskill maidens, for CES BEAUX MILITAIRES are as a rule not nearly as faithful as they are gay. They get even with them in the winter, however, by bringing suits for breaches of promise. Last summer's campaign cost half a dozen young fellows their peace of mind when the leaves began to fall. There were fewer drinks, fewer and less expensive cigars, and scarcely any balls during the winter, while at the same time there was increased wealth at Peekskill.

One of the most amusing characters at Manhattan Beach is Judge Williams. He is in and about the beach all day long and is always ready to open court. The place is officered by Long Island City policemen, and the eagerness with which they pounce down upon some poor New Yorker who may have violated some little regulation is amusing. They are always careful however, to pick out some man who looks as if he had no friends. Judge Williams is always at hand and the fines which he inflicts go a great way towards swelling the finances of bankrupt Long Island City. The Judge is a typical Long Islander, tall and spare, gray and bronzed, wrinkled and lithe. His clothes were never made by a fashionable tailor, and his linen is not always immaculate. His ability to "cut" tobacco is equalled only by his capacity of standing by his many friends when they ask him up to the bar. There is not a better judge of game cocks on the island, and thay say too that he makes a capital referee at a cocking main. His enemies say that on one occasion when he presided at one of these encounters in the pit, the police raided the place. The judge managed with difficulty to escape. The next morning all the prisoners were arraigned before him, and he was Brutus enough to fine them all ten dollars much though it pained him. Although this story is evidently untrue, the judge is very popular and the Beach would not be itself were he absent.

The racing season has developed the dreaming faculties of people immensely. There is not a more superstitious lot of men than those who follow the horses. They are perpetually on the lookout for signs and portents. As regards owners and trainers, they would as soon move their stables from one track to another on a Friday as to allow a valuable horse to be driven over a heavy road. Last Saturday I was very much amused at Sheepshead Bay. Two men were standing together in the paddock, discussing what to back in the third race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds. "I had a funny dream last night," said one. "It seemed to me that I was in an orchard when I approached a cherry tree. I thought I'd climb up and get some of them, when a black man came out and waved me back with a red, white and blue flag. Now what shall I do. Shall I back the 'cherry and black' of Pierre Lorillard's who starts Blossom, or shall I go for Mr. Kelso's red, white and blue colors on Equipose?"

After some consultation the two decided to back Blossom, because her colors were seen first. Equipose won, Blossom coming in second. "Hang it," said the dreamer. "I read the dream wrong. I was waved off with the red, white and blue flag, and I ought to have backed that color."

New Advertisements.

Dividend Notice.

At a Regular Meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, Pa., a Semi Annual Dividend of THREE per cent on the Capital Stock was declared, payable on and after July 14th, 1883.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

July 7th, 1883.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Lehighton, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 22nd, 1883:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$82,166 47
Overdrafts	175.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	19 9 0.00
Due from approved reserve agents	9,.95 80
Due from other National Banks	70.44
Due from State Banks and Bankers	131.22
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	3,525.29
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,83[illegible]
Premiums paid	9,008.00
Checks and other cash items	1,573 47
Bills of other banks	4,297.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	191.15
Specie	12,6 7.75
Legal tender notes	2 10.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375 00
Total	$231,8[illegible].15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000 00
Surplus fund	8 000.00
Undivided profits	5,216.55
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500.00
Dividends Unpaid	162 50
Individual deposits subject to check	66,0 6 47
Due to other National Banks	6,271 95
Due to State Banks and Bankers	2 41 .70
Total	$231,8[illegible].15

State of Pennsylvania, County of Carbon, ss:

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

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 28th day of June, 1883.

D. A. BLITZ, J. P.

Correct—Attest: Thos. Kemerer, A. J. Durling and P. J. Kistler, directors. July 7, '83.

New Advertisements.

Put a Brand on Him.

"Women are a necessary evil," he said, bringing down his fist hard on the counter to emphasize the heartless remark. It was in the village store at West Milton, Saratoga County, and the speaker was the central figure of a group of bachelor philosophers. He was homely, slovenly and sixty.

"There's where I differ from you altogether," said Mr. George F. Graham, of the same place. "Women are mostly what men make 'em. When husbands are brutes wives will fall into submission or make home hot for the men; and they're unnatural in either character. Love them, and especially be good to them when they're sick, and you'll have no trouble. There's my own wife, now. She's suffered a good deal with dyspepsia, nervous prostration and other ailments that took the bloom off her cheeks and the spring out of her steps. Well, she saw an advertisement of PARKER'S TONIC, and thought it would be just the thing in her case. Gentlemen, I sent five miles after a bottle. She took it. I sent again after more. So several times. Trouble? Why, if you could see how much good it has done her you would say that women are the greatest of God's blessings, and PARKER'S TONIC is the next."

This preparation, which has been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, will hereafter be called simply PARKER'S TONIC. This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers under the name of ginger; and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the fac simile signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. July 7-83 1m.

Subpoena in Divorce,

Mary J. Mullen, vs. John F. Mullen. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county. No. 7, June Term, 1883. IN DIVORCE.

To JOHN F. MULLEN. *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 8th day of October, 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 you absence from this Bailiwick.

GEO. W. ESSER, Prothonotary.

Mauch Chunk, July 7, 1883 w4

T. A. SNYDER, attorney for Pl'ff.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured by pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

The Culverwell Medical Co.,

41 ANN St., New York N. Y.

P. O. Box 459 Oct. 7, 1882-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

PENSIONS For wound, disease or other disability. Widows, minor children and dependent parents entitled when death resulted. Claims reopened, restoration, increases, bounty, back pay and discharges obtained. Apply at once, delay prejudices your rights. Fees fixed by law. Address, with stamp, the old established firm of EDSON & CO., Attorneys & Claim Agents, 917 F St., Washington, D. C. cor

Grand Opening!!

The undersigned, having enlarged and otherwise improved his Store, announces to his friends and the people of Lehighton that he has just RE-OPENED the same with a full supply of everything in the

GREEN GROCERY

line, including

PINE APPLE,
BANANNAS,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CABBAGE,
CUCUMBERS,

and all other FRUITS and VEGETABLES in Season, all of which he is furnishing at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Frank Leibenguth,

June 23, 18 3. LEHIGHTON, Pa.

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.11 m3

The Complete Bone Phosphate!

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLENTOWN MF'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*

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.,

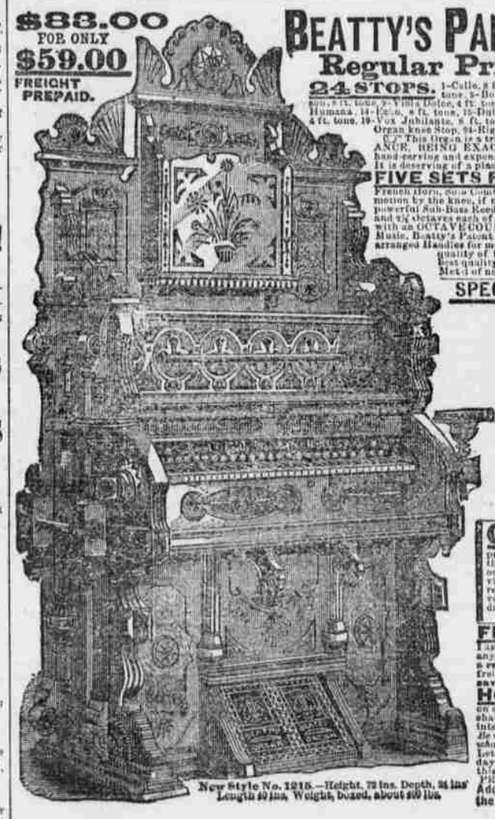
MERCHANT TAILORS,

March 24, 1883-y1 Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.

$88.00 FOR ONLY $59.00 FREIGHT PREPAID.

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY $59

Regular Price, $83.00 without BENCH, BOOK and MUSIC.



24 STOPS. 1-Celle, 8 ft. tone, 2-Melodia, 8 ft. tone, 3-Clarabella, 8 ft. tone, 4-Manual Sub-Bass, 16 ft. tone, 5-Bourdon, 16 ft. tone, 6-Saxophone, 8 ft. tone, 7-Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, 8-Diapason, 8 ft. tone, 9-Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone, 10-Grand Expressione, 11-French Horn, 8 ft. tone, 12-Harp Æolian, 13-Vox Humana, 14-Octave, 4 ft. tone, 15-Dulciana, 8 ft. tone, 16-Clarionet, 8 ft. tone, 17-Viola Celesta, 8 ft. tone, 18-Violina, 4 ft. tone, 19-Vox Jubilante, 8 ft. tone, 20-Piccolo, 4 ft. tone, 21 Cooper Harmonique, 22-Orchestral Forte, 23-Grand Organ Knee Stop, 24-Right Organ Knee Stop.

☞ This Organ is a triumph of the Organ Builder's Art. IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT. The Case is of Solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers. The Music Pocket is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the boudoir of a princess.

FIVE SETS REEDS. Five Octaves, handsome appearance. It will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the Newest VOIX CELESTE Stop, the Famous French Horn, Sub Combination, New Grand Organ, Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the knee, if necessary. Five Complete Sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: A set of powerful Bass Reeds, one set of 3 Octaves of VOIX CELESTE, one set of FRENCH HORN REEDS, and six octaves each of Regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides all this, it will be fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument. Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Snap Action, also sounding Board, &c. It has a Sliding Lid and conveniently arranged Handles for moving. The Bellows, which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of Rubber Cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with Steel Springs and the best quality Pedal Straps. The Pedal, instead of being covered with carpet, are Polished Metal of neat design, and never get out of repair or worn.

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER. If you will remit me $59 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date of this Newspaper, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for $83. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warrantee for Six Years.

Given under my Hand and Seal.

WASHINGTON NEW JERSEY

Daniel F. Beatty

COUPON On receipt of this Coupon and $59.00 in cash, by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your bank, if forwarded within 10 days from the date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this coupon for $24, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stops $83 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., provided the cash balance of $59 accompanies this coupon; and I will send you a receipt bill to full for $83, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from the date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. $24

(Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

FREIGHT PREPAID. As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately, within the 10 days,) I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point west of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now! nothing saved by correspondence.

HOW TO ORDER. Enclosed find $59 for organ. I have read your statement in the advertisement, and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent. according to your offer. *Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad.* ☞ Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph, on last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price. PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

Address or call on the Manufacturer, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

New Style No. 1216.—Height, 72 ins. Depth, 26 ins. Length 80 ins. Weight, boxed, about 500 lbs.

Look to Your Interests!

James Walp,

Successor to A. D. MOSSER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Is now offering extraordinary Bargains for Cash!

He is the only Agent in town for the sale of the

Bessemer, Sunshine, Othello, New Champion and Apollo Ranges; Montour, Lighthouse, Excelsior Penn, and Eclipse Cook Stoves; the Princeton, Early Dawn, Belmont and Real Double Heaters, with a variety of other Square and Round Heaters.

All of which he is now offering at the Very Lowest Prices!

Also, on hand every kind of STOVE GRATE and FIRE BRICKS. Dealer in all the best makes of PUMPS.

Roofing and Spouting, Prompt and Cheap.

Store on SOUTH Street, a few doors above Bank Street.

Patronage invited; satisfaction guaranteed. June 30, 1883-y1

Charles Rapp

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Lehighton and vicinity that he has opened a

FRESH

Meat Market,

IN LEVAN'S BUILDING,

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

where he may be found every week day from 8:00 o'clock A. M. to 9:00 P. M., with a full supply of PRIME FRESH MEAT. Prices as low as the lowest. Patronage is respectfully solicited. June 2 m3*

Administrators' Notice,

Estate of JONAS FOCHT, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jonas Focht, late of the Borough of Parryville, Carbon county, Penna., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

THOS S. BECK and CATHARINE FOHRT, Administrators.

June 2, 1883-w6

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 VER

LOWEST PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO.

July 22

Caution to Trespassers.

Joseph Kibler, Henry Kibler and Samuel Kibler are hereby forbid trespassing 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

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.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE OUR New Fancy work at their homes, in city or country, and earn $6 to $12 per week, making goods for our Summer and Fall trade. Send 15c. for sample and particulars. Hudson Mfg. Co., 205 Sixth Ave., New York.

DIVORCES.—No publicity; residents of any State. Desertion, Non support, Advice and applications for stamp. W. H. LEE, Att'y, 189 Broadway, N. Y. june23-w4

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 977 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York. jun:2-w4

Estate Notice.

Estate of John W. Heberling, late of the Borough of Lehighton, Carbon County, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them, without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

AMANDA C. HEBERLING, Executrix.

Lehighton, June 2, 1883-w6*

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a positive 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. Guarantee issued only by

EBNER & MENDELSON, 320 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"PURITAS."

The celebrated Vegetable Blood Purifier. It immediately cures Headache, Constipation, Pimples on the Skin. Mailed anywhere upon receipt of $1 a bottle. Guaranteed for Children.

EBNER & MENDELSON, 320 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.