The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1884.

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

THE GAZETTE MEDICALE DE L' ALGERIE calls attention to a great number of facts which appear to show that cider drinkers are not troubled with stone, and that patients having this affection are either cured or greatly relieved by that beverage.

—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.

BOSTON HERALD: The Democrats of Connecticut have the pluck of their principles. They boldly insert in their call for a State Convention an invitation to all who are "opposed to a war tariff in time of peace, by which the people are plundered." It is a pity there are not more vertebrate Democrats in the country.

THE following notes of a speech recently delivered in Dublin are not without interest. Speaking on the much-vexed Irish land question, the speaker said: "The country is overrun by absentee landlords," and, after a magnificent peroration, delivered from the tub on which he was standing, he said: "I tell you the cup of old Ireland's misery is overflowing; aye, and it's not full yet."

THERE are 500,000 persons employed in coal mines in Great Britain, and of these in 1878, no fewer than 1,413 were killed, and within the last ten years, since the passing of the Mines act, the yearly average has been 1,200, or one in every thirty-eight employed, as compared with one in seventy-five of British sailors lost at sea. There are many other accidents in mines not officially recorded, and it is believed the total lives lost in English mines is 2 500 every year—forty-eight every week, or eight every day.

COMMENTING on the condition of the slate trade, the Easton EXPRESS of the 4th inst., speaks thusly: "The slate trade begins to move with such accelerated force as to indicate a great spring trade. Buyers for the West and South cannot make contracts for future delivery in large quantities. All the quarries working with full force cannot fill the orders. The most urgent demands is for flagging. Many new quarries will be opened this spring, and the enormous slate deposits of the Bangor and Pen Argyl regions will be greatly developed before the summer is over."

PITTSBURG TELEGRAPH: A New York publisher of Bibles recently received an extensive order from the proprietor of one of Chicago's largest hotels for "fine showy Bibles, with handsome covers." Surprised at the order he asked the hotel man: "What do you intend to do with them?" "Place them in the guests' rooms. You see I have made arrangements to keep a lot of Democratic delegates to the Convention, and I want to give them everything new and novel and what they are unaccustomed to." "But would you not like to have the hotel's name stamped on the cover? It will cost but little and prevent their being stolen," said the publisher. "Oh, no," replied the other. "It is unnecessary. They won't steal them."

MONDAY'S was the stormiest of all the wild sessions which have lately been the rule on the Chicago Board of Trade. The feeling of uncertainty at the opening was very great, and that, accompanied by depressing cable despatches, early caused prices to fluctuate widely and break badly. The prediction of a great many "bears" that May wheat would touch 80 cents was verified early in the session; but it immediately reacted, then receded to 80c. once more, and one or two sales of May were reported at 79½c. From that point the market rallied, and, with only one or two short halts, advanced to 82½c. for May, and closed just under that figure. Transactions in wheat were very heavy. Active trading occurred in mess pork, mainly for May and June deliveries, May selling down to $15 60 at one time, but as the result of the day's trading prices were not materially lowered. Lard was fairly active and easier early, but closed moderately strong.

FROM the edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds at present issued in the United States and Canada reach a grand total of 16,402. This is a net gain of precisely 1,000 during the last twelve months, and exhibits an increase of 5,618 over the total number published just ten years since. The increase in 1874 over the total for 1873 was 493. During the past year the dailies have increased from 1,138 to 1,251; the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028; and the monthlies from 1,091 to 1,499. The greatest increase is in the Western States. Illinois, for instance, now shows 1,009 papers in place of last year's total of 904, while Missouri issues 594 instead of the 523 reported in 1883. Other leading Western States also exhibit a great percentage of increase. The total number of papers in New York State is 1,523, against 1,399 in 1883. Canada has shared in the general increase.

CONTRARY to all prescribed notions of the ability of the American people to write letters, the Post Office authorities are compelled to admit that the revenue from the two cent letter postage for the first year ending October thirty-first, will equal if not exceed that of any preceding year under the three-cent system. If this be so, and there is scarcely a doubt that the prospective report will demonstrate it, there is good ground for the assumption that a still further reduction of postage on letters to one cent, without regard to weight, would result in an increased correspondence that would yield a still handsomer revenue. Meantime Congress should make some uniform law regulating the rates of postage on newspapers and printed matter, that somebody besides the Post Office officials and a Philadelphia lawyer can comprehend. For instance, one of the laws in force to-day, prescribes that the rate of postage on a newspaper exceeding 1,950 square inches in size, shall be two cents! The absurdity of employing a tape measure to ascertain the dimensions of the newspaper seeking to go through the mail, is no greater than that of subjecting it to the scales to ascertain if it weighs one ounce or two ounces.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in the Opera House, at Allentown, Wednesday last. The session on Wednesday was very harmonious—there being no wrangling or bitterness in the discussions. The platform says:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania declare their fidelity to the fundamental principles of their party, which is coeval with the existence of the Republic. They are for the strict construction and rigid enforcement of the Federal Constitution. They are against centralization, monopoly, extravagant expenditures, subsidies and a debasement of the civil service to partisan spoliation. They believe that the electoral fraud of 1876-77, by which Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were cheated out of the offices of President and Vice President, to which they were fairly elected, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government, and the duty of driving from power the men and the party who made that fraud triumphant is the most sacred obligation ever imposed upon the consciences of freemen. They favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government economically administered and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or to foster monopolies, and to this end they favor the abolition of the internal revenue system of taxes and such reduction of the existing tariff duties as will be consistent with these principles. They favor the enforcement of the State Constitution of Pennsylvania in its every article and section, and especially demand the regulation by law, in accordance herewith, of the corporations of the State, the equalization of the tax laws, the appropriation of public moneys to public uses and an honest management of the State Treasury and rigid enforcement of the laws governing it.

The refusal of the Republican members of the Legislature to make just and true apportionment of the State was a wilful violation of the Constitution and a flagrant defiance of the supreme law for unworthy partisan purposes. We denounce and condemn their action, and we applaud and commend the fearless determination of the Democratic Governor, Representatives and Senators to insist upon an honest and fair apportionment and to submit to no other. The administration of Governor Pattison and the official conduct of the Democratic State officials merit the warmest approbation of their party and the gratitude and confidence of the people of the Commonwealth. The integrity and courage of the Executive and the intelligent exercise of his official functions have vindicated the pledges of reform upon which he was elected.

RESOLVED, That the Hon. Samuel J. Randall is the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania as the candidate of their party for President. By a long term of faithful public service he has illustrated unfaltering devotion to high political principle and unchallenged fealty to the Democratic faith, and his present eminence and usefulness in the legislative councils of the country mark him as worthy to fill its highest office.

Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, being thus declared the unanimous choice of the Pennsylvania Democracy for the Presidency. Commenting upon this action of the convention, the Philadelphia TIMES remarks:

The one shadow that hangs over the otherwise auspicious Democratic opening of the great battle of 1884, is the apprehension that the Democratic destructionists who gained control of the present Democratic House, may attain the mastery of the Chicago Convention. In that case, Randall would not permit his name to be presented, as his own teaching, by precept and example, would demand his defeat if nominated on a Free Trade platform. But the Pennsylvania Democrats have bravely done their part to halt Democratic suicide, and they will watch with uncommon interest the response made to their action by their brethren of other States. If Chicago shall affirm the action of the Pennsylvania Democrats, the Republicans must be prepared for the most desperate struggle of the history of that party, with the Democrats on the vantage ground. If Chicago shall plant the party on Free Trade, the Republicans will have a jolly picnic campaign, with hardly enough of Democratic votes to get above scattering in the Electoral College returns.

General W. H. H. Davis, the veteran editor of the Doylestown DEMOCRAT, was nominated for Congressman-at-Large, not only without seeking it, but in the face of his persistent and emphatic declination. When the silver-crowned warrior rose to refuse the honor, after it had been conferred upon him by acclamation, the convention drowned his voice by its cheers. Old soldier like, he bowed and said he would consider, and if he accepted he would stump the State from Lake Erie to the Delaware. That settled it in everybody's mind, as was evident from the storm of applause that followed.

Following is the full list of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago:

AT LARGE.

William A. Wallace,	James P. Barr,
W. F. Harrity,	Benj. F. Myers,
Eckley B. Coxe,	W. H. Sowden.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	R. S. Patterson,	14.	W. L. Dewart, sr.,
	Geo. Metlowan,	15.	George A. Post,
2.	W. H. Maguire,		James W. Platt.
	John R. Reed,	16.	R. P. Allen,
3.	W. F. McCully,		E. L. Keenan,
	J. M. Campbell.	17.	L. D. Woodruff,
4.	Samuel Josephs,		A. H. Coffroth.
	T. J. Delehunty.	18.	D. A. Orr,
5.	Michael Eagan,		J. C. Barrett.
	John Fullerton.	19.	T. B. Saxon,
6.	J. L. Forwood,		E. D. Ziegler.
	Ezra Evans,	20.	W. W. Rankin,
7.	Chas. Hunsicker,		Harry A. Hall,
	George Ross.	21.	J. A. Marchand,
8.	Geo. Smith, jr.,		T. B. Searight.
	George F. Baer.	22.	Patrick Foley,
9.	R. F. Davis,		G. T. Rafferty.
	William Patton.	23.	Malcolm Hay,
10.	Edward Harvey,		Wm. Dickson.
	Wm. Mutchler.	24.	J. B. R. Streeter,
11.	D. Lowenberg,		J. M. Riebsamen.
	Dr. R. E. Pratt.	25.	R. D. Gray,
12.	J. K. Rogers,		John F. Brown.
	I. H. Burns.	26.	Walter Pierce,
13.	James Ellis,		J. L. McKinney.
	W. A. Marr.	27.	Chas. Noyes,
14.	L. J. Dull,		Benj. Whitman.

The electoral ticket is as follows:

AT LARGE.

Richard Vaux,	D. J. McGrann,
	H. B. Plumer.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Slevin,	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. S. Gensendefer	16.	P. R. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	Herbert J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	Harry G. Sides.	19.	R. W. Mumma.
6.	John Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stabler.	21.	F. P. James.
8.	C. F. Rentschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	H. M. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	Harry G. Hughes.	24.	A. H. Whitenitz.
11.	A. G. Brodhead, jr.	25.	John R. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow	26.	W. A. Forquer.
13.	(No choice)*	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

*A tie vote between Michael Beard and Richard Rahn.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, '84.

S. S. COX COMMITTING THE PARTY TO THE DEFENCE OF OLEOMARGARINE.

The Democrats in the House have at last discovered an issue on which they hope to be able to stand together. They were almost to a man solid for bogus butter. Under the brilliant leadership of S. S. Cox they succeeded by a majority of one vote in stifling a proposed investigation into the adulteration of food and drugs and the sale thereof under fictitious names. It was well understood that the chief purpose of the proposed inquiry was to discover the extent to which oleomargarine and other spurious butter are made, sold and used under the name of genuine butter. The resolution authorized the Committee on Public Health to send for persons and papers and to expend not more than $4,999 in the investigation.

S. S. Cox took up the cudgel in defence of the Constitution and in opposition to "microscopic" legislation of this sort. By bringing all his knowledge of Parliamentary tactics into play Mr. Cox succeeded in wasting two hours of time and in having the resolution recommitted by a vote of 112 to 116. Mr. Cox deserves the thanks of his party for his discovery of a political issue in support of which it can rally as one man.

MINISTER SARGENT.

It is stated that Minister Sargent, whose unpleasantness with the imperious Bismarck has caused so much excitement, declined the St. Petersburg mission because he feared the climate of the Russian capital and also because there were urgent reasons for his wishing to return to America. There is no doubt that a sudden change from the tropical climate in which he has been living, the hottest to which perhaps any diplomatic representative has ever been subjected, to the freezing atmosphere of Russia, would be very injurious to Mr. Sargent's health. Then the Bismarck embroglio may be worked up into an important factor for the Presidential campaign. Who knows what effect the appearance of the ex-Minister may have on the Republican National Convention in Chicago? The "urgent reason" for his return to America may be to burst the Arthur boom.

ADDRESS OF THE RULE OR RUIN DEMOCRATS.

A printed circular which is signed by many Democrats, and which is understood to have been prepared by Democratic Representatives who are dissatisfied with the action of the recent caucus on the Morrison bill, has been sent by mail to every Democratic member of the House.

The circular which calls itself "An Address to the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives," begins by reciting the the proceedings of the caucus, and is, in substance, an argument in favor of reconsideration of the caucus action. It threatens that the minority who voted against the caucus resolutions "will defeat the passage of any tariff at this session unless it be such a bill as will commend itself to their approval and the approval of their constituents." It closes with,

Resolved, That the bill reported favorably to the House by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee shall be recommitted to that committee, with instructions to report back, by the 10th day of January next, a bill reducing the revenues by abridgment of both customs and internal taxes to the actual necessities of the Government.

PA FOSTER EXECUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Representative McCold, of Iowa, has prepared a joint resolution, to be introduced as soon as possible, providing for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission, to consist of seventy-six persons, two from each State, of different parties, for the purpose of considering and proposing to the several States the propriety of calling a convention by at least two-thirds of the States to propose amendments to the constitution. The members of the commission are to be called together by a proclamation of the President after their appointment. They are to sit not exceeding thirty days, at such time and place as he may designate, and are to receive the same pay and emoluments *pro rata* as Members of Congress. The convention, should it be called by the States, is to meet July 4, 1884.

SOMETHING ABOUT SENATOR EDMUNDS.

Senator Edmunds is a strict Episcopalian. Without being a High Churchman, he is a close observer of the forms and ceremonies of the church. His observance of Lent is in marked contrast with that of other high officials who profess to be churchmen. Whatever the weather may be, Mr. Edmunds, when in town, can always be found in his place in St. John's Church. He suffers no banquet or festival to draw him away. The Senator's natural austerity benefits him in this respect. With chosen associates he is one of the most genial men. The reciprocal fondness between him and Mr. Thurman, when the latter was in the Senate, was as well known as it was peculiar. But the Vermont Senator is not all gentleness, nor is what gentleness there is in his nature always the same. Years, habits of thought, or something else, have wrought not a little change in him in this particular. Some times in executive session especially, it is said that he places himself under obligations to his brother Senators for their forbearance. Among them he is frequently and kindly called St. Jerome, not less on account of a supposed physical than mental resemblance to that distinguished character. Many persons believe he is to be the next tenant of the White House, and it is said that of late the idea has come to be a pleasing one with him, despite his protestations. While Senator Edmunds is a generous liver, and partakes at will of staple drinks, his habits and tastes decidedly dispose him to the quiet enjoyment afforded by a few chosen friends. The recent loss of a daughter, on whom he doted with all a father's fondness, has left some traces which intimates cannot fail to perceive.

NEARLY $7,000,000 PROFIT TO UNCLE SAM.

What has became of all the fractional currency? In 1863 something over $20,000,000 was issued, and the amount outstanding was increased about $5,000,000 a year, until in 1874 the highest aggregate was reached, and the books of the Treasury showed nearly $46,000,000 in circulation. The redemption was then begun, and has continued until the present time; but since 1879 the amount outstanding has remained almost stationary, with a balance of $7,000,000 in favor of the Government at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1883. During the nine months of the present fiscal year only $16,000 has been offered for redemption, leaving outstanding $6,984,000 the greater quantity of which is either lost or destroyed or in the hands of curiosity collectors. Some of it is hanging in frames in the offices of bankers, and coin and postage stamp dealers furnish it to customers at a premium of about 200 per cent.

The government will probably be the gainer by this scheme of Secretary Chase to the amount of $6,500,000, as the Treasury officials do not believe that much more will be sent in for redemption. Clean pieces are never received nowadays, and that which comes in is so ragged as to be worthless as a curiosity.

HE WANTS SARGENT'S PLACE.

Henry S. Sanford, formerly Minister Resident at Brussels, and familiarly known here as the Knight of the Blue Ribbon, is an ardent applicant for the mission at Berlin, and alternatively for that at St. Petersburg, or, indeed, for any other diplomatic post in the gift of the President. His ambition in this respect is not likely to be gratified.

REPORT THAT SENATOR FAIR AND HIS FORMER WIFE ARE TO BE REMARRIED.

Senator Fair is in San Francisco, and it is reported that he is to be remarried to his former wife, Mrs. Theresa Fair, before he returns. He went ostensibly to meet his son, young James Fair, who made the journey by sea around the Horn. Senator Fair is celebrated as the ladies' dinner giver. He gives gorgeous banquets to the wives and daughters of Senators at frequent intervals, at which flowers and other elegancies are in Aladdin like profusion.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1884.

Presidential gossip this week includes the name of Mr. Blaine at *every* point. He is as much talked about now as he was four years ago, when he was an open and avowed candidate. Blaine's name is making impression in Pennsylvania. So well are his friends working there that they are confident he will have the delegation. The Cameron people are in a great panic. It was for this reason that Simon Cameron has been called home from the South so much earlier than he had intended to come. From Michigan also comes the report of a Blaine movement. At first the Republicans there were divided between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Logan, but now Blaine is coming in for his share. In Ohio he has all of the old Garfield contingent hard at work for him, although John Sherman is busy looking after his own interests. Blaine and Logan are upon better terms than their friends. On Wednesday of this week William Walter Phelps, one of Blaine's especial friends, gave a dinner, and in fixing the location of his guests he seated Blaine and Logan side by side. Gen. Grant's plain talking has annoyed some of Blaine's so-called friends. One of them said to-day that his second conversation in the "World" would give Blaine thousands of votes. People who make such remarks so that believe that some of the old animosities of 1880 will come to the surface again. This is hardly probable. Gen. Grant is the only one of the leading Republicans who is free to express opinions. None of the candidates care to commit themselves in talk for publication. Even Secretary Lincoln throws about his every-day walk a mantle of rigid reserve.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, was asked to-day if he could be regarded as a candidate before the next Democratic Convention for the Presidency. He answered that there was such strong prejudice against him in consequence of his decisions on Chinese and Mexican treaties and on railroad questions that he would be unable to receive any support from his State (California) in the convention. Being told that the nomination, if given him at all, would be given on national rather than local grounds, he replied: "Such a contingency is scarcely possible. I have made no effort to secure the nomination of a national convention which if actually tendered had never been refused, and I have no idea that I should prove an exception.

The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. McPherson, is to amend the patent laws, provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any person to sell any article or process, claimed in and described in any unexpired letters patent without the lawful authority of the patentee or his legal representatives, or at or before the sale of any such article or process that there is no unexpired covering or claimed to cover said article or process. It provides that the penalty for such misdemeanor shall be imprisonment not exceeding a year, or a fine of not less than $300, nor more than $3,000, or both fine and imprisonment. It provides that it shall be the duty of United States district attorneys, upon presentation of proof of such misdemeanor, to present it to the grand jury, and if indictment be found, to prosecute the indicted person or persons in the district courts of the United States. Also that if upon conviction, a fine be imposed, one half said fine shall be paid to the patentee, or legal representatives of the patentee whose rights have been infringed.

In his testimony before the Springer Committee, Mr. Bliss acknowledged the receipt for services in the Star Route prosecution the snug sum of fifty-six thousand dollars and that he had failed to convict a single person against whom he appeared.

A New Work of Great Importance.

JUST COMPLETED.

One of the most important works ever issued from the press in America is the Schaff Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. It is the joint product of 438 of the world's most famous scholars. Those who know the value of such a work are jubilant over its completion. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, N. Y., does not overestimate its value, when he says: "It is probably unsurpassed by anything published up to the present day." See the advertisement of the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, 10 & 12 Dey street. They are issuing very important books at very low prices.

The Coal Trade.

The anthracite coal trade is now fully prepared for the "spring opening," which has been anxiously awaited for some weeks past. The operators have been putting their mines in good condition, and some of them have been improved so that their producing capacity has been materially enlarged. The shipping companies during the dull season, since the close of navigation, have not been idle, and the facilities for the reception and convenient and quick transfer from the cars to the coal pocket and vessels at some of the shipping points have been enlarged and otherwise improved. At Buffalo the Lehigh Valley and the Buffalo New York and Philadelphia Railroad Companies have been increasing their facilities on a very large scale and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroads have also been preparing to secure their share of Western business via the Lakes. Some of the leading coal operators calculate that the consumption of anthracite coal in the Western States will be fully one third to one-half greater this year than it was in '83, as the kind of fuel is rapidly growing in favor there. The producing interests, in their spring circular rates of freights, tolls and prices, have made some favorable concessions to consumers. These are expected to quicken the trade, which has been very dull for some time past. While there is no promise of immediate briskness, the operators and sellers are hopeful of a good season, and some are sanguine enough to predict as great a year for the trade as last year. This, however, is a matter of reflection. When we consider the total output for 1883 (the heaviest output known to the trade) was more than thirty one and one-quarter million tons, an increase of more than two million tons over the previous year, which necessitated a reduction in the working time at the mines to three days per week for the past three months, one may well pause for reflection. Besides, there are many manufactories curtailing their productions, and hence there will be a falling off in the consumption. The total output thus far this year is nearly five and one half million tons, or nearly a million tons less than for the same period last year. There is very little movement of coal at present the only demand coming from the line and city trade. There is a superabundance of egg and broken sizes on hand, and these are expected to be worked off as soon as the spring trade begins to move actively. There is, however, a fair inquiry, and some dealers are offering rates below circular prices in their anxiety to secure orders. The Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges have not as yet made any definite arrangements for further restriction of production. But the Easter holidays will practically cause a suspension several days next week. Since the first of April the miners have been working full time.—Phila. *Ledger*, Monday.

—Track-walker Gethigan, of White Haven, was struck by a L. V. train on Saturday night, and severely if not fatally injured. He was sent to St. Luke's hospital.

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. Riscot & Co., Nr. 2, R. 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, preventive and 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. J. S. Wells, who needs no introduction to the people of Jersey City, adds: "The testimonial of Mr. Titus is genuine and voluntary; 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.

SALESMEN Wanted! To canvass for the sale of Grapes, Roses and other Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID! Apply at once. CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y. [Refer to this paper.] April 12—2m*

Notice to Members

OF THE

ENTERPRISE B. & L. ASSOCIATION!

The FIRST INSTALMENT of the ENTERPRISE BUILDING and LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Lehighton, Pa., IS TO BE PAID at the Meeting to be held in REMER'S HALL, on

Monday Evening, April 21, 1884.

The Secretary will be at his Office on Saturday, the 19th inst., to receive the dues of any who cannot conveniently attend the Meeting on Monday Evening.

All money paid in will be sold, at the close of the meeting, to the highest bidder.

PHILIP MILLER, President.
T. A. SNYDER, Sec'y. [Apl12-w2

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Bruises, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. 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	$ 412 24
" amount received from J. W. Kleintop, collector, on duplicate of 1883	3166 51
" amount received from D. Shaefer, grass on Public Square	15 50
" amount received from Geo. Carrol, supervisor of Mahoning township	6 18
	$3610 40

CR.

By Orders Paid for Work on Highways.

J. H. Fritzinger	$ 5 50
L. Cochran	4 13
D. Montz	32 73
M. Faust	17 60
Wm. Miller, labor for 1882	43 75
F. Leibengith	4 13
Jno. Acker	7 87
K. Fenstermacher	6 60
Chas. Paterson	5 85
Ed. Hunsicker	3 85
C. D. Wind	50
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	21 03
N. Montz	1 50
A. W. Horn	16 78
W. Wert	5 18
R. Koons	2 25
G. W. Schoch	1 50
H. Spoonheimer	1 50
D. Brock	4 40
L. S. Strauss	3 19
G. W. Heilman	1 38
Wilson Montz	8 25
Saml. Fry	2 25
Chas. Nothstein	2 40
Eli Ohl	1 63
Lewis Klinger	33 79
L. Fenstermacher	3 30
Chas. Xander	4 80
Mrs. D. Xander	80
Peter Heim	1 60
E. Dreisbure	2 00
Mary Dreher	17 80
D. H. Long	10 40
P. Clauss	16 78
A. P. Clauss	19 01
Jacob Heberling	7 70
M. Faust	7 70
Owen Klotz	13 40
D. Wert	2 21
D. Montz	15 93
Saml. Seller	12 50
L. J. Holt	5 25
F. E. Weaver	1 10
M. Schwerer	24 55
Wm. Thomas	9 60
George Rex	2 25
Jos. Nothstein, sr.	4 40
Chas. Schmoyer	1 12
Chas. Trauber	34 40
Jos. Hollenbach	17 60
Wm. Horn	4 41
Jos. Zahn	25 92
L. Cochran, masonwork	4 12
J. E. Breitbeiser	3 85
Jos. Gilbert	2 42
Lewis Walck	4 95
Jno. Acker	2 52
Jos. Zahn	2 23
Chas. Frederick	2 75
Wm. Noll	90
D. Kemerer	1 65
H. Spoonheimer	2 48
O. Klotz	6 29
Chas. Trauber	2 25
D. Ebert	33 50
Lewis Reed	1 10
Wm. Koch	3 12
D. Schoch	1 65
M. Faust	1 10
E. Brambore	1 10
Wm. Miller, 1883	34 12
E. Newhard, Street commissioner	102 00
E. Newhard, Street commissioner	10 88
	$749 81

INTEREST PAID.

E. A. Bower	$ 25 00
E. A. Bower	10 4
D. Montz	200 00
C. Seifert	60 00
F. Brinkman	67 50
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	49 85
Fred. Leuckel, three feet of ground on Bankway	10 00
Chas. Patterson, watching small-pox cases	57 00
D. Kostenbader, watching small-pox case	28 00
O. Klotz, watching small pox cases	18 25
Wm Miller, watching small pox cases	58 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	85 00
G. W. Esser, Froth., renewing W. C. Frederi judgment	7 12
A. W. Horn, police, 1883	5 00
J. L. Gabbe, lumber, &c	75 60
Wm. Miller, salary Treas., 1883	45 00
Wm Miller, Treas., State Tax on $7,240 60	29 00
John Rinker, blacksmith work	2 41
	$382 63
Balance	91 16
	$3610 40

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness—

F. Brinkman	$350 00
D. Montz	400 00
	$750 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 91 16
F. P. Demmerel and J. W. Ramdenbush, on note for balance of duplicate of 1875 by Jos. S. Wells, Collector	209 25
	$300 75

Liabilities in excess of Assets, Mar. 26th, 1884	$1548 61
Liabilities in excess of assets, May 4th, 1883	2220 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 28th, 1884.

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

DR.

To amount of duplicate, 1883	$3225 63
" " of additions	88 80
	$3314 43

CR.

By exonerations	$ 45 29
" commission	162 30
" amount paid Wm. Miller, Borough Treasurer	$160 58
" errors in duplicate	11 53
" uncated lands	11 94
" balance due borough	295 75
	$3714 43

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, do certify to forgoing 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, } Auditors.
W. P. LONG.

April 8th, 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, 1884-4m

Ready for Spring Trade!

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

Spring and Summer 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, Parasols, Hats, Caps,

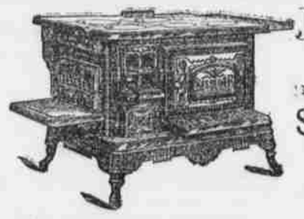
&c., &c. Our Young Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find the BEST SELECTED STOCK in Town AT BOTTOM PRICES.

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 intown 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 STANDARD CURE PILLS!

A never failing remedy for MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER, INTERMITTENT FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER and kindred diseases—PURELY VEGETABLE, absolutely certain in their remedial effects, and act more promptly in curing all forms of MALARIA DISEASES than Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious consequences which follow their use. If taken occasionally by persons exposed to Malaria they will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Endorsed by the leading chemists and physicians as being the Best, Cheapest and Pleasantest Remedy known. The youngest child can take them. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers, or by mail.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.—My wife and myself have used your "STANDARD CURE PILLS" with great satisfaction. We anticipate no further trouble with MALARIA as long as the Pills are about.—HARRY J. SHOEMAKER, P. M., Tullytown, Pa.—I took the Pills according to directions and they proved to be just what was needed.—REV. F. J. COURMAN, Pastor M. E. Church, St. Georges, Del.—I am well pleased with "Emory's Standard Cure Pills." Have tried them on a great many cases of different kinds, and have proved successful in every instance. They work like a charm on Chills and Fever and all Malarial diseases.—M. J. GERMAN, M. D., Dallas, Texas.—I use your remedy in my practice with good results.—LORENZO WAITE, M. D., Pittsfield, Mass.—I have handled your Pills for Malaria for the past four years with better satisfaction than any other remedy for same disease.—FRED. S. HANN, Druggist, Jersey City, N. J.—