The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

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

GRANT'S PARSON MORALIZES.

HEAPING THEOLOGICAL EXPLETIVES ON PARTNER WARD AND OTHER SMART YOUNG MEN.

Parson Newman, in New York, last Sunday preached about young Ward, whom he visited at Ludlow street jail a day or two previous. The parson rolled Ward into a bunch with two other slippery young financiers whom he seemed to have known pretty well. The parson refused to give names, but his description of Ward tallied so well with that given by General Grant, that all in the congregation recognized it at once. The parson put his observations on paper last Sunday, departing from his usual custom of talking away without any notes at all. He read—

"Three panics have been caused by three young men, two of whom were less than 30 years of age. Each was the son of a minister, who had forgotten the God of his father. One was a banker, one a broker, and one a confidential clerk. Two died homeless and penniless in self-exile and one is now in jail. Two died in misery, and the fate of the third is yet to come. Each had a genius for finance. At the age of 22 one of these smart young men was the president of a bank. He was a financial prodigy, and the bank was a success. His personal speculations brought him large returns. The venerable directors encouraged him in his career. He was esteemed a wonder in the financial world; but his aged father, a retired clergyman, trembled for the future of his son. When the young banker had accumulated $200,000, the father begged him to be content and stop, but the son was sure that he could make a million. Temptations multiplied, honesty was suspended, the golden bubble burst, detection followed, and then adversity came, and he fled from home, friends and country, and died penniless in a strange land. His life story, with a few circumstantial variations, is the story of the life of the confidential clerk. The final story of the one in jail is yet to be told. Let us beware of these financial prodigies, these smart young men. Their imaginations are their master faculties. Listening to their glib, persuasive tongue, the false seems true, and the fictitious real. To them the money market is a multiplication table, fully at their command. They are petted, courted, feasted and trusted, and the oldest financiers confide their fortunes to them. They handle millions and their methods are not questioned. Why? Their dividends are facts. Therefore, ask no questions for conscience sake! But they become audacious with success, these smart young men, and when fortune turns the other way they commit their first indiscretion. Deception becomes their devil. They betray confidence, outrage honesty and fall back on fraud. Then their Black Friday comes. The sheriff's arrest and the dungeon awaits them. Behold the terrible results that overwhelm these smart young men—these financial prodigies! They have sunk other people's fortunes in a bottomless pit—a fit type of hell. The widow's staff is broken, the orphan's heritage is wasted, the competency of the retired merchant is swallowed up. These smart young men have dealt a deadly blow to trade. The recent exposure of one of these young prodigies has caused an estimated loss of $100,000,000 by the shrinkage of stocks and securities. In three years they have inflicted a loss of $200,000,000 upon business—more than the whole of our national debt." (!!)

After this flight, the parson unlocked his fingers and, tramping about the horseshoe pulpit, impressively said—

"But there is something better for men to live for than these swiftly made immense fortunes. There is home and wife and children, an honest name, an enduring character, and the smile of God, which will make life one perpetual summer. Go forth, young man, and multiply wealth, but get it and use it so that you shall die a benefactor to your race. That man is damned, and damned forever, who amasses money simply to gratify selfish ambition, lust and pride, and he deserves to be damned in this world and the next. The rich benefactor will be welcomed in heaven by the applause of the angels."

But what of General Grant, who lent an honored name to a bogus business?

The short clay pipe formerly used by smokers has of late years been to a great extent supplanted by the wooden pipe, the manufacture of which is now an important industry. Some information respecting these pipes is given in British Consul Inglis's trade report on Leghorn, whence the material for making wooden pipes is now largely exported. Selected roots of the heath are collected on the hills of the Maremma, where the plant grows luxuriantly and attains a great size. When brought to the factory the roots are cleared of earth, and any decayed parts are cut away. They are then shaped into blocks of various dimensions with a circular saw set in motion by a small steam engine. Great dexterity is necessary at this stage in cutting the wood to the best advantage, and it is only after a long apprenticeship that a workman is thoroughly efficient. The blocks are then placed in a vat and subjected to a gentle stonewarming for a space of twelve hours. During this process they acquire the rich yellowish-brown hue for which the best pipes are noted, and are then in a condition to receive the final turning; but this is done elsewhere. The rough blocks are packed in sacks containing from forty to one hundred dozen each, and sent abroad, principally to France (St. Cloud), where they are finished into the famous G. B. D., or "pipes de bruyere," known to smokers in England and the United States under the name of "briarwood" pipes.

Among Mr. Cullom's protoplasmatic enactments—if it gets through—is an edict against the dealing in "futures," the gambling in stocks, or the trading or speculating in grain, produce, oils, &c., by the officers of national banks. The Pope's bull against the comet had the effect to make many people confident of his power when the meteor disappeared, but with all the superficiality of modern insight of things yet to happen, there's nobody who believes that such a measure would have any more effect toward an achievement of its purposes, than the same character of legislation has had in the Senator's own State, in which the memory of Chicago's commercial and financial rascalities is fragrant to those who got to Europe with their stolen wealth, and still more flagrant to the thousands of poor devils who lost their all.

One of the lessons of the late speculative crash in New York city has not been alluded to, so far as we have seen, in any of the papers. It is the necessity of strict and frequent auditing of accounts, with an examination of the evidences of property, such as bonds, mortgages and deeds. If the Presidents of the Marine, Second National, Metropolitan and Newark Savings banks had known that a couple of competent Auditors would come at stated times to make a thorough and searching auditing of accounts, including the seeing and handling of every evidence of property, nothing is plainer than that the wretched showing which these institutions have made would have been well nigh impossible. Every species of embezzlements and defalcations come to moneyed institutions through the neglect of such auditing. Money officers ought never to be allowed to gain the impression that their simple statements will be accepted by the Directors as the needed proof that everything is right. We do not know by what rigid the Directors of a bank take less care to verify the statements of their officers, in the matter of millions of money, than they would personally take to verify the accuracy of bills of their own of from $10 to $100.

It is a big job for one man to undertake when he attempts to reform the innumerable abuses of this world. He must be a sort of political agnostic, who believes that a Congressional enactment is all that is necessary to carry out the evolution and revolution of human nature, provided that the whole ground can be covered in a single bill. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is one of those fresh fellows who has not been in the Senate long enough to receive his matriculation but he has got a bill—in fact several of them—which propose to change this Government into one of the regular "papa" sort. One of these bill is for turning the entire railroad system of the country over to a quintuple of "Ancient Mariners," with a modern sort of a salary. Now the principal may be all right, and we are not going to quarrel over it if it is not, but we would like to know how long five men are going to stand out against the interests of two thousand millions of profitably invested capital?

Mr. Randall's appropriation committee is doing a good work in cutting down the consular and diplomatic appropriation. It would be money in our pockets, and the saving of a vast deal of public scandal if about one half of this diplomatic retinue of tinselled humbuggery were wiped out altogether. The moment that an American is clothed with the little brief authority of a foreign consul, he seems to lose all respect for his country as well as himself. There is no more need of consuls at five-sixths of the places where they are now loafing at Government expense, than there is for warming-pans at Timbuctoo.

That curiosity to know more about the public men and women of the day, which is felt by every reader of the newspaper, is gratified in a work just published—The Biographical Annual 1884. It is a book which every intelligent man and woman needs for reference, and is unique in its comprehensiveness and accuracy, as regards both its reading matter and portraits. Every biographical sketch, of which there are 170 in all, is accompanied by a portrait of its subject. The work under examination is marvellously cheap at one dollar. It is published by L. Klopsch & Co., 92 White street, New York.

The Government Treasury had a surplus on the 21st inst. of $154,700,000 in excess of needs! This tremendous balance is rapidly increasing! It is not needed! The tax on the necessaries of life contributes its unholy share! What is the Democratic party going to do about it?

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the Carbon Advocate.

Washington, D. C., May 28, '84.

BLAINE'S FOX LIKE TRICKS.

Like the sailors who have wives in every port, so Blaine has either a legatee or a Vice President in every State; and some of them will find out pretty soon that they are being fooled. In Ohio he has two candidates, ex Governor Foster and Congressman McKinley. The Blaine men played the Vice-Presidential dodge on Foster four years ago, and now are trying it again. They have McKinley on the string also, and have impressed him with the idea that he can be made Vice President.

I was talking with an enthusiastic Blaine man to-day who said that on the first ballot at Chicago Blaine would have 312 votes, on the second he would have 340, and if he was not nominated on the third ballot it would be Logan, Lincoln or Hawley.

"Why not Harrison?" was asked.

"He hasn't anything to give in return," was the reply. "He hasn't even as many as Hawley in his little State of Connecticut."

"But Blaine is encouraging Harrison?"

"Yes, I know; that's a way he has," was the frank reply.

It is pretty well understood here that Don Cameron is for Logan, and will do what he can to assist him. The Sherman story is a canard. Logan was assured to-day that he was the second choice of the Alabama delegation, and has received similar assurances from Georgia, South Carolina and other parts of the South, so that his boom is freshening up again. A gentleman with whom Logan talked yesterday said he showed great confidence, and had no doubt of his nomination. He may have knowledge which no one else possesses, but to the ordinary observer the gratification of his heart's desire is a good way off.

PREPARING FOR CHICAGO.

Chairman Barnum has been in Washington for several days making arrangements for the management of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in July. Bright, the late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, is to have charge of the management of all the details of the Convention. Great care is being taken to prevent any packing of the Convention by people not entitled to admission. The admission tickets are now being engraved. They will have coupons for the daily sessions. These coupons will be taken by the doorkeepers so that there can be no passing back of tickets to admit friends of delegates. It is also decided that all of the doorkeepers are to be appointed from outside cities. No Chicago men are to be employed about the Convention. This is to avoid any possibility of Carter Harrison running in any of his heelers.

Accommodations are to be given in the galleries for 8,000 spectators. The tickets for the galleries are to be divided equally among the delegates for distribution. The stage will probably afford room for 100 specially invited guests. It was originally agreed that these places upon the stage should be divided among the States according to the wishes of the delegates, but Mr. Barnum has decided to keep the distribution of these tickets to himself. This has caused some excitement among the Free Trade people, who think that Mr. Barnum may put too many heavy Protection people upon the stage. It is probable that some compromise will be arranged. Col. Wm. R. Morrison is very anxious to have the question whether he was right or not in pushing a tariff reduction bill this winter brought up very prominently at the Chicago Convention. He thinks that Tilden was the real cause of the defeat of the Tariff bill. He desires with all his ability to do what he can to retaliate at Chicago in July.

A SCHEME TO FREEZE OUT CRIME.

There are some prison reformers who are trying to get Congress to set aside some tract for a penal colony, instead of having the prisons crowded with incorrigible criminals. These reformers are in favor of using Alaska for this purpose. The Seal Company's business would not be interfered with in the slightest way, because the seal islands are only a very small part of the actual territory of Alaska.

REACHING MR. HEWITT'S TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have begun the consideration of Mr. Hewitt's Tariff bill, recently introduced, confining consideration to that portion which explains the present tariff law. It was determined to communicate with the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the administration of the law as proposed by the bill. Members of the committee express the opinion that no consideration will be given to that portion of Mr. Hewitt's bill which relates to the reduction of the tariff. They say a favorable report will probably be made on that portion of the discussion which was begun to-day.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations have reported to the House the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill. It makes an appropriation of $20,736,876, which sum is an increase of $88,190 over the current appropriation. Of the above amount, as shown by a tabulated statement accompanying the bill, $3,083,363 is for the expenses of Congress; $131,130 is for the State Department; $9,092,219 for the Treasury Department; $2,068,115 for the War Department; $117,820 for the State, War and Navy Building; $288,919 for the Navy Department; $4,249,779 for the Interior Department; $815,120 for the Post Office Department; $173,290 for the Department of Justice; $110,000 for salaries of United States judges, attorneys and marshals; $33,810 for the Court of Claims, and $22,300 for the Court of Claims, and $22,300 for the Civil Service Commission.

The bill provides for a Second Assistant Secretary of the Interior at a salary of $3,500, for ten additional principal examiners in the Pension Office at $2,000 each, for 150 special examiners in the Pension Office at $1,500 each, for thirty-seven additional clerks in the Sixth Auditor's Office and ten additional clerks in the Second Auditor's Office; office of the Public Printer, 7; Library of Congress, 26; Botanic Garden, 1; Executive, 26; Civil Service Commission, 7. On recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions the number of clerks and copyists in the Pension Office is reduced 270. The total number of employes estimated for in the Executive Departments was 8,487, the number appropriated for during the current fiscal year was 8,131, and the number provided for the next year is 8,091, as follows: Congress, 518; State Department, 76; Treasury Department, 2,360; War Department, 1,542; State, War and Navy Building, 156; Navy Department, 160; Interior Department, 2,550; Post Office Department, 558, and the Department of Justice, 94. The bill provides that the assay office at St. Louis shall be abolished, and reduces the number of internal revenue districts from 83 to 63.

It is further provided that the contingent fund for either house no part of the money appropriated shall be expended for or real services for any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress. The object of the provision is to prevent the payment of salaries to private secretaries of Senators.

UNVEILING LUTHER'S STATUE.

The unveiling of the Martin Luther statue was attended by an enormous throng and many distinguished persons. The statue, which was cast in Germany, had been erected in the great Thomas Circle, in the northwestern part of the city, was draped during the exercises, and uncovered at the close. Mr. Justice Miller presided.

GEN. GRANT'S PROPERTY.

Mortgages have been recorded here against two houses owned by General Grant in favor of Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, as security for $150,000 that he obtained from Mr. Vanderbilt.

THE MAN WHO LAID OUT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the millionaire philanthropist, has asked Congress to erect a monument to Pierre L'Enfant, the French engineer who laid out the city of Washington. Although Congress appropriated money to pay him for his services, and gave him a piece of real estate within the city limits, this patriotic Frenchman refused to accept it, and the work of beauty was to him a work of love.

In his letter to Congress advocating the erection of a monument, Mr. Corcoran says that he knew L'Enfant personally, and in the early part of the century saw him frequently. "He was very poor and very proud," says Mr. Corcoran, "refusing to receive the small compensation offered him, and I believe still due him, for the great work of laying out the city. During the remainder of his life he was entirely supported by his personal friend, Dudley Diggs, with whom he lived at Warburton and at Chellum Castle Manor. The first named place adjoins Fort Washington, and the latter is in Prince George County, Md., north of Bladensberg, where he died June 4, 1825.

"Pierre Charles L'Enfant was born in 1755, was Lieutenant in the French service 1777, captain in the Revolutionary army 1778, wounded at the siege of Savannah, October 8, 1778, and left on the field for dead, but afterward recovered."

Special to the Carbon Advocate.

Washington, May 23, 1884.

Our city is unique perhaps in presenting examples of men broken down in spirit and fortunes, whose uncontrollable desire to feed at the public crib makes them willing to accept any position, however lowly, rather than be kept out of Government employ for any time. Not that they are unable to secure employment elsewhere, on the contrary their past experience should make their services valuable in many respects to private individuals, and undoubtedly, would do so if they could bring themselves to abandon what they perhaps consider "public life." I know of an ex-member of the Wisconsin Legislature now a doorkeeper and messenger of one of the Senate Committees; another, also a doorkeeper, who not long ago was a bank president in Virginia and occupied some responsible public positions in his State; still another, who is the son of an ex United States Senator, and as such, very likely, imbibed the taste for holding public office which he now gratifies by filling the position of a doorkeeper; and I could go on citing an indefinite number of cases to support my proposition if space permitted me to do so.

It will doubtless be interesting to a large number of your readers to learn that the Pension bill as reported yesterday from the Senate Pensions Committee provides for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of appropriations for invalid pensions for the current year (estimated at $66,000,000) and for the appropriation of an additional $20,000,000 for the payment of pensions; $5,000,000 for fees of examining surgeons; $336,200 for the pay and allowances of pension agents, and $10,000 for the contingent expenses of pension agencies. The committee has stricken from the bill all the legislation attached to it by the House.

Recent events seem to have demonstrated that considering its size, there is more speculation going on here at the National Capital than in any other city in the United States. This is especially true of speculation in a small way. Among the thousands of Government employes receiving on an average from $900 to $2,000 a year, there are very few, I venture to say, who have not at one time or another taken a "flyer" at stocks or dabbled in wheat. The opportunities for doing so are many. The temptation to increase their little income by some lucky hit is not always withstood and the victims who are "bitten" at an early stage of the game do not always benefit by the lesson taught them. The spirit of gambling extends to the Army and Navy, and even some of the foreign diplomatic attaches principally whose way of eking out a living is as much a problem to them perhaps as to others, have caught the fever and are seen at times to make their way into "bucket shops" and kindred institutions. The latter in certain quarters are plentiful. Some of them are highly respectable looking concerns. You wouldn't suspect them of doing anything but a legitimate banking business. Others carry on their trade—I might also say profession—without the least attempt to conceal it. Flaming signs announce to the passers-by that So & So are ready to take orders for stocks on a margin of 1 per cent. In windows you will see screens which inform the public that private wires offer special facilities for the transaction of business. No wonder then, that with such temptations thrown into their way, women and clergymen even, walk into meshes out of which they cannot hope to find their way without being ruined in reputation or bringing disgrace upon themselves and others.

Some very curious skeletons might be brought to light if you could but peer into the closets of some of the people high in the employ of the Government. How many of them, I wonder, manage to keep up the style of living they do on the salary they receive. They were not rich when they entered office. Their wives did not bring them handsome doweries. To suspect their integrity would be doing them a gross injustice. But to speculate a little bit, eh? Trade, maybe, upon a superior knowledge of affairs which their official position may give them. Is it, after all, so very wrong? Is it at any rate considered so by many of them?

UNDER GOV. PATTISON'S LEADERSHIP

THE M. E. CONFERENCE WIPES OUT THE COLOR LINE IN ITS CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

Philadelphia, May 28.—In the M. E. General Conference to-day the Committee on the State of the Church called up its report for final action, and Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, presented a report on marriage and divorce. It recommends that no divorces should be granted except on grounds justified by the Scriptures, and that a commission should be appointed to confer with the Governors of all the States to endeavor to secure the enactment of uniform laws on this subject. An amendment was adopted that it is the sense of the Conference that divorces should not be granted except for adultery, and any one divorced for such reason, if he be the guilty party, cannot be married again by any minister of the church. The report as amended was adopted.

The portion of the report of this committee which it was expected would cause considerable debate was that referring to the "color line," as it is called. The committee presented a report declaring it to be the policy of the church that no member of any society within the church shall be excluded from public worship in any edifice of the denomination, and that no student shall be excluded from any school of the church, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. A minority report declared that, in view of the action already had on the question, further action was uncalled for. The minority report was voted down. Governor Pattison made a strong speech in defence of his report, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. A layman called for a vote by orders. It was not sustained. Then a clergyman did the same thing with the same result. A motion to postpone was made and lost, and finally the main report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The committee then reported a series of resolutions denouncing polygamy and declaring it to be the sense of the representatives of Methodism, in General Conference assembled, that it is the duty of the legislative department of the Government to proceed without further delay to enact laws such as will summarily depose from political and official power in the Territories of the United States those who either practice or advocate polygamy as a civil or religious right.

An effort was made by the Rev. Drs. Buckley and Curry to amend the report by striking out the clause which proposed to deal out summary chastisement, not alone to those who practice, but those as well who advocate the Utah system.

Gov. Pattison made a strong appeal for the report, and it was adopted without amendment. The report of the Committee on Book Concerns was presented. It shows that the profits accruing in New York and its depositaries were $281,022; in Cincinnati $101,692, making $382,214 as the total profits. In addition to this sum, the two cities, which are known as the the Eastern and Western Houses, paid dividends to the annual Conferences amounting to $45,000. In summing up, the report said that the affairs of the Book Concern during the past quadrennium were more prosperous than ever before.

An item in the report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring wrong and contrary to the law of the church the action of the New York Conference in the election and ordination of Miss Annie Sharps as an elder in the Church, was adopted. An item recommending that colored preachers in South Carolina be ordained was also adopted.

—Ex Congressman Ryan accused Counselor Sheppard in the Court at Pottsville of getting a witness to swear falsely. Sheppard called the ex Congressman a liar, and the latter checked himself when about to throw an inkstand. They were both reprimanded.

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, North eight degrees and a quarter, West sixty-five perches to a stone; thence by land of John Deiter South fourteen degrees and a quarter, East two hundred and three perches to a stone; thence by land of Samuel Greensweig North eighty-six and three-fourth perches, East four perches and seven-tenths to a stone; one and one-fourth degrees East twenty perches to a stone; thence seventy-six degrees, East twenty-nine and eight-tenths perches to a stone; North seventy-two degrees, East twenty three and one-tenth perches to a stone; South twenty-five degrees East eleven 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 Zerfass 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 Mehrkam 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 Abiebosh South eighty-four and one-half degrees, West three perches to a stone; North twenty and one-fourth degrees, West sixty five perches to a stone; South eighty-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 fifty 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, 30x40 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 & Logan, Pltf's., Attorneys.
Sheriff's Office, Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 22nd, 1884—w3

Legal Notices.

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting my wife, MARY REHRIG, after this date, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I will pay no debts contracted by her.

JONAS S. REHRIG,
Mahoning twp., Carbon Co., Pa.
May 14, 1884-w3*

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given, that I have given my son CHARLES WERTH, his freedom, and will not be responsible for any debts contracted by him after this date.

HENRY WERTH,
Walcksville, Pa.
Franklin twp., May 15, 1884-w3*

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court of Carbon County.

Estate of Jacob Pabst, Deceased.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court, April 26, A. D. 1884, to pass upon the exceptions and make distribution of the funds in the hands of Henry Mader, Executor of the Estate of Jacob Pabst, deceased, late of Autenried, Banks Township, Carbon County, Pa., will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1884, at NINE o'clock A. M., at the Office of Freyman & Keller, Attorneys at Law, Broadway, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

S. R. GILHAM,
Auditor.
May 9, 1884-w4

Estate Notice.

Estate of Francis Stocker, late of Mahoning Twp., Carbon Co., Pa., Dec'd.

Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay, to

LOUISA STOCKER,
Lehighton P. O., Carbon County, Pa.,
Or, her Attorney, E. R. SIEWERS, Esq.,
Mauch Chunk, Pa. May 10, 1884-w6

Subpoena in Divorce.

A. Nora Benjamin, by her next friend, E. B. Byington, vs. Manly A. Benjamin

In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon county. Alias Subpoena, No. 3, Jan'y Term, 1884, and No. 5, April Term, 1884.

To MANLY A. BENJAMIN,

The above-named Respondent:

You are hereby notified to be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Mauch Chunk in and for the County of Carbon, State of Pennsylvania, on the 2nd Monday of June, A. D. 1884, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, to answer said complaint, personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence.

C. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.
April 30, 1884-w4

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, old or young, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. 6eo8-yr*

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 getting 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 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.

COLEMAN'S Business COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.—100 students from Pennsylvania in 1882. More positions for graduates than all other schools combined. Life Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars. COLEMAN & PARKS, Proprs.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell NEW LAMP BURNER. No more trouble to move wicks. Every family wants it. Fit any lamp. Use same globe. Sells at sight. Big profits for $1 to any address. Sample Lamp Burner Co., 23 Murray St., New York. 2eo8-y1

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

Pine 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 y1

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. aug15tf

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

Spring & Summer Styles!

MRS. FATH

Reesctpfully 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

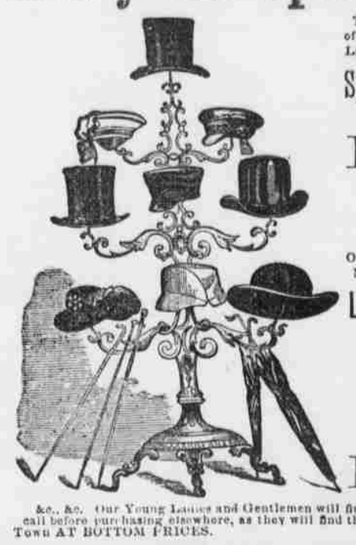
Comprising a Large Assortment of

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

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 addition 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 $2, 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 8, 1884-m6