The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1884.

Entered at the Lehighton post-office as Second Class Mail Matter.

—If you will pay up your subscription to the ADVOCATE now, and one year in advance, we will present you with the large 8-page monthly family paper, HEALTH AND HOME, one year free as a premium. This offer is open to all new and old subscribers paying promptly in advance.

THE debt statement shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of March to be $14,234,324: decrease since June 30, 1883, $81,828,398; cash in the Treasury, $402,875,211; gold certificates outstanding, $104,236,400; silver certificates outstanding, $116,408,161; certificates of deposit outstanding, $15,475,000; refunding certificates outstanding, $305,400; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $6,984,315

ENGLAND having pulled our nose and cuffed our ears in the O'Donnell business, Chili was emboldened to do the same thing when we protested against the unwarranted imprisonment of half a dozen American citizens in that God forsaken country. Both of these gross insults we pocketed, as a matter of course, and so here comes Turkey, a nation so poor that it picks its living from the swill barrels of a semi-civilization that lives and dies from opium eating, and slaps our face with the same complacency that has characterized the impudent assaults of the others. The cause of the Turkish disgruntlement arises from our protest against the exactions of the Sublime Porte in levying an exorbitant duty upon our petroleum in face of the treaty upon that subject. If we were sure that our navy would not go to the bottom before it could reach the Orient, and if we could be guaranteed that it would not be blown out of the water should it get there by the two war-ships that Turkey purchased of us years ago, it would not be a bad idea for the American Government to resent this last insult, and show to the other nations abroad that it will not allow a sick man to knock a chip from its shoulder, whatever it may take from muscular chaps like Johnny Bull.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, who is much more of a candidate for the Chicago nomination than is his brother Tecumse, is of the opinion that Ohio will be carried for the Republicans this fall as easy as rolling off a log, if only the right man be put forward. What mental reservation or secret evasion possessed Mr. Sherman in making this conditional prediction can best be conjectured by the logic of events that accompanied Mr. Sherman's candidacy four years ago. He said then as he says now, that "an enthusiastic and united party was of more consequence and more to be desired than the working out of any man's ambition, be he ever so popular or were he decked with the garb of unquestioned availability." The slyness with which Mr. Sherman has always manipulated machine politics, is manifesting itself now when he says that, "believing that the convention when it meets should be free, uninstructed, and in shape to do the very best thing for the whole party, I have counseled my friends to that end, and I do not find that condition of things to justify my being a candidate that I found four years ago." Putting this and that together, then, we are to assume that Mr. Sherman's candidacy can be relied upon in an emergency, which emergency he and his friends fondly hope may overtake the Chicago convention before anybody else rakes the pool.

A LARGE audience assembled at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a few days ago to hear Mr. Oscar Wilde's lecture on his impressions of America. Mr. Wilde (who has discarded knee breeches and reassumed the prosaic trousers) said that the Americans are the noisiest people in the world, whose national occupation is catching trains. Pennsylvania, with its rocky gorges and woodland scenery, reminded him of Switzerland; the prairie of a piece of brown blotting paper. Everything is twice as large as it should be; everywhere is twice as far as it should be. He visited Leadville, the chief characteristic of whose inhabitants is the constant use of the revolver. He lectured to them upon "Benvenuto Cellini, his Life and Works," and was reproved by his hearers for not having brought that artist with him. The explanation that he had been dead for some little time elicited the inquiry, "Who shot him?" Among the more elderly inhabitants of the South he found a melancholy tendency to date every event of importance by the late war. "How beautiful the moon is to-night!" he once remarked to a gentleman who was standing next to him. "Yes," was the reply, "but you should have seen it before the war." So infinitesimal did he find the knowledge and appreciation of art west of the Rocky Mountains, that an art patron—one who in his day had been a miner—actually sued the railroad company for damages because the plaster cast of Venus of Milo, which he had imported from Paris, had been delivered minus the arms! And, what was more surprising still, he gained his case and the damages. Dear Oscar, do visit Leadville once more. The boys, no doubt, would love to interview you!

Our Northwest Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE

MINNEAPOLIS, March 29, 1884.

The tide of immigration to the Northwest has commenced to flow and the waves are large. The trains on the roads piercing this country are loaded down with freight. The emigrant trains still afford wide fields for the study of human nature. In no other place of so small a compass can we find so many classes and conditions of society. The broken down English gentleman, the Italian nobleman, in disguise, and the Russian refugee are all jumbled together with their respective families in the cars. There are delicate looking young girls and babies, and wizened hardened looking old hags. In one seat there will be a Dutchman smoking his old pipe which he values as dearly as the woman the baby she holds in the seat behind him. The air laden with tobacco smoke and the fumes of many unwashed bodies is anything but wholesome or pleasant, but is all delightful, they say, compared with the steerage quarters on the ocean steamers. Here is material for dramas comedies and tragedies.

At a meeting of the Manitoba Live Stock Association at Miles City, Montana, a few days since, a petition was prepared to be sent to Secretary Teller stating that the subsistence furnished the Cheyenne Indians has been barely sufficient to keep them from starving and if the Government makes no further provision for them, they have one or two alternatives left them—to renew their depredations on the stock men or to starve. While the Indians cannot be blamed for stealing as a last resort to keep themselves from starvation, the stock men on the other hand, cannot be expected to submit to the destruction of their property without an effort to protect it, and that serious trouble will ensue is only naturally to be expected. We therefore respectfully but earnestly ask you to give the matter the attention its importance deserves and, to see if some permanent provision cannot be made for these people, which will save them from starvation and at the same time protect the stock interests of this section of the country.

The excitement over the Coeur d' Alene mines in Idaho grows more intense as the warm weather approaches and the danger of freezing to death is lessened. Thousands of men are flocking to these mines from Montana, Oregon and from more remote places. From disinterested sources your correspondent learns that most of the reports that have gone out regarding these mines have been greatly exaggerated. There are rich places, but not enough for one fiftieth of the men who will and have flocked there. Most of the placers discovered so far are in low ground and when the snow commences to melt these will be flooded. Provisions are scarce and as a result very high. Board is $4 per day, and the only persons who are reaping a rich harvest now are the saloon and boarding house keepers. The craze over these mines is such that farmers are leaving their farms to join in the pursuit of sudden riches. Some good however will result from this rush, in the opening up of a fine country. Once across into Washington Ty. and Oregon few travelers will want to return. There is no doubt a beautiful country for the artist and a productive one for the farmer. The country around Puget Sound is not surpassed for sublimity and variety of scenery This Sound or ocean lake as it has been aptly termed, covers an area as large as Rhode Island and Delaware and is navigable in almost every part for the largest ships. Forests of spruces, cedars, pines and hemlocks stretch away from its shores to distant snow clad mountain ranges. Each one of its countless bays forms a panorama as beautiful as was ever put upon canvas During the dry months it is a pleasant place to visit, but woe to the unlucky one who is bound up there during the rainy season. After he gets used to it he won't mind it, but the getting familiar with the weather is slow work.

With the view of helping this country the Northern Pacific has reduced its through freight traffic as far as Walla Walla, W. Ty., from the east, and has also made a cut to favor the California, and the Portland, Oregon shippers It will not be so very long now before there will be so much competition in this transcontinental traffic that it will not cost a small fortune to make the California trip from the Atlantic seaboard, and tourists by taking a steamer at Buffalo for Duluth, thence by rail to Portland, Oregon, and then down the Pacific coast per steamer to San Francisco, will enjoy a trip full of health promotives, changes and valuable information.

Some time since the Interior Department issued authority for the Indians on the Red Lake and White Earth reservations to cut down dead and burned timber and sell it at public sale for their benefit. It has recently leaked that certain lumberman in connection with the Indians have been working a scheme which in a few years would have depopulated our forests in this region and greatly enriched the schemers Their plan was to scorch the trees, and kill them in some way, and after cutting them down advertise for bids for purchasing the fallen timber. Of course those in the ring were able to bid high knowing the timber was not materially injured, and their bids were accordingly accepted. The logs advertised to be sold last month aggregated 4,000,000 feet. Secretary Teller's attention has been called to this little plan to defraud and the game is up, for a little while anyway. PIONEER.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, '84.

The two Houses of Congress will soon be at loggerheads over the naval appropriation. The bill as passed by the House is now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and it has been decided to report it so amended as to engraft upon it the bill for new cruisers that recently passed the Senate. A disagreement upon this feature is taken for granted. The Naval Appropriation bill as amended by the Senate will also be without any legislation affecting the personnel of the service. It will probably be reported to the Senate next Monday.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The outline of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill has at last been completed, and aggregates in the neighborhood of $11,000,000, to be divided among the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and at the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf harbors. It is expected that the bill will be reported about the 20th of April, up to which time additions, modifications or changes may be made.

THE RESULTS OF THE CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus on the Morrison Tariff bill was more in the nature of a conference, as the determination of the majority was wisely not made binding upon all present. It had the good result of at least showing what strength could be collected under the bill as reported. That Mr. Randall was able to command fifty seven votes out of a total of one hundred and eighty-one is very significant, because Mr. Randall will also be supported by a majority of the Republicans, among whom he properly belongs on this tariff issue. But this strength was shown before Mr. Morrison or Mr. Carlisle had made any concessions, so that it cannot be taken as conclusive.

PROBABLE REPEAL OF THE WHISKEY AND TOBACCO TAX.

It is something to know that the bill will in all likelihood be debated and be subject to amendment. It is hardly probable that the Randall wing will kill the bill before any debate may be had upon it. Yet these very privileges may result in defeating the objects of the measure and in accomplishing something which was not at first entertained by its supporters, and, standing alone, would not be entertained—the repeal of the taxes on brandy and tobacco. It should be remembered that the law of March, 1883, took of twenty five million dollars a year from the revenue derived from tobacco, and this is a far greater reduction of burden in proportion than was effected on all the tariff schedules.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS WILL BE MADE.

It is now about an even chance that still further concessions must be made in order to secure the passage of a bill in the House. Then will come a Senate in which the Republicans have a majority, and in which the tariff has already been fully discussed with meager results for reform; finally, a Republican President who has shown great presence of mind by advocating both tariff reform and anti-tariff reform. It is quite a conundrum as to what chances Mr. Morrison has, anyway. But, after all, the main thing is to keep the subject before the people, discuss it and so educate the voters on the principles involved, and this Mr. Morrison will assist in doing.

SARGENT'S TRANSLATION.

Sargent has been transferred to St. Petersburg for telling the truth and shaming the German hog.

MORRISON SAYS HE IS A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Morrison of the Ways and Means Committee no longer sets shy about the Presidency. He says openly and above board that he is a candidate.

DOWN AMONG THE DEAD BILLS.

The bill to extend the bonded period of whiskey lost its enacting clause and thus passed out of existence. It would be hard to name any bill which excited so much and such violent opposition among an enormous majority of the people.

IS GEN. SHERMAN A DEMOCRAT?

Some of the friends of Gen. W. T. Sherman say that he is a Democrat and when he has talked about refusing a Presidential nomination he has meant a Republican nomination. The short-tempered General while here in command of the army, has been so free in his comments upon Republican officials that he has often been classed as a Democrat. It is not regarded as wholly impossible here that Gen. Sherman may make known to the world at the proper time that he is a good Democrat. It is further said that this talk may be put out to influence the action of the Republican Convention. If it should ignore him then he will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention.

THE CHINESE BABY IN FASHION.

Going to see the Chinese baby at the Chinese Legation is a fashionable amusement among society ladies here. The old Minister is very proud of his offspring, and rolls his eyes delightedly when told the baby "is the perfect image of its father."

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1884.

Although the whisky ring have long trembled for the fate of their bill to extend the bonded period for whisky, they were struck dumb with surprise on discovering to day how weak they really were when the enacting clause of the bill was struck out by a two thirds vote. The big lobby which for two Congresses has been pressing this measure is utterly discomfited, as the lesson administered by the House points out the absolute falsity of any further effort. The marvel is how even so many as eighty members of the House could have been induced to vote for setting such a vicious precedent as would have been involved in the passage of the bill. The vote was, yeas 156, nays 83. The absence of sectionalism in the vote is seen when an examination of how the latter is distributed by States: New York gave 20 against to 9 for; Pennsylvania, 19 to 2; Kansas, 7 to 0; Missouri, 8 to 4; Illinois, 9 to 0; Maryland, 5 to 1; California, 1 to 5; Georgia, 9 to 1; Texas, 9 to 2; Arkansas, 4 to 1, and Minnesota, 5 to 0. The Waterloo defeat of the bill was freely discussed last night, and the general verdict was that the vote was the result of popular clamor. The friends of the bill were naturally chagrined, but not by any means without hope of some action by Congress, giving even partial relief.

No possible significance was attached by even the opponents of the Morrison bill to the vote upon this one though a rumor to the effect that it had decreased the Tariff bill's chances did obtain currency early in the evening. The Morrison bill is expected to be called up early next week, "and," to quote a pronounced revenue reformer, "a bill will surely pass." The men in opposition to it in the caucus have quite generally admitted that they will vote for it in the House to the extent that they can do so without destroying their chances of re-election in their districts.

Mr. Sargent's transfer to St. Petersburg is another "happy thought" in the State department. His retention at Berlin would no doubt be disagreeable both to him and to the German government, as personified in Bismarck. Yet we could not recall him without putting the country in a false position. His transfer, and in diplomatic etiquette, his promotion, solves the problem satisfactorily to all concerned. It is hinted with what degree of authority is not stated, that the mission at Berlin will now be allowed to remain vacant. How true this report may be will better appear as time passes by. The President is not hasty in making appointments, and will not hurry himself, probably, in this instance. No doubt to leave the German mission vacant would show our displeasure in a dignified way and make Bismarck feel bad, but possibly American interests can be as well advanced in Germany by having our country represented there by a trained and popular minister.

The Democratic caucus is the one topic of conversation among politicians. The result of the meeting is generally taken as a compromise in the interest of harmony. By a vote of two to one the Morrison bill was endorsed, but there was coupled with it an amendment abolishing the tobacco taxes and cutting down the tax on fruit brandy to a nominal rate. Hence, under this arrangement, the internal revenue system is to bear its share in the reduction of taxes as well as the tariff, a claim strenuously pressed by those who wish the import duties maintained at protection rates. The vote for the bill in caucus was not so sectional as might have been supposed. Both sides found support from all parts of the country, and several state delegations were divided. Virginia, Ohio, Missouri and Louisiana had strong men voting on either side. Illinois was solid for reform, and so was the west in general till the Pacific slope was reached when the California delegation was found to lean strongly towards the Randall idea.

The Cincinnati Riot.

MOB LAW AND TERRIBLE SCENES OF BLOODSHED IN THE STREETS.

On Monday, March 24th, one of those judicial farces which have of late years so frequently disgraced the criminal jurisprudence of the country, ended in the court room at Cincinnati, O. The man on trial was William Berner, who, by his own confession, participated with a negro named Joe Palmer in murdering and robbing William H. Kirk in his own stable, just before Christmas, and then to hauling his body out and dumping it into Mill Creek. The case was taken in hand by well-known and crafty criminal lawyers, who got Berner to recant his confession, and all the legal clap-trap by which corrupt criminal lawyers free the guilty was used, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty of murder in the first degree, but guilty of manslaughter." The twelve jurors were hissed and hooted as they ran away from the court room to escape the fury of the populace. This was the first step in the tragedy.

A public meeting was called by some of the foremost citizens to protest against the verdict. It met last Friday night and 10,000 people endeavored to gain access to Music Hall. Nooses of ropes, symbolical of Lynch law, hung from the gallery. The crowd saw these, and they were like red rags before the eyes of a maddened bull. Shouts of "Hang 'em all; gut the jail; shoot 'em down on sight," rang through the building. A demon spirit had been aroused and the end thereof none could say. "To the jail, to the jail," were the cries which ended the meeting. There was no delay. As the riot alarm rang out on the night air not less than 15,000 people were massed in the vicinity of the building from which Berner had been removed to serve twenty years sentence in the Penitentiary—a building wherein were incarcerated several other murderers, for the expiation of whose crimes the angry mob thirsted. The authorities recognized that a crisis faced them. First, the entire police force, powerless to cope with the maddened multitude, and then the military with glistening bayonets were inside the jail. The solid doors had gone down before the battering rams, pistol shots had been fired and glancing bullets had slightly injured some of the great crowd. Late had, however, not yet been lost. Soon there was a movement to fire the jail and then the militiamen pulled the triggers of their guns.

As soon as it was learned at the jail that the mob was outside, the riot alarm was sounded and preparations were made to repel the attack. The mob battered a hole large enough to admit a man in the outside door, through which they surged into the interior. The Sheriff's forces retreated. The mob calling "Give us Berner; give us Johnson," and so on through the list of about twenty murderers confined in the jail. A tall, muscular negro began to give orders as the crowd stood before the inner iron door of the jail. The Sheriff said calmly that it meant death to enter that door. The crowd wavered a moment and hesitated. Then the colored leader gave the word to swing the plank. He was instantly obeyed, and the gate trembled with the shock.

The mob flew through the corridors in search of Berner, but soon found he was gone. He had been previously removed in expectation of an outbreak. Before the cell of the murderer named Johnson the mob stopped and began to batter down the door, but before this could be effected the Chief of Police with a large force appeared upon the scene and the mob retreated.

The angry mob again advanced on the jail, redoubling its efforts at all the entrances. In the meantime Sheriff Hawkins sent for the militia to report to him at the jail. Only about forty men were on duty and these went to the jail, passing through the Court House and an underground tunnel. As the soldiers advanced into the jail through the tunnel, with guns pointed, Officer Von Seggern threw up his arms and shouted: For God's don't shoot; you'll kill your friends." Without heeding the warning the command to fire was given, and a volley went rattling through the tunnel. Officer Nunn fell pierced by balls. Von Seggern was shot in the side of the head, and several of the militia were shot by their own guns. This was the first blood shed.

The volley had the effect of clearing the jail, but for two hours thereafter efforts were made on the outside to destroy the building. A barrel of coal oil was poured down into the lower part of the jail and set on fire, but the officers within managed to extinguish the flames. The keeper's office furnished some wood, and that was also fired; but, as the jail is mainly of stone and iron, this effort was futile.

Then the crowd threw stones and fired pistols promiscuously at the windows and the militia fired from the windows at the crowd. Sheriff Hawkins tried to control the firing by ordering that not more than one man should fire at a time, and then only to frighten—not to kill—but the men were uncontrollable and fired at the crowd, doing deadly work. Later the crowd broke into the Veterans' Armory and Kittredge's gun store, and procured arms. By the time this was done, however, the crowd had so thinned out that no further serious attempt was made to gut the jail.

At one o'clock Saturday the mass of humanity in front of the jail amounted to nearly 30 000 persons. Meanwhile efforts were made to strengthen the jail. The force of militia was recruited, and put in advantageous positions and the streets in the neighborhood of the jail barricaded in every direction. As night drew on the indications became ominous. The mob spirit grew by degrees, and posters reading as follows were circulated:

"Public safety demands immediate action! Organize in every ward! Heal sores by purifying the body! Serve notices to the criminals, criminal lawyers, gamblers and prostitutes to leave Hamilton County within three days, and remain away forever or suffer the penalty. So long as the present clique of criminal lawyers that infest the city are permitted to remain and corrupt juries, outrage justice and shield criminals, just that long will our citizens be murdered, our property destroyed and protection by the law be denied. Make one clean sweep while we are at it. A vigilance committee of 300 in each ward, composed of the best citizens, can, by earnest work, cleanse the moral atmosphere in three days. Organize at once, and serve notice to all disreputable characters in the ward to leave, and never return. The reputation of the city demands a change or wickedness will reign supreme."

At 10 o'clock the mob forced its way up to the court house and set fire to the Treasurer's office and the Court House, and they were reduced to ruins. The militia charged the mob, and their fire was terribly destructive. Captain Desmond, of the First Regiment, was shot and killed. The rioters would not allow the firemen to respond to the alarm, and it was not until nearly daybreak that they were permitted to play on the ruins.

The firing on both sides was very heavy until long after midnight. The rifles of the militia played dreadful havoc with rioters who approached the barricade. Gun stores were rifled by the angry mob and an attempt was made to fire Powell's store. A man in a patrol wagon was shot and killed. People were shot down within several squares of the jail. The Fourth Regiment, summoned from Dayton, refused to march to the jail. The mob secured three cannon at Music Hall and awaited the coming of the regiment, which was expected to march from the depot. A squad of police captured the cannon. Towards daylight the mob gradually thinned out, to prepare for a renewal of hostilities when night should again come.

The Mayor issued a proclamation Sunday morning calling on the mob to disperse. Plans for the protection of life and property are maturing. The Mayor also issued a call to the citizens for a meeting at the City Building in the evening, which was largely attended, and the efforts of the Mayor and the militia to preserve order were heartily approved.

Deep feeling against the militia was manifested all the time. Every now and then stones were thrown at them whenever opportunity offered. This became so annoying that, so far as practicable, the police were placed next to the people. Epithets were shouted and threats were not wanting, whether in earnest or for the purpose of terrifying the boys in blue could not be told.

"Wait till to-night!" "Wait till we get good and drunk and we'll hoist you blue-coated men from behind your barricad" were among the cries About eight o'clock the regiment from Columbus guarding the Court street approach was fired into by one of the mob from an alley between Main and Walnut on Court street. The troops answered the challenge by a few shots, which were followed by a volley and several shots from the Gatling gun stationed there. The number of the injured cannot be ascertained. The firing continued in all directions.

1 20 A. M.—The crowds have nearly all left the streets and gone home. The policemen relieved by the military, are out on their beats. All pillagers have been driven to their homes. Citizens feel cheerful and confident. The most profound quiet prevails everywhere. It looks as if the whole thing was over.

2 A. M.—The arrest of participants in the mob is going on by the wholesale, and the end is at hand.

The list of killed is put at 41, while more than 120 are known to have been wounded, a number of them so seriously that they will probably die.

After being sentenced Berner was taken to Columbus by two deputy Sheriffs and lodged in jail, after a very exciting journey. At several places along the line excited mobs boarded the trains supposed to be conveying the murderer. At Loveland Berner in escaping from the mob got away from the officers, wandered around the country, and finally took rescue in a freight car on a siding, where the deputies again captured him. By several clever ruses he was finally taken to Columbus and locked in his cell in the State penitentiary.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—At nine a. m. all was quiet and it is believed all trouble is over. One-half of the militia on duty at the jail have been relieved, and the barricades around the jail are to be removed to day. Most of the firing last night was merely a blind to clear the streets and though a few people were hurt no one was killed.

At midday there is no appearance of a relaxation of the preparations for defense. Barricades of barrels and every sort of material still remain across all avenues, of approach to the county buildings, and behind them stand the military with guns, their fixed bayonets everywhere glistening. The police have been sent away to their regular posts and are obtaining some rest, though the general feeling is that there will be no further outbreak. There is no lacking of men who predict otherwise.

—Philip Rader, of East Mauch Chunk; M. J. Lawler, of Nesquehoning, and P. J. Cunningham, of Beaver Meadow, are anxious for the Democratic nomination for County Commissioners.

New Advertisements.

Spring Without Blossoms.

Late in Life to Look for Joy—Yet Never too Late to Mend.

Readers of Hawthorne's "House of Seven Gables" will recall the pathos with which poor Clifford Pyncheon, who had been unjustly imprisoned since his early manhood, said after his release: "My life is gone, and where is my happiness? Oh! give me my happiness." But that could be done only in part, as gleams of warm sunshine occasionally fall across the gloom of a New England autumn day.

In a letter to Messrs. Hiscox & Co., Mr. L. H. Titus, of Pennington, N. J., says: "I have suffered untold misery from childhood from chronic disease of the bowels and diarrhœa, accompanied by great pain. I sought relief at the hands of physicians of every school and used every patent and domestic remedy under the sun. I have at last found in PARKER'S TONIC a complete specific, positive and sure cure. As your invaluable medicine, which did for me what nothing else could do, is entitled to the credit of my getting back my happy days, I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact."

Mr. L. S. Wells, who needs no introduction to the people of Jersey City, adds: "The testimonial of Mr. Titus is genuine and valuable; only he does not adequately portray the suffering he has endured for many years. He is my brother-in-law, and I know the case well. He is now perfectly free from his old troubles, and enjoys health and life, ascribing it all to PARKER'S TONIC."

Unequalled as an invigorant; stimulates all the organs; cures ailments of the liver, kidneys, and all diseases of the blood.

ST JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

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

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Annual Statement

—OF THE—

Borough of Lehighton, Penn'a.

WILLIAM MILLER, Treasurer, in Account with the Borough of Lehighton, Pa., from May 4th, 1883, to March 25th, 1884:

DR.

To balance on hand May 4th, 1883	$ 419 24
" amount received from J. W. Kleintop, collector, on duplicate of 1882	3169 51
" amount received from D. Shaefer, grass on Public Square	15 40
" amount received from Geo. Harrol, supervisor of Mahoning township	6 18
	$3610 10

CR.

By Orders Paid for Work on Highways.

J. H. Frituinger	$ 5 50
L. Cochran	4 12
D Montz	32 75
M. Faust	17 60
Wm. Miller, labor for 1882	43 70
F. Leibenguth	4 12
Jas. Acker	7 87
K. Fenstermacher	6 60
Chas. Paterson	3 85
Ed. Hunsicker	3 85
C. D. Wund	55
Wm. Warner	10 10
Z. H. Long	1 10
T. D Clauss	11 00
E. Newhard	9 75
Wm. H. Bachman	1 80
Elizabeth Moyer	9 67
D. W. Newhard	25 03
N. Montz	1 00
A. W. Horn	16 78
W. Wert	5 05
E. Koons	2 25
G. W. Schoch	1 50
H. Spoonheimer	1 50
D. Krock	4 40
L. S. Strausberry	3 15
G W Heilman	1 28
Wilson Hontz	8 25
Saml. Fry	2 25
Chas. Nothstein	2 40
Ed Ohl	1 65
Lewis Klinger	33 75
L. Fensiermacher	5 50
Chas. Xander	4 50
Mrs. D. Xander	50
Peter Heim	1 50
E. Drumbore	2 00
Mary Dreher	17 50
D. H. Long	10 40
P. Clauss	16 78
A. P. Clauss	19 60
Jacob Heberling	7 70
M. Faust	7 70
Owen Kloiz	13 40
D. Wert	2 25
D. Montz	15 95
Saml. Seller	12 40
L. J Heft	5 25
F. E. Weaver	1 10
M. Schwerer	22 55
Wm. Thomas	6 00
George Rex	2 25
Jos. Nothstein, sr.	4 40
Chas. Schmale	1 12
Chas. Trainer	14 40
Jas. Hollenbach	17 50
Wm. Horn	4 40
Jos. Zahn	25 82
L Cochran, mason work	4 12
J. E. Breibelbies	3 85
Jos Gilbert	2 42
Lewis Walck	4 05
Jno. Acker	2 25
Jos. Zahn	2 25
Chas. Froelich	2 75
Wm. Noll	90
H. Kemerer	1 65
H. Spoonheimer	2 48
O Kloiz	6 20
Chas. Trainer	2 25
D. Ebbert	33 80
Lewis Reed	1 10
Wm. Koch	3 12
D. Schoch	1 65
M Faust	1 10
E. Drumbore	1 10
Wm. Miller, 1883	34 12
E. Newhard, Street commissioner	102 00
E. Newhard, Street commissioner	10 88
	$749 51

INTEREST PAID.

E. A. Bower	$ 25 00
E. A. Bower	10 41
D. Montz	200 00
C. Seifert	60 00
F. Brinkman	67 00
C. Seifert	24 00

BONDS PAID.

E. A. Bower	$ 500 00
Chas. Seifert	1200 00
D. Montz, part payment	300 00
	$2136 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. M. Van Liew, auditing accounts 1882	$ 4 00
Harry V. Morthimer, printing annual statement	24 00
H. W. Mertz, flag stone for crossing	43 85
Fred. Leuckel, three feet of ground on Bankway	10 00
Chas. Patterson, watching small-pox cases	37 00
D. Kostenbader, watching small-pox cases	28 00
O. Kloiz, watching small pox cases	14 25
Wm Miller, watching small pox cases	18 00
Dr. Seiple, services in small-pox cases	5 00
W. M. Rapsher, prof services to April 1883	25 00
W. M. Rapsher, Secy. salary, April 1883	45 00
G. W. Esser, Froth., renewing W. C. Frederick judgment	7 72
A. W. Horn, police, 1883	5 00
J. L. Gable, lumber, &c	15 60
Wm. Miller, salary Treas., 1883	45 00
Wm Miller, Treas., State Tax on $7,250 00	29 00
John Rinker, blacksmith work	2 41
	$352 83
Balance	91 16
	$3610 00

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness—

F. Brinkman	$1550 00
D. Montz	4400 00
	$5750 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 91 16
F. P. Wemmel and J. W. Rudenbush, on note for balance of duplicate of 1875 by Jos. S. Webb, Collector	110 23
	$201 39
Liabilities in excess of Assets, Mar. 25th, 1884	$5543 61
Liabilities in excess of assets, May 4th, 1883	7220 53
Decrease	$1671 92

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

W P. LONG, M. C. TREXLER, H. J. BRETNEY, } Auditors.

Lehighton, March 25th, 1884.

J. W. KLEINTOP, Collector, in Account with the Borough of Lehighton, Penn., for duplicate year, ending, 1883:

DR.

To amount of duplicate, 1883	$3625 63
" " of additions	88 85
	$3714 48

CR.

By exonerations	$ 43 29
" commission	182 59
" amount paid Wm. Miller, Borough Treasurer	2169 58
" errors in duplicate	11 53
" uncollected taxes	11 94
" balance due borough	295 75
	$3714 48

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, do certify to foregoing accounts and find J. W. Kleintop's balance due on duplicate of 1883, $295 75, which is correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

M. C. TREXLER, H. J. BRETNEY, W. P. LONG. } Auditors.

April 5th, w3

BARGAINS

BARGAINS!

Embrace this opportunity at once, as we positively close in a short time, The Stock comprises

Dry Goods, Clothing, Carpets, &c.,

Which will be Sold at

Bankrupt Prices!

The Stock consists of about $6,000 worth of Goods, which must be sold in a FEW DAYS, no matter what price it brings. Call early to secure Bargains at your own Price, because the sale will POSITIVELY CLOSE SHORTLY.

JOSEPH JONAS,

OBERT'S BUIDING,

Bank Street Lehighton.

February 16, 1884-4w

Fall and Winter Stock!

The undersigned calls the attention of his many friends and patrons to his Large and Fashionable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every description and Style in the Market, including a special line of

Lady's Fine Shoes

Also, a full line of

Umbrellas, Rubbers, Hats, Caps,

&c., &c. Our Young Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find the BEST SELECTED STOCK in Town AT BOTTOM PRICES.

LEWIS WEISS,

Old Post Office Building, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON

April 4, 1883-1y

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

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

Price, Fifteen Cents a Box.

Emory's Little Cathartic Pills are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they Purify the Blood and put new life in a broken down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at FIFTEEN CENTS A BOX, or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOMER, Harmony Grove, Ga. EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mill's River, S. C.—My aged mother used one box with wonderful results. —N. [illegible] Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M D., Texas. —They are excellent.—H. HENSON, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—Mrs ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo. jan. 26-y1eow.

Ho! For New Goods!

C. M. SWEENY & SON

Have received an enormous stock of CHOICE GOODS, comprising

DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Queensware, etc.

Old Post-Office Building, Bank St. Lehighton.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR — TRIAL BOX Sent FREE

THE PASTILLE Prof. Harris' Radical Cure FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotency OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN

Trade Mark

Read What a Patient says of it:

"The Pastilles I purchased from you in August prove to me most conclusively that "while there is life there is hope." They did their work far beyond my utmost expectations, for I certainly did not expect that a habit of FOURTEEN YEARS' DURATION could be completely gotten under control in the exceedingly short time of two months I can assure you that no false modesty will keep me from doing all that I can in adding to the success which will surely crown so beneficial a remedy."

Above extract from a letter dated—W. Va. Dec. 26, 183

The Pastilles are prepared and sold only by the HARRIS REMEDY CO., MPC CHEMISTS, 306½ N. 10th St. ST. LOUIS, MO. One Month's treatment $2, two months $3, three months $

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Crescent Plug

THE FINEST and SWEETEST CHEWING TOBACCO on