The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1884.

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

SAM WARD DEAD AT 70.

A despatch from London announces that Sam Ward the financier, the Californian pioneer, the lobbyist, and the gourmet, died Monday at Pegli, Italy. He was christened Samuel in full, but was known only as Sam from Maine to California. He was one of the best known Americans in England, and in Paris, Rome, and other foreign capitols his name was almost equally familiar. He flitted from one place to the other, going where his fancy led. He found people to welcome him everywhere, and a tradition arose that no story was so well told and no dinner so exquisite as those served up by Sam Ward. He lived for the gratification of his friends and himself, and wherever there was a good time he was likely to be there.

He made and lost money in various ways, and saw one fortune after another swept away. A familiar story told about him is that in one of his poor spells he was running a ferry in California. He made a bet that he could learn to speak the Indian dialect of that region in three weeks. He shut himself up with an Indian for that length of time, and by plying the savage with whiskey kept him talkative and good natured. He won the bet, and said afterward: "It was just a question of memory and flexibility of tongue."

His astonishing memory enabled him to retain every story that he ever heard. As to many other stories never heard before, those were due to his own inventive genius.

He cultivated an extensive acquaintance with the English aristocracy. His special friends were the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Dunraven, and the Earl of Aberdeen. Englishmen coming to this country brought letters of introduction to him and he amused them. He introduced them with great delight to the delicacies of food only to be found in this country. This was his great specialty. He devoted himself with enthusiasm to the invention of new dishes and the composition of well balanced menus. Many dishes have been named after him, and nowadays plats a la Sam Ward are no uncommon entrees on bills of fare. In New York he chiefly frequented Sutherland's in Liberty street, and when he had no company was frequently discovered reading Horace in the original at his dinner table.

Mr. Ward was born on Jan. 27 1814, in the house of his father, on State street, in New York city. His great grandfather was Gov. Samuel Ward of Rhode Island; his grandfather, Samuel Ward, served in the Revolution and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Rhode Island Regiment, and his father, Samuel Ward, was a partner in Prime Ward & King's great banking house of New York city.

Sam Ward was the eldest son. He was a pupil in the Round Hill School at Northampton, of which the historian, George Bancroft, was principal. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1831, and went to the University of Heidelberg, Germany for three years. Then he came back to New York, and was taken into the firm. He paid suit to and won Emily Astor, the daughter of William B. Astor, the richest man in the city. They were married on Jan. 26, 1836. She died three years after their marriage, leaving one child Margaret Astor Ward, who subsequently married Congressman John Winthrop Chadler. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chadler are dead, but a large family survives them, and these are the sole descendants of Sam. Ward.

WAYNE MACVEAGH'S BLAST.

Mr. Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, who was Attorney-General of the United States during the administration of President Garfield, has written and published, in the form of a letter to the Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, a fierce personal and political attack upon President Arthur. Mr MacVeagh studiously, says the N. Y. Sun, omits all mention of the fact that, with the single exception of Abraham Lincoln, Chester A. Arthur is the best Republican President the country has ever had. His purpose is to point out and set in lurid light the faults and misfortunes of the President, but the picture he paints is overdrawn. The people will assent to his condemnation of the "soap" speech at the Dorsey dinner, but all intelligent persons who have observed Gen. Arthur's conduct since President Garfield was shot, will resent the imputations conveyed in Mr. MacVeagh's statement that "Guiteau was the origin of Arthur's mas," and in that portion of the letter which represents General Arthur as a prize winner in the lottery of assassination. The imputations are both cruel and unjust. Mr. MacVeagh mentions Senator Edmunds and John Sherman in such a way as to indicate that he would prefer the nomination of one of those gentlemen to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. We understand that no public man in the country is more friendly to President Arthur than Senator Edmunds. If the Vermont Senator's estimate of the President is correct, Mr. MacVeagh's highly colored views must be wrong. As to John Sherman, we undertake to say that a comparison of his political career with that of Gen. Arthur need not be feared by the President's friends. We have an impression, however, that this blast from Pennsylvania originated in a wind cave in Maine. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh's real candidate is James G. Blaine. We should not object to see Mr. Blaine nominated for President.

ONE result of the financial crashes of the past week has been the beginning of runs upon the savings banks. In such times of panic runs are to be expected, but intelligent persons should know that nothing that has happened threatens the solvency of rightly-managed savings banks. Their loans are limited by law to a class of securities that are always safe, and unless there has been gross dishonesty in their management they are as safe to-day as before the Wall street panic began.

THE REIGN OF POLITICAL CHANGE.

We make the following extract from a private letter written by one of the most independent and perspicacious citizens of the United States, who for some time past has been residing in Washington. He is neither an office seeker nor an office holder; and, while he has generally voted the Republican ticket, he is not committed to the fortunes of either party:

"I am quite low spirited on the political situation. If Arthur or any of his Cabinet, save Lincoln, is the best that can be done, we had better quit now. This Administration is as rotten as Grant & Ward's bank, and will be so if there is a change in proved our rulers. "Indeed, it will be proved so after a short time, whether there is such a change or not.

"The Star route business is only a little dust kicked up by a few bad men to hide villainy and public plunder in some other quarters. I am not a novice in Government affairs, as you know, and when the vouchers on which millions of millions have been paid out come to be examined by competent and honest men, the wonder will be that the Grand Old Party did not explode of itself long ago."

We have no doubt that our friend is right in his opinions. Gen. Arthur is a man of honest purposes, but his Administration has received an inheritence of corruption and roscality which probably he does not dare to think of reforming. The only remedy for the mischief lies in a total expulsion of the ruling party.

It is essential to the safety and integrity of free popular government that the same party should not be too long continued in authority, and that there should be frequent changes in the persons who have control of the public business. If the leadership of the Democracy has been wise, intelligent and patriotic, there would have been no doubt of its success in the election of 1884.

Under such circumstances as these, how cruel is the reflection that certain Democrats of one idea, bent on the aggrandizement of their own importance, and careless of the public welfare, having got control of the majority of the House of Representatives, should be able by their impracticable measures to render reform impossible, and to confirm for an indefinite period the Republican tenure of power! N. Y. SUN.

THE facts about the failure of Grant & Ward are slowly coming to the surface but little is known that makes the outlook brighter for those who had any money invested with the firm. A suit has been begun against the assignee by one dissatisfied creditor, and in the course of it Mr. Ward has been on the stand telling what he knows about the transactions of his house. He asserts that he carried most of them in his head and at any rate the books show no trace of many of them. In a single half year he drew out for himself $379 000, and could not remember what it was for. In fact, his memory seems to have been wrecked with his fortunes, and he is unable to recall anything that will be of use to his creditors. On cross examination he was asked: "Then the real nature of your business consisted in discounting the fanciful prospect of imaginary profits to be derived from fictitious contracts founded on the manufacture of loans and artificial contributions of altogether imaginary money?" The witness was staggered, it is said, probably by this extraordinary combination of words, but finally admitted that it was, though he would not express it in that way.

THE annual loss by fire in the United States is about $100 000 000. It is about twice as much per inhabitant as the fire loss of Great Britain, four times as much as that of France, and six times that of Germany. At the average rate of production it would require the constant labor of about 400 000 men to replace the loss. The loss is nearly as much as the amount collected on internal revenue, and one-third more than the annual interest of the public debt. The amount of premiums collected by insurance companies is considerably less than the loss, so that some insurance companies must fail every year. It is estimated that $3 per annum is collected for every man, woman and child in the United States to pay for careless conflagration and negligence in guarding against the dangers of fire.

ALLENTOWN CITIZ: The society season at Kuzztown will wind up with a raffle for a pair of shoats at the tavern next week. The inner circles of that cultured centre are considerably agitated in consequence, and a harrowing fear haunts the first families, lest the orgies of a previous occasion should be repeated. Kuzztown gentlemen who look upon the lager when it is amber, and who are the slaves of their own appetites, the automata of passion, the Heliogabali of excess, the martyrs of their inclinations, are not invited to be present. The rateless in the lap of safety who may carpe some to the open sesame will be received and incarcerated in the stable by the hostler and the ample brawn.

PETITIONS have been received in Washington from 1617 of the 4000 Grand Army Posts in the United States, asking the passage of a bill introduced by Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts, granting a pension of $8 per month to all officers, soldiers and sailors who served sixty days or more in the War of the Rebellion. It is said the remaining Posts will soon send in similar petitions.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON D. C., May 21, '84.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The selection of a Chairman for the Republican National Convention is already a matter of discussion among the friends of the candidates, and although it is supposed to be the duty of a committee on permanent organization the choice will be made long before the committee is appointed. The Blaine men are advocating Senator Harrison, of Indiana, who is supposed to be Mr. Blaine's second choice for the Presidential nomination; but if he is a candidate before the Convention the honor of the chairmanship will be sought for Mr. Cushman K. Davis, of St. Paul, in whose office a son of Mr. Blaine studied law. Congressman Howe, of Michigan, is also spoken of, and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S FRIENDS.

It is said that the Arthur men will concede the chairmanship to the Edmunds contingent, or to the friends of some other "dark horse" candidate, and are talking of several gentlemen who are well qualified for the position. Among the names mentioned are those of Mr. George William Curtis, of New York; Mr. Augustus Brandigee, of Connecticut; ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri; ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, and Congressman McKinley, of Ohio. The latter was chairman of the Ohio State Convention, and favors the nomination of Sherman.

It is understood that ex-Congressman Barrows, of Michigan, and William H. West, of Ohio, will place the name of James G. Blaine in nomination at Chicago, and they will be carefully drilled, so that they may not make the same mistake that Mr. Joy did four years ago, when he forgot the initial of his candidate and nominated "James H. Blaine." Mr. West is a blind man, but is said to have rare gifts of oratory.

MR. BEECHER'S PREFERENCE DISCLOSED.

The President's friends have been very anxious to have the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher go to the National Convention in order to make the nominating speech, and a plan has been proposed by which it was thought he could be given a seat. The idea was to have one of the delegates and his alternate decline and Mr. Beecher appointed a substitute. This was the method by which Mr. Levi P. Morton obtained a seat in the Convention four years ago, but a study of the call of the National Committee discloses difficulties in the way of carrying it out this year, as it requires all delegates to be elected by State or district Convention thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention and provides no method of filling vacancies. It is the opinion of several members of the National Committee now in this city that neither the Congressional District Committee, nor the State Committee, nor even the National Convention itself, have the power to fill a vacancy occurring from any cause whatever, except by the unanimous consent of the Convention.

This view of the case is shared by Mr. Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, and will not only shut out Mr. Beecher, but Mr. Emory A. Storrs, who wants a seat in the National Convention very much.

BUTLER WILL BE THERE.

Ben Butler has been in Washington for several days talking with his Greenback and Labor Reform admirers. He intends not only to be a candidate at the Democratic Convention in Chicago, but also expects to employ every sensational means to force himself upon attention. Leop ld Morse says that Butler will have the solid Massachusetts delegation. With this he will at least be able to make mischief after his usual reckless fashion. He finds but little encouragement among the Democrats in Congress.

CONTESTED SEATS AT CHICAGO.

It appears probable that there will be but few contested seats in the Republican Convention at Chicago. The call for the Convention requires that notices of contests shall be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest.

Up to this date only two notices of contest have been filed—one from the First District of Alabama, the other from the First District of Georgia. In the latter case only have the requirements been complied with by filing printed statements of the grounds of contest.

The absence of contests indicates the probability of a brief session of the Convention.

SALARIES FOR UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice has prepared a substitute for that portion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill which provides for the expenses of United States Courts. It changes the compensation from fees to salaries, and provides that United States Marshals shall hereafter receive annually in the Southern District of New York, $6 000; Northern New York, Massachusetts, Eastern Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Southern Ohio, Northern Illinois, and California, $5 000; Maryland, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Missouri, Kentucky, Northern Ohio, Eastern Louisiana and Western Texas, $4 000; New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nevada, Southern Florida, Connecticut, Northern Mississippi, and Southern Mississippi, $2,000; and all other Marshals $3 000.

In the same manner the salaries of United States District Attorneys are scaled from $8 000 in Southern New York down to $2,000 in certain States.

CONGRESSMEN CAUGHT IN THE CRASH.

It is announced that a number of venturesome stock gamblers in Congress have been bitten by the recent decline. Some members of Jay Gould went among them and distributed "points" to go long of the market. It is remarked as gratifying, however, that there have been but few operations by Congressmen this year based on expected legislation in Congress. The contrast between this and previous years in this respect is significant. There has been no legislation to banish of any stock jobbing scheme by the Democrats, and there is none in prospect. The Republicans cannot get around the fact that the moral tone of the House is higher this session than for many years.

TO PREVENT STOCK GAMBLING.

The following is the text of a bill introduced by Senator Cullom to prohibit speculation by officers of National Banking Associations:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be unlawful for president, cashier, teller or other executive officer of any national banking association having a capital stock of the amount of $200 000 or more, to deal, trade or otherwise engage in speculation in stocks, bonds or other securities, or in grain, provisions, produce or oil, on margins, on his own individual account or for his own personal profit, either directly or indirectly, or to have any partnership or financial interest in the operations of any private banking or brokerage firm or business. Any such officer who violates the provisions of this act or any person who aids or abets such officer in violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years or fined not more than $10 000.

MR. HEWITT'S BUSINESS AND HIS BILL.

Mr. Morrison has received a letter from H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburgh, in which, referring to the Hewitt Tariff Bill, the writer says: "The duty on wire is increased half a cent per pound. The duty on iron rods, in coils or loops, is advanced from 6 10 of a cent to 12 10 cents per pound. Steel wire rods, in effect, are made free. Mr. Hewitt, therefore, modifies the duty on metals as follows: First—He increases the duty on wire of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the United States, half a cent per pound. Second—He doubles the duty on iron rods of which he is the largest manufacturer in the country. Third—He places steel rods, of which he is a large consumer and does not manufacture, practically on the free list. With the exception of placing ore and tin plate on the free list, the foregoing are about all the changes Mr. Hewitt makes in the metal schedule." Mr. Oliver suggests that so far as the metal schedule is concerned the bill might be placed on the private calendar and entitled, "A bill for the benefit of Cooper Hewitt & Co."

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1884.

The neglect to honor the memory of John Marshall fifty was repaired Saturday by the unveiling of Story's statue. The proceedings were graced by an address from his successor in the high office of Chief Justice and by ceremonies of a dignified and simple character, which would have commanded the approbation of their distinguished subject of such honor.

Mr. Hayti's oration gave an adequate idea of the man and his work as soldier, legislator, diplomatist, lawyer and jurist. The high work assigned him is well supported by the events of his long life and especially by his work in creating a system of American jurisprudence where none existed before.

In connection with the recent disastrous panic in New York, it will be of interest to your readers to learn that yesterday a resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, which under the rule went over one day, directing the committee on finance to examine into the causes of the failures of such of the national banks in the city of New York as have suspended business in May, 1884, and report whether said failures have to any, and what, extent, resulted from any violation of the laws regulating their conduct, etc., and that the committee have leave to sit during the session of the Senate, to visit the city of New York, to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath.

Mr. Cullom introduced a bill which was referred to the committee on finance, to prevent speculation on the part of national banking associations, and it is devoutly hoped that this bill will pass and become a law.

The old house on Sixteenth street, where Key and Mrs. Sickles used to meet is still standing, but the colored woman who occupied it then, and was formerly a servant in the Sickles family, is dead. Her son is messenger in the Treasury Department. Key's son is now the manager of an opera company and is known as James Barton by all amusement patrons. A few years ago he and General Sickles met at the house of a mutual friend in New York, and when they were introduced they simply bowed without speaking. The old club house on Lafayette Square has been the scene of other tragedies. William H. Seward occupied it when he was Secretary of State, and in the southwest room he was lying ill when Payne assulted him on the night of Lincoln's assassination. The tree under which Key was killed was used by Payne as a hitching post to tie the saddle horse on which he attempted to escape. Belknap lived in this house when he was a member of Grant's Cabinet, and there his first wife died. It was there also that the bargain was made between the first Mrs. Belknap and Post Trader Marsh which resulted five years afterwards in the Secretary's impeachment.

Senator Vest, rising to a personal explanation in the Senate yesterday, stated he had voted against the bill to retire Gen. Grant. Mr. Cockrell said he would have voted against the bill had he been present.

He Never Goes Back on His Friends.

Pottsville *Chronicle*: In anticipation of a change in the administration some Tamaqua widows are casting anxious glances at the Post Office of that place. It is now held by Miss Mary B. McGuigan, a Democrat. She belongs to a family, or "friendshift," of postmasters. Her mother was in charge of the Tamaqua office fourteen years; her uncle, M. P. Fowler, also had the same office a number of years, long ago, Mrs Jane F. Righter, her cousin, was postmistress at Mauch Chunk twenty-one years; E. C. Wilson, her uncle, handled the mails at Weatherly a term or two; Sarah B McClane, her aunt is now and has been for years postmistress at Beaver Meadow; William H. Wilson, her grandfather held the office many years at the same place; Nathan D. Fowler, her uncle, was postmaster at Tresckow years ago, and so on ad infinitum. At one time eight members of the "friendshift" held commissions as postmasters. These facts give Miss McGuigan a prestige over most people, she being the third generation of her family in the service. In addition to this, Miss McGuigan is related in some distant (but at the same time convenient) way to Senator Cameron, and old Simon has a recollection of romantic days when he was a suitor for the hand of an ancestor of the postmistress.

Reading Scrip in the Coal Regions.

WILKESBARRE, May 21.—The news that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad would pay their men in scrip for last month's work at the mines created a good deal of talk here to day among business men and the employes of the company. The company's pay roll in this vicinity amounts to about $120,000, three thousand men being employed in the various collieries and the car shops at Ashley. Many of the business men took a gloomy view of the matter and thought the receiving of scrip would be disastrous to the business interests of the city. Others professed no alarm and thought cash would be finally paid the men. At Ashley many of the employes of the car shops were loud in their denunciations of the scrip business and said they would not accept anything less than hard money. The *Record* has private information from Philadelphia to night that the men will be paid in cash.

Wounded with Bird Shot.

For some time John Fletcher and John Hobday, whose farms in Blooming Grove, Pike county, adjoin each other, have been at loggerheads over a private road which Fletcher built through his premises, Hobday claiming that the road infringed on his farm. Wednesday of last week affairs were brought to a climax by Hobday placing obstructions in the road and standing behind the barrier to protect what he claimed was his right. Fletcher heard of what had been done and went to the spot with his two sons, Jacob and Frank, and began to remove the barrier. What followed is not exactly known, the stories told by interested parties being very contradictory, but it is certain that Hobday was shot. The gun with which he was shot was loaded with large bird shot, and almost the entire charge lodged in Hobday's right side, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

Hobday made complaint against all three of the Fletchers for assault with intent to kill and they were arrested and lodged in Milford jail the same night. The Fletchers all deny any knowledge of the shooting, but Hobday claims that the old man Fletcher laid in ambush for him in the woods and shot him down down without warning. He further alleges that he has a witness who will testify that he saw Fletcher shoot him. Fletcher is about fifty five years old. His sons, Jacob and Frank, are aged eighteen and sixteen years old respectively.

The Three Months' Men.

EASTON, May 21.—A meeting of those men who went out in the call for 75,000 troops to serve three months at the outbreak of the rebellion was held here last night.

When the three months' men turned out they found their own clothing and provisions for a month or more and were never remunerated. They are now intent upon asking Congress to repay them the expenses they thus incurred. A committee, composed of Colonel Dechredt, Captain Stitzer and Edward Wireback, was appointed to draw up a petition to Congress setting forth the facts and asking remuneration.

This petition is to be sent to Allentown, Harrisburg, Lancaster, York and other places, where the three months' men enlisted, signatures secured, and then a delegation will be sent to Washington to confer with the State representatives upon having the bill introduced.

A Wayne County Bear Hunt.

HONESDALE, May 21.—Jessie Beach, a 13 year-old girl, was going, last evening, through an orchard near her parents' residence, in Sterling Township, when she observed a large bear and cub walking slowly along. She ran into the house near by and the inmates started after the animals. The larger bear ran fast across the fields towards a piece of thick woods, but the cub climbed a tree and was captured alive. This morning the woods were surrounded by hunters and dogs and the larger bear was killed. His skin measured eight feet in length.

Arrested Charged With Arson.

SHENANDOAH, May 21.—John Holt, one of the persons burned out early this morning, was arrested in Mahanoy City to day charged with having set the building on fire in which three other men were also burned out. He was put under bail for trial. He is a young unmarried man and bore a good reputation heretofore. The prosecution was brought by the agent of the York Insurance Company. The people were greatly excited during the day and threats were made to lynch him.

Don Cameron at Home.

Senator Don Cameron and his wife and daughter returned from Europe Tuesday on board the Cunarder Gallia. The Senator crossed the ocean for health, and he looked as though he had got what he went after. His tall, angular form had not filled out, but his face was rosy and his eyes were bright. He looked well despite a shocking bad suit of clothes. He wore a crumpled silk hat which rested upon his ears in a truly sociable manner.

After the Senator had got through greeting several ladies who had been awaiting his arrival, and was resting humbly by leaning upon the starboard rail, a reporter of *The Sun* asked him how he had enjoyed himself.

"First rate," was the answer.

"Did you have a pleasant trip?"

"The journey was beastly—head winds all the time."

"When do you intend starting for Chicago?"

The Senator pulled his dark red mustache and said: "I've made up my mind not to be interviewed. If you want to know anything about Chicago wait until next month. Like the rest of us, I'm not going to tell whom I prefer for President. I am going away Wednesday. Home to Harrisburg. Well, I should smile."

The Senator and his family were driven to the Brevoort House, where they remained until evening. They took the seven o'clock train for Newark, where they will remain with friends for a few days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE
Of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, on

MONDAY, JUNE 9th, 1884,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described property, to wit:

All that certain MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, FARM and TRACT OF LAND, situate in Lower Towamensing township, Carbon county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak by land late of John Beer, No thirty degrees and a quarter, West sixty-five perches to a stone; thence by land of John Deiter South four and forty degrees and a quarter, East two hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by land of Samuel Greensweig South eighty-six and three-fourth perches, East four perches and seventeen ten to a stone and one and one-fourth degrees East twenty perches to a stone; thence seventy-six degrees, East twenty one and eighteen-tenths perches to a stone; North seventy-two degrees, East twenty three and nine-tenths perches to a stone; South twenty-five degrees East seven perches to a stone; South eight degrees and a quarter, East twelve perches and three tenths to a stone; South three-fourth degrees, East forty-six perches to a stone, by land of Daniel Zerbes North eighty-six and a quarter degrees, East thirty one perches to a stone; North three and three-fourth degrees, West eighty perches to a stone; thence by land of Adam Mehlham North two degrees, West fifty-seven perches and two tenths to a corner of land now occupied by John Klotz; north five degrees, West one hundred and five perches to a stone, thence by land late of John Altebach South eighty-nine and one-half degrees, West three perches to a stone; North twenty and one-fourth degrees, West sixty five perches to a stone; South sixty-one and one-fourth degrees, West sixty-five perches to a stone; South eighty one and three-fourth degrees, West ninety-one perches to a stone; thence North eleven and one-fourth degrees, East thirty perches to the place of beginning, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THREE ACRES AND FORTY TWO PERCHES, more or less.

The improvements thereon consist of a

2½ STORY FRAME HOUSE,

20 x 26 feet, and FRAME BARN, 40x60 feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Sarah A. Klotz and Levi Klotz, and to be sold by

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

CRAIG & LOSS, Pltf's., Attorneys.

Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 22nd, 1884—w3

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 diarrœa, 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 setting back my happy days, I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact."

Mr. S. 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 his case well. He is now perfectly free from his old troubles, and enjoys health and life, ascribing it all to PARKER'S TONIC."

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

COLEMAN
Business
COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.—10 students from Pennsylvania in 1883. More positions than for graduates from all other business colleges combined. Life scholarship, $75. Catalogue circulars. COLEMAN & PALMER, Prop'ts.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell NEW LAMP BURNER. No more coal oil or wick used. Every family buys one. Sells at sight. Three burners for $1 to any address on receipt of 25 cts. Address Reliable Lamp Burner Co., 42 Murray St., New York.

H. H. Peters,
THE TAILOR,

Announces the arrival a Large and Fashionable

Assortment of the Newest Spring and Summer

SUITINGS!

Very Moderate Prices and Perfect Fits is the motto of this Establishment. YOU are invited to inspect goods.

H. H. PETERS,
Post Office Building, BANK Street,
April 26, 1884. Lehighton, Pa.

Consumptives and Rheumatics,

DO YOU WANT RELIEF?

If so, we call attention to VINELAND, N. C., which has just been established. It is located on the Highest Known Point in the celebrated

Fine Region of the South,

There is NO Malaria, no Fogs, no Cause for Debility. MINERAL WATER OF RARE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

RELIEF ASSURED TO

Consumptives, Rheumatics and Broken Constitutions.

For the purpose of allowing people to test the Merits of what we Claim for this Climate, ROUND TRIP TICKETS are issued at very greatly REDUCED RATES from every part of the North by applying to the Commissioner of Immigration, Raleigh, N. C.

As a further inducement the undersigned, who has just completed a COMMODIOUS BUILDING, will furnish to

Invalids Board at Half Rates

for the First Thirty Days.

J. H. HARDIN,

Vineland, Moore Co., N. C., recently of Brooklyn, N. Y. apr26 y1

PATENTS. ANDERSON & SMITH, Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign Patents No. 700 Seventh Street, cor. G, opp. U. S. Patent office, Washington, D. C. Correspondence solicited. No charge for advice. No fee charged unless Patent is Allowed. References, Lewis Johnson & Co., Bankers, and Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets of instructions free. may17 84.

WM. DUFFY & SON,
of East Mauch Chunk,
are prepared to do all kinds of
Plastering & Ornamental Work,
at shortest notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate or good work. aug31tf

Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at this office!

Spring & Summer Styles!

MRS. FATH

Respectfully announces to her lady friends that she has just returned from New York with a New and Splendid line of the very Latest and most Fashionable Novelties in SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY GOODS,

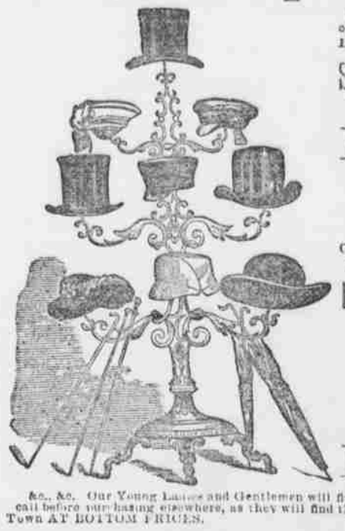
Comprising a Large Assortment of

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Plumes, Tips, Laces, &c.,

Together with a full line of TRIMMING GOODS of the most beautiful description to be found anywhere, and as CHEAP as they can possibly be sold. Call and see for yourselves, and be convinced that my stock is as large as the largest, equal to the best, and as cheap as at any other establishment in this section.

Mrs. E. FATH, Bank Street, Lehighton,
April 19-m3 2nd door below the M. E. Church.

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 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

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.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF
VASELINE
(PETROLEUM JELLY.)
One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents
Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents
Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents
The public must not accept any but original goods bottled by us, as the imitations are worthless.
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR — TRIAL BOX SENT FREE
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR Spermatorrhœa and Impotency OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS IN MEN

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, 1883.

The Pastilles are prepared and sold only by the
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS,
306½ N. 10th. St. ST. LOUIS, MO.
One Month's treatment $3, two months $5, three months $7

1838.] Established 46 Years. [1884.

MARVIN SAFES.

Marvin's is the only Safe with absolutely dry filling.
Marvin's is the only Safe having the "tongue and groove" improvement.
Marvin's is the only Safe having a continuous projecting flange on the hinge side of door.
Marvin's is the only Safe in which the door and frame are inter-locked at all points.
Marvin's is the only Safe in which the door joints will not and cannot open and spread by the action of heat.
Marvin's is the only Safe the back of which cannot be removed with a common screw-driver.

Remember that no other make of Safe has even the equivalent of Marvin's tongue and groove improvement, or the "solid forged frame with sliding back-plate." Call and examine.

Marvin Safe Co., 623 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent, ANDREW SHIVE,
Near L. & S. Depot, Lehighton, Pa.

March 5, 1884-m6