The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1884.

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

VALEDICTORY.

After having been in the harness for a period of nearly half a century as printer and publisher, and thirteen years in business in Lehighton, we find ourself compelled, on account of failing health, to submit to the advice of our physician and sever our connection with the CARBON ADVOCATE, in order to secure some suitable occupation that will be more conducive to our health. In retiring from the publication of the ADVOCATE we return our sincere thanks to the citizens of Lehighton and the surrounding portion of Carbon county for the liberal manner in which they have supported us during the past years of our sojourn among them. The ADVOCATE to-day, in popularity, stands second to none in the county, and, as in the past, so in the future under its new management, it will continue to be THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, and merit the patronage heretofore given. In taking leave of our patrons, we bespeak for our successor, HARRY V. MORTHIMER, JR., the confidence and support of the public, believing that he will fully maintain the standard of excellence of the ADVOCATE, and by polite attention to the wants of his friends and gentlemanly deportment win many new friends to his support.

Very truly yours,
H. V. MORTHIMER, SR.

In assuming the publication of the CARBON ADVOCATE, we would simply state that we shall endeavor to keep its columns pure and chaste in sentiment and expression; local affairs will claim our especial attention; calumny and vindictive personalities will always be excluded from our columns, and our aim will be to make it a paper for THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

Our Job Printing Department is furnished with a neat and fashionable assortment of material, to which will be added new novelties in type as they appear. Trusting to merit a continuance of the hitherto liberal patronage bestowed upon the establishment, we assume our duties.

All contracts made by our predecessor will be faithfully carried out.

Very truly,
H. V. MORTHIMER, JR.

THE REV. LEWIS LAMPMAN, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Jamaica, L. I., recently told his congregation that an "angel from heaven could not convince him that U. S. Grant and some were not equally guilty with Ferdinand Ward." Mr. Lampman said they should not be called defaulters, but thieves.

CHICAGO NEWS: The meteorological Mr. Vennor predicts cold weather for the first week in July, and we are inclined to believe that the prediction will prove true. Therefore Mr Morrison, Mr Watterson; and Mr. Hurd will do well to wear their winter flannels when they come to Chicago.

THE debt statement shows the decrease in the public debt during the month of May to be $4 763 241. Decrease since June 30, 1883, $91 823 714; cash in the Treasury, $389 368 637; gold certificates outstanding, $98 812 260; silver certificates outstanding, $117,300,091; certificates of deposit outstanding, $11 050,000; refunding certificates, $291 100; legal tenders outstanding, $346 681,016; fractional currency (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed), $6 981, 879; cash balance available, $147,817,660

CONGRESS has gone into the business of erecting public buildings at this session by wholesale. So far no less than 67 have been ordered, ranging in price from $50,000 to $2,500,000, and the end is not yet. But there are some things about this public building business that should be ventilated; last week two bills were adopted in the Senate that never should have been. One is the giving of $250 000 for the new custom house at Portland, Oregon, a place of 30,000 inhabitants, which already has a building that cost the Government $200 000. The other is the appropriation of $100,000 for a public building at Saratoga, a little watering-place of 10,000 population, which has not half the need of a public building of this cost that it has for miasmatics during the gambling season.

THERE is a gleam of hope for those who want to go to Europe without the ocean journey. It is proposed that a railroad shall be constructed along the Pacific coast to the extremity of Alaska, where a ferriage would connect the tourist with the Russian railway system, which would be extended to the Siberian side of Behring's Strait. As the strait is only forty-five miles wide between East Cape and Cape Prince of Wales, this distance in a swift steamer would be trifling even for the victims of seasickness. Parlor cars transferred to the steamers might practically give an overland route from New York to St. Petersburg without change. The way traffic on this line might not at present be overpowering, and the item of snow ploughs and snow sheds would figure noticeably in the expenses. Still, the scheme is perhaps as promising as that of going to Europe by balloon.

A VERY able correspondent writes from Paris to a London paper: "There is a widespread feeling of uneasiness in Paris especially, which nothing can allay. Not that people apprehend immediate trouble, but they feel that though the republic is established it offers no security for the future. Consequently there is a disinclination to embark upon new commercial and industrial enterprise, and the hoped for revival of business in the spring is still to come. Curious enough, the stagnation extends to matters artistic and theatrical. The latter phenomenon is well worthy of notice, seeing that in the most stormy days of the First Revolution the theatres displayed the greatest activity. Paris rarely deprives itself of the fictitious drama, whatever may be the real ones performed there. But though the situation is strained enough, we have not reached so acute a period, and still there is little novelty."

As the result of a logical corrollary, the fact is established that the revenues of the Post Office Department increase as postage is reduced, we cannot see why Congress should hesitate about passing Mr. Robinson's bill which provides for a still further reduction of postage on letters to one cent for each half ounce. The Stationer's Board of Trade of New York, and other commercial organizations in the country are petitioning for the measure, and should it fail in the present Congress, as it doubtless will, there will be a good chance for the economists in the next Congress to perpetuate its record as being distinctively a party to which alone the people need look for benefits like these. And here is one thing that the attention of postal and political economists should be called to, and that is the fact that the Government is paying the price of a mail steamer every year to carry our mails to Europe by a single line! And the Government contracts with half a dozen of these foreign lines. What sort of economy is it to do this thing—subsidizing English, French, German and Scandinavian vessels, with a whole fleet of equally serviceable vessels for this purpose, rotting at our navy yards and belonging to our own Government?

LONDON was greatly excited last Friday night by two explosions of dynamite, supposed to be the work of Irishmen. One was in a Pall Mall clubhouse, and did little damage beyond badly shattering the kitchen and injuring a few servants, none of them fatally. The other was in the detective office in Scotland Yard, where also there was no loss of life but a considerable damage to the building. The boldness of the scoundrels who were guilty of this atrocious act has fairly taken the breath away from Londoners If Irishmen can do these things literally under the noses of the police, life and property are not safe anywhere in the city. It does not appear as yet whether the explosions were intended to cause loss of life, or were contrived as a means of intimidation. If the latter was the object, they are likely to fail of their effect. Englishmen are startled by the occurrence, as is quite natural, but they are not in the least frightened. Their feeling is rather one of deep indignation that any men can attempt to further a political agitation by such means as these.

PICTURESQUE WASHINGTON, an illustrated history of the nation's capital city, is an elegant and entertaining work. The American citizen prides himself on his knowledge of his country and of the workings of its government. Of the capital and its capitolium he has gleaned information more or less from the press, but until now no work worthy the name gave a full and accurate history of what interests the nation as no other part of its territory can. It is not dry detail, although no important details are omitted, but a clear, interesting statement of facts. No subject interests so many people, and hence Picturesque Washington must be received generally throughout the country, and gladly, as it furnishes what has been lacking. Author, artists, and the printers have successfully cooperated in making a valuable work. Published by J. A. & R. A. Reid, Providence, R. I Sold only by subscription.

THE late flurry in Wall street and the consequent financial disturbance in business circles, while it has not amounted to a "panic" like that of 1857 or 1873, has tested the solvency of many rotten institutions and found them wanting. Perhaps the worst case of mismanagement yet disclosed is that of the Penn Bank, at Pittsburgh. This bank was deliberately robbed by its officers, and their method was simplicity itself. They opened fictitious accounts with well-known persons like Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and with firms that had no local habitation or name. These fictitious accounts were then drawn against, the funds used in speculation, and lost or hidden away where they cannot now be found. For two years the bank has been insolvent, but owing to this ingenious system of book-keeping the accounts appeared to be all right. No wonder that a general prosecution of the officers is talked about.

ANDREW JACKSON, in his farewell address to the American people, said: "Rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a tariff and to produce an overflowing treasury are too strong, and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manfacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters." These words were spoken forty-four years ago, and they are as true to-day as then.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, '84.

The city is almost deserted by politicians, Senators and Congressmen, who are in Chicago. There is therefore very little to write about.

BREWSTER TO SPRINGER.

Attorney-General Brewster has written to Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, relative to the changing from the fee to the salary system in compensating United States court officials. Mr. Brewster says he has considered the subject in every aspect, and the result of the deliberation and reflection is that the change is imperative. He further says: "A strong argument in favor of a change in the law is that the most faithful and conscientious officers, attorneys and Marshals desire it, while any change is opposed by persons who are wrongfully using the process of the court at the expense of the citizen and the Government, harrassing the one and plundering the other. Experience has shown that few persons are able to resist the temptations to increase their fees, though they differ in their methods." In reference to the payment of special counsel, he points out the advisability of leaving the compensation to the discretion of the Attorney-General.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Comptroller of the Currency, upon being asked what he thought of the present financial situation, said he believed that it was improving. The banks in New York and other money centres has lost a large part of their country deposits, but he thought that as soon as confidence should be restored money would flow again into its usual channels as it did after the panic of 1873.

"Some of the best and most conservative people in New York," he continued, "think that great progress has been made, and that through the summer money will be dull and rates low. From all that can be learned from the bank examiners who are watching the situation, the country banks seemed to be in good condition."

Upon being asked what legislation, if any, would probably restore confidence Mr. Cannon said:—"I think the McPherson bill is the simplest and most available of the measures that are in condition for immediate action. If it should become a law it would increase the circulation of the country by more than $10,000 000 and would contribute greatly to the restoration of confidence. There are now lying in the vaults of the Comptroller's office bills, all ready for issue to banks to replace worn and mutilated currency. These notes could be made immediately available if the McPherson bill should become a law, and every national bank in the country would receive circulation equal in amount to ten per cent. of it bonds now on deposit. This currency, under the provisions of the McPherson bill, would be sent to every city, town and village in the country where there is a national bank, and thus not only increase the aggregate circulation but everywhere restore confidence. This would not be an inflation measure, because the calling of three per cent. bonds and consequent retirement of circulation would, to a certain extent, offset the increase.

"Unless the McPherson bill, or some other measure giving relief to our banks, is passed by Congress—and the McPherson bill seems to be the only one that is likely to be reached—there will be a contraction of the currency during the summer and early fall, and it is possible that more financial trouble may occur when it becomes necessary to move the crops."

NOTES.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has transferred to W. K. Vanderbilt another lot of United States bonds, amounting in the aggregate to about $2,000,000.

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill and passed the District of Columbia Bill. The House joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Louisiana flood sufferers was amended so as to appropriate the unexpended balance of the Ohio flood fund, amounting to about $10,000.

The Committee of Commerce of the House reported unanimously in favor of the bill authorizing the construction of bridges from Staten Island across Staten Island Sound to New Jersey at Elizabeth and Perth Amboy. The bill has now been approved by the Commerce Committees of the Senate and the House and its passage is expected.

The House has completed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judical Appropriation bill, but final action was postponed. An amendment was adopted providing that from and after June 30 there shall be no more than 43 internal revenue collection districts. It further authorizes the President to consolidate and reorganize the customs collection districts on or befor October 1, so that the same shall not exceed 67 in number.

Messrs. Hitt, Clements and Belmont, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, have agreed to report to the full committee a measure authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for a renewal of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1884.

Washington back-yards are gay with dandelions and peach blossoms. The sky is as sunny and nearly as warm as at Valerna. The bees are humming in the multitudinous city paras as they hum around the gardens of a county town. The afternoons are bright with the glitter of wheels, carrying noiselessly over the asphalt pavements and through the mellow air well-dressed men and women in straw-tinted gloves and flower-garnished hats on all sorts of pleasure ventures. Glimpses of the Potomac or of the wooded hills behind the city caught by the pedestrain on the shaded avenues gives no suggestion that nature of society is in need of politics and Presidential campaigns as enabling acts to allow it to move on. But appearance is illusion. Remain a day and look around. Go to the Capitol, into the Departments, or at night into the hotels, and the illusion is gone. The gay foilage does not amount to a fig-leaf to cover the nakedness of a personal Presidential canvass to most intricate and certain elements, the most exciting that has had its centre here during the past twenty years. I mean to say that the larger and objective issues of American politics in recent years have gradually softened, the personal elements have apprently stepped into the present row for Presidential nomination in full force, giving it a piquant interest unknown to recent similar contests, and that this interest, recognized over the whole country, is no where so intense as in this city of politics. There are some almost exquisite elements at play in this personal canvass; the game is considered to be worth the candle, and even the stranger within the gates is permitted to give his mind to no other occupation than that of guessing at the daily Washington conundrum: "Who is the man?"

While the members of the Kentucky delegation in the House were playfully interchanging compliments yesterday on the alleged prevalence of "moonshiners" in their respective districts, the officers of the law were locating the whereabouts of these outlaws in all seriousness; and one desperate band, at least was discovered in Phil Thompson's district, as a sheriff and his posse, in attempting to make an arrest of illicit distillers in Laurel county, were fired on, and the sheriff killed.

The developments showing Col. J. O. P. Burnside, disbursing officer of the Post Office department, to be a defaulter to the Government, has caused a profound shock in this community in which he has been held in such high regard; though in these days of crumbling reputations people are prepared to hear of downfalls in almost any quarter. Col. Burnside seems to have come to grief in the usual way from the stock speculations. It is a rather curious fact that two of the predecessors of Burnside as disbursing officer of the Post Office department—Olmstead and Macartney—were defaulters.

This being Decoration Day, which is a legal holiday, all the Departments are closed, and all the "world and his wife" have gone to Arlington to decorate the graves of the dead soldiers. As I write this, I hear the thunder of the guns, announcing that the decoration of the graves is over, and the speeches are under way. The day has been exceptionally cool for this time of the year.

The council of regrets of Mount Vernon, at their session yesterday, decided to accept a proposal made by Mr. Emmart, of Baltimore to make necessary repairs to the tomb of Washington. They decided also to macademize with gravel the road leading from the wharf to the mansion. It was also determined to devote hereafter the arable land belonging to the Mt. Vernon estate to pasturage for Ayrshire cattle. Among the visitors at the mansion yesterday was Mr. W. W. Corcoran. Mrs. Pickens, of S. C., has directed the renovation of the old family dining room, and the stucco ceiling and mantel piece have been restored to their original creamy whiteness. In the Maryland room, on the second floor, the ceiling is being renewed. The council will remain in session until Monday.

PICKING SLATE AT A $1 A WEEK.

The Awful Slaughter of Childhood that is Going on at the Coal Mines.

"There are many melancholy features connected with the life of a coal miner," said Morgan Jones, formerly a mine boss in the Schuylkill coal region, but now a resident of New York city, to a *Sun* reporter, "but the most painful is the employment of boys in and about collieries. A colliery boy is never a child. He has no games. He seldom speaks. He knows nothing of the world beyond the line of bleak hills that environ the grimy locality where he begins to earn his living almost as soon as he is large enough to be put into trousers.

"I have in my mind now a colliery where for years I was one of the delvers. It is one of the oldest and one of richest mines in the region. I passed up and down its shaft every day when it was not idle for more than twenty five years. I have helped to carry from its depths the mangled body of many a poor fellow workman, crushed beneath some fall of coal, or mutilated by fire damp explosions. I have witnessed the agony of wives and mothers and sisters, as victim after victim to the perils that constantly threaten the miner has been raised from the deadly depths, and my heart ached for them in their grief. The poignancy of that feeling time never failed to temper, but the spectacle of a score or more of boys aged before their time, bent and stunted, and worn, working their lives away in the black, dusty breaker, sweltering and suffocating in the summer and chilled to the bone in the winter, was something that brought personal heartache. The colliery I refer to is only the counterpart of hundreds of others. Its buildings are on a high spur of the Blue Mountains, and are visible for miles. The entrance to the mines is at the top of the hill, which is covered with the accumulated coal dust of years, clouds of which are constantly rising from the whirling, sharp-toothed machinery within, and pouring from the open doors and windows. The interior is dark and gloomy, with coal begrimed men moving silently about, appearing and disappearing in the dust, coming from invisible corners and suddenly swallowed up in impenetrable depths.

"In one room in one of these colliery buildings—a room not more than fifteen feet square—I have seen forty boys at work picking slate from the coal that pastes swiftly down the chutes in an endless stream They are seated on rough hemlock boards streched across the room in rows. The windows are always open in winter and summer, in order that the dust may escape. In winter the wind whistles through the apartment and the snow beats in at the windows and doors. From 7 o'clock in the morning until darkness compels work to cease these boys sit on their benches, with back bent almost double over the running coal, separating the slate from it. To do this requires great dexterity and skill with the hands and a quick eye. The slate pickers range from 7 to 15 years of age. At 15 or 16 they are old enough to enter the mines, and to reach that stage in their career is their only ambition. If any visitor to the colliery will take the trouble to enter the miners' graveyard near by he will not need to be told how many of these boys never reach the goal of their ambition. The tombstones in the graveyard are numerous, but a great majority bear the names of boys under the age of 15—slate pickers, who have succumbed to the overstrain of their toil—toil that had made them old, decrepit, and infirm before they had reached the freshness of youth.

"The wages paid to these boys are from $1 to $2 50 a week, if they have the luck to be steadily employed. Some of them, in many instances, live long distances from the collieries where they are employed, frequently as far as five or six miles. In such instances they are carried to work in the morning and home again in the evening in the coal cars of the colliery or company For this service they are charged sometimes as much as ten cents a trip, the money being deducted from their wages. It is no uncommon thing for the boys to find, after reaching the colliery, that the works will be idle for some reason. In such cases they get no pay, and I have known it to happen that at the end of the month it would require not only all of a boy's wages to pay for his transportation, but that he would still be in debt to his employer. While I was in the coal regions I endeavored to awaken an interest among the miners on the subject of this employing boys at collieries, with the idea of making a change in the system, but nine out of ten had to run the risk of their being equal to the hardship or the life of a slate picker rather than lose the pittance each would contribute to the family income. I got up a petition among people at large asking the enacting of a law prohibiting the employment of boys under 16 at any colliery, and compelling miners to send their children to school until they were that age, but nothing ever came of it. In the mean time the grave yards of the coal regions are rapidly filling with boys whose surroundings might be made such that they would grow up to be useful members of their communities, and parents, employers, society, and legislators look idly on at the slaughter."

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

Dennis Gallagher, of Lansford, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Commissioner. Dennis has been a resident of Lansford for upward of 30 years, and for 24 years has consistently voted Democratic.

We have heard among Republicans the name of Thos. S. Beck, of town, very favorably mentioned for the office of County Commissioner.

Samuel Rickert, of Summit Hill, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer, and will undoubtedly be the successful aspirant. He is a good, square, honest man.

James P. Smith, of this borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register and Recorder, and there is no doubt but that he will be unanimously nominated for the position. Jimmy is an honest, industrious young working Democrat, and richly merits this acknowledgement at the hands of his party.

For the Legislature candidates are very numerous, among them we may mention John Craig, of Lehigh Gap; Dr. P. H. Reiser, of Mahoning; John J. Gallagher, of Beaver Meadow; James Sweeny, of Summit Hill; James Malloy, of the Summit Hill *Record*; Patrick Lawlor, of Banks, and others whose names we do not now recall.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Republican National Convention met Tuesday in Chicago, and was called to order by Senator Sabin, Chairman of the National committee. Mr. Sabin proposed Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, for Temporary chairman H C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, proposed John R Lynch, of Mississippi, instead, and the nomination was seconded by Silas Dutcher, of New York. After discussion the roll was called and Lynch was elected temporary chairman, he receiving 431 votes to 387 for Clayton. On motion of Mr. Clayton the vote was made unanimous and Mr. Lynch was escorted to the chair He made a speech in acknowledgement of the honor, which was greeted with frequent applause. The Committees were then announced, and several resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after which the Convention adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Wednesday there was a comparative calm in Chicago. The Convention met at 11 o'clock, and disposed of some routine business. A resolution pledging all delegates to support the nominee of the Convention, whoever he might be, was offered by Mr. Hawkins of Tennessee. It was identical with one offered in the last convention by Roscoe Conkling when he was seeking by every skillful device to earn the retainer he had received from the Imperialists. The delegates Wednesday promptly resented its introduction, and its author withdrew it

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of John B Henderson as Chairman, and, the report being agreed to, he entered on his duties as presiding officer, and the Convention shortly afterward adjourned until the evening, when it was hoped that the report of the the Committee on Credentials would be ready. On reassembling at 7 o'clock it was learned that the committee had not found it practicable or expedient to complete its work, and an adjournment was had until Thursday morning.

STOCK MARKETS.

Reported up to 12 o'clock, by De Haven & Townsend, Bankers, No. 36 S Third Street, Philadelphia. Stocks bought and sold either for cash or on margin.

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1884.

	bid	asked
U S 5's, Ext	100¾	100¾
U S Currency 6's	127	—
U S 4½, new	111¾	—
U S 4's	120½	120¾
Pennsylvania R R	55¾	55½
Philadelphia & Reading R R	11¾	11¾
Lehigh Valley R R	68	69
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co	42	43
United N J R R & Canal Co	190	191
Northern Central R R Co	56	57
Hestonville Pass. R R Co	12	14
Buff. N. Y. & Phila. R R Co	5¾	6
New Jersey Central	56	56¼
Northern Pacific Com	21	21¼
" " Pref'd	49¾	49¾
North Pennsylvania R R	64	65
Philadelphia & Erie R R	12	14
Silver, (Trades)	86	92

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 Deiber 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 nine-tenths 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 Kloss; North five degrees, West one hundred and five perches to a stone, thence by land late of John Abt-hosh 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,

30 x 36 feet, and FRAME BARN, 35x40 feet.

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

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

CRAIG & LOOSE, Pltf's. Attorneys.

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

$66 a week at home. $5 Outfit free. Pay 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. decl8-y1*

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 sure love 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. Weiss, 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 it whereof 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 Portland, Me., to Los Angeles, Cal., graduates in demand; all other business colleges in Seaboard cities combined. Scholarship, $40. Write for circulars. COLEMAN & FALLS, Proprs.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell NEW PATENT LIGHTNING ROD. No more trouble to move. Will sell to every farmer. Pay any lamp. Use same globe. Sells at sight. Three burners for $1 to any address. Rubber Lamp Burner Co., 3 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

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. mas17 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. aug18tf

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 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
TradeMark
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 blight 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 29, 1883. The Pastilles are prepared and sold only by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, 306¼ 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