The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

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

THE new Internal Revenue Collector of the Twelfth district, Charles B. Staples, filed his bond Friday. He justified in the sum of $475,000, more than double the amount required. The office will be turned over to him at Wilkesbarre, on June 8.

THE debt statement issued Monday shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of May, according to the old form, to be $4,425,484.91.

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1884	$84,566,774 88
Cash in the Treasury	479,576,409 27
Gold certificates outstanding	142,924,360 00
Silver certificates outstanding	140,660,776 00
Certificates of deposit outstanding	27,210,000 00
Refunding certificates outstanding	210,700 00
Legal tenders outstanding	346,681,016 00
Fractional currency (not included—amount estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,965,328 88

DR. DOUGLAS said Tuesday evening that the swelling outside and inside General Grant's throat had so far abated that the parts were now examined with greater ease than at any time since the General's serious illness. The patient this week has eaten solids, asparagus and steak in very moderate quantity. Dr. Douglas expects that General Grant will have left New York city before the last week of this month. He will be conveyed by boat to Albany, where special arrangements will be made for the rest of the journey.

WELLSBORO AGITATOR: It is a little difficult to see how temperance hygiene is to be effectually or usefully taught in the primary departments of the schools; but under the terms of the law an effort must be made to teach the abecedarians physiology and hygiene "with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system." Perhaps in time we shall have the pretty prattlers of the primary classes lisping in chorus:

A stands for Alcohol, Artery, Air;
B is for Brain that's Besotted by Beer;
C is hard Cider that's drank on the sly;
D is Digestion that's Damaged thereby.

And so forth and so on. When our little folks get to discussing digestive, vascular and nervous disorders in words of one syllable life will have acquired new horror for all of us.

THE Lehighton ADVOCATE looks charming in its new dress of type. All remains for Brother Morthimer now is to join the rest of the county publishers in the movement to organize a union for their mutual protection. It can be done. It should be done.

The above we clip from last week's Summit Hill and Lansford *Record*, We were not aware that there was any movement being made to organize a "union for mutual protection" among the publishers of this county. We had thought that the "movement" only existed in the cranium of the hon. gentleman at Lansford; and further we do not think it necessary to organize a "union for mutual protection"—we have an idea that we can protect our own interests; there are now entirely too many unions and combinations of working men and capitalists both. We always decline a job of work when we cannot make a fair, honest living profit out of it. Let Bro. Maloy and all others do the same and there will be no necessity for a "union for mutual protection" in this or any other county.

THE *Farmers'* (Chicago) *Review* has made a complete survey of all the Western and Southern wheat-growing States. "The gloomiest views advanced concerning the winter wheat outlook for 1885," it says, "must now be accepted as the most accurate. The absolute uniformity of the returns indicate that the outlook this year is the worst in ten years and it may be set down as positive that under the most favoring conditions too the total winter and spring wheat yield is to fall considerably under the short crop of 1881, when the total product was 380,000,000 bushels." The *Review* estimates the winter wheat yield at about 200,000,000 bushels and the absolute percentages from the most trustworthy sources indicate that the yield will fall somewhat under than over these figures. The probable spring wheat yield, based upon continuing favorable weather, will be 130,000,000 bushels. The total wheat crop of the country, therefore, from the present outlook, will be from 320,000,000 to 330,000,000 bushels, against an average yield for the past five years of 464,000,000 bushels.

GOVERNOR PATTISON vetoed the Congressional and Legislative Apportionment bills. His veto messages give unanswerable reasons for his action, and no man can read them without coming to the conclusion that there was no alternative course open to him. The Congressional and Legislative districts, as arranged, defy every rule of law and constitutional requirement by such gross inequalities of ratios and flagrant disregard of popular convenience and geographical distribution that the Governor could not in conscience either approve the apportionments by signing the bills or allow them to become laws without his signature. Their ingenious badness necessitated the exercise of the veto power. At least an opportunity is now afforded the Legislature to do better. If it turns out that the vetoes are not over-ridden, and further legislation fails, the present apportionments will stand. They are no worse than those proposed. If Governor Pattison's course does not succeed in preventing a political injustice it will not be the means of producing a greater injustice. The obdurate determination of the Republican majority to break down the safeguards of constitutional requirement is responsible for whatever mischiefs may result.

STOPPING WORK.

N. Y SUN: In every period of industrial stagnation and business depression, strikes of workingmen and stoppages of workshops, on account of disputes respecting wages and hours, are sure to occur; and the worse the depression, the greater the strikes and stoppages.

The most serious recent manifestation of this kind is that of the iron manufacturers of western Pennsylvania and Ohio. At the present rates of wages the mill owners cannot keep their mills going, and at the the same time the workmen are not willing to accept the wages which the manufacturers are willing to give. The result is that mills are s u , and workmen by tens of thousands are deprived of employment and of pay.

This is not an encouraging symptom, but the opposite. It does not look to better times, but to worse times. It does not promote human happiness; it creates misery.

It is evident that the commercial, industrial, and financial crisis which began about the time of President Garfield's death, in 1881, is not yet ended. The longed-for period of recuperation has not yet set in. There are still hard times before the country, and poverty and suffering will weigh down many families.

This is the penalty that we pay for the mistakes and follies of speculators, who, when business was at flood tide, set on foot enterprises that were doomed to failure, and that in their effects cause widespread ruin.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 2, 1885.

I feel it my duty to say something about the Governor's action in vetoing the apportionment bills, but just how to get at it I don't know. To a good many it was a surprise but from reliable sources I was assured that it would come a few days before the document made its appearance. Of course the first question asked was, what were his reasons? They were only two. First that the districts were not composed of compact and contiguous territory; second, the number of inhabitants in each district were not equal or in other words the ratio of population in each district varied too much. In connection with these I might add a third reason, which is that his Democratic friends drove him to it because they claim that they have no fair representation. These reasons are very poor upon which to claim a justifiable action. These three reasons are not sufficient to justify the Governor in impeding the consumation of this important subject. If the whole affair is closely scrutinized it will be found to be a political measure. Does the Governor presume to say that his opinion is better than that of 201 members and 50 senators? If it was so very unfair why did not the Democrats oppose it in the House and Senate, or why did the Governor not tell the members and senators when he sent the two bills, namely the Senatorial and Representative, back to have them put into one, that unless they made an attempt and overcome the difficulties, which he sets forth, he would veto the bill. Does he presume to say that he is right and the legislators wrong? When I say that the Governor made a mistake, I say it free from any political bias. It is not likely now that this legislature at this late date will pass any other apportionment bills. To-morrow (Wednesday) is the day set apart to pass it over the veto, in the Senate, and if it passes there it will most likely pass the House, at least an attempt will be made to follow the Senate in its action. The responsibility which was upon the Legislature has now been shifted upon the Governor's shoulders. [Our correspondent should "stick" to news—not comment; his views are by no means endorsed by us.—ED.]

Wednesday last was the day set apart for the Legislature to visit Selins Grove, to witness the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of ex-Governor Simon Snyder. It was a fine day and as a consequence nearly all the members and senators attended. It is not necessary for me to make any comment on the affair as nearly all my readers by this time have read a full account of it in the daily papers. I must say this, however, that nearly every one with whom I spoke that was there are complaining about the utter lack of arrangements. The entire legislative party was dumped off at the little station and left to wander around town and get something to eat wherever they could, The venerable Simon Cameron made a speech in which he spoke briefly of the excellent character of the Governor. Everyone united in praising the speech of Governor Pattison even his most bitter political enemies were proud of his address.

A bill was called up by Mr. Brown, of Erie, in the House, which provides that member shall receive $1500 for each regular session and $10 a day at extra sessions and fixing the compensation of officers and employees. A bill like this naturally would and did call for much comment and many remarks, during which time an attempt was made to reduce the number of employes about the capital, such as messengers, door keepers, pasters and folders. It was not accomplished and the bill passed second reading. There is no doubt but that there are too many pasters and folders, messengers, assistant messengers, door keepers, assistant door keepers, sergeant-at-arms, assistant sergeant-at-arms, etc. Ten pasters and folders when one man, with a half dozen boys, could do the work, is a little too much. There is no wonder that some few of the more conscientious members are trying to lessen expenses, when they see this glaring and wilful waste of money. There is no use trying to attempt anything like reform as long as the Republican party has a lot of political hummers and dead beats who hang around the elections, make believe that their services are indispensible and afterwards demand positions for their services. It is just such parties as I have described who make up the corps or assistants and counter assistants that hang around the Capitol. They are hangers on and loud mouthed fellows who know more of the ways that are dark and tricks that are mean in politics than they should and the positions that they hold are given them as hush places.

The people of the State who are no doubt tired and sick of hearing about the Bullit bill will not be sorry to know that it passed the House on Tuesday evening. It having originated in the Senate will therefore need only the Governor's signature to make it a law and the Philadelphia people happy.

AROUND THE CAPITAL.

The noise in the House is almost beyond endurance.

Anti-discrimination was again talked about in the Senate this (Tuesday) forenoon.

Beautiful mottoes are made in the grass in the Park.

Trees of almost every description and kind, and from many different nations can be found in the Park.

Col. James Onslow, sergeant-at-arms in the Senate and an old newspaper man, delivered a temperance lecture last Thursday evening in the Senate. It was good.

Beggars are making their appearance on the Hill.

Members are beginning to realize that their time is very near at an end.

—It seems singular that there is no mention in the Irish national papers of Mr. Parnell's marriage. It has been chronicled in the Irish papers of opposition politics, and spoken of in the English papers as an accomplished fact and frequently alluded to. Mr. Parnell is very much a man of mystery.

—The great feature of Lady Molesworth's recent evening party in London, to follow a dinner to the Prince and Princess of Wales, says the London *World*, was the recitations of Miss Deschamps, a young American lady under the ægis of Mrs. Ronalds, who herself sang on this occasion as charmingly as ever.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

How many people who sit down in the morning and carelessly scan the newspaper while they sip their coffee and munch their toast, ever pause to think what a wonderful thing a modern newspaper is? Go through the offices of the great dailies here, and in them you encounter scores of young men, keen, bright, enthusiastic, who have cast their lives with the press. Hundreds drift into reporting from the different professions; few ever leave it alive. They unite themselves all the attributes of Briareus and Argus, the gods of a hundred eyes and a hundred arms. They are a strange lot, these reporters, wild, daring, dashing fellows, with no more sense of danger than a wooden Indian. All that you have to do to a New York reporter, is to say "news;" and at that magic word, hunger, thirst, fatigue and suffering are forgotten—and if it were necessary to go to the North Pole, he would start at a moment's warning, without packing his gripsack—even if he happened to have one. There is nothing your genuine reporter loves so much as a good, knotty subject, the tougher and more mysterious the better. Some years ago when Chastine Cox murdered the landlady of a fashionable boarding house, by choking her to death; there was absolutely no clue left; the murder seemed to be one of those unfathomable mysteries that the judgment-day alone could unravel. The entire detective force of the city was turned upon the case; theory after theory was woven and exploded. It seemed as if the authorities had made up their minds to hunt down the lady's husband, a kindly old gentleman, who, in addition to the grief of losing his wife, was subjected to the ignominy of being branded has her murderer. After days of suspense, a young Boston reporter with only the faintest shadow of a clue, followed it up so successfully, that he did what the assembled detectives of the United States could not do, and hunted the murderer to the foot of the gallows. A few years previous to that, we were thrown into the wildest excitement one day by a beautiful young woman throwing red pepper into the eyes of a large manufacturer, down town, and when he was blinded, cowhiding him within an inch of his life. She declared to the applauding crowd that the miserable wretch had employed her in his factory, and had there attempted to wreck her virtue. The wretched man, blind and helpless, could not escape, whichever way he turned the crowd pushed him back, till his face was covered with welts and his clothes were cut in pieces with the rawhide. The scandal became so public that his customers all left him, and the man was ruined. The loss of property was bad enough, but the loss of friends and character was more than he could bear. When all seemed lost, the ubiquitous reporter appeared on the scene and he gave him some clues to the lady's history. They followed the tangled thread from year to year, from State to State, and across the ocean to Europe, from there to the penal colony in Van Dieman's Land, and back again to San Francisco, and finally to New York, where this innocent virgin was assaulted. And it was discovered that this poor, young, unsophisticated creature had lived with seven different men—that she was the mother of four illegitimate children, and young as she was, had passed seven years of her time in prison for theft and blackmail, and the poor injured creature, who had enlisted the sympathies of the entire community, and had engaged herself as an innocent young maiden to be married to an excellent and worthy young man, was safely landed in States prison for four years.

A case in many respect similar occurred this week where a female adventurer tried to blackmail a lawyer; a reporter again came to the front and the syren took to flight, thus saving herself a long term of imprisonment and the lawyer a number of ducats. The untiring energy of the reporter was never better illustrated than in the case of Miss Bedient, who committed suicide at the Grand Central Hotel; not a thing was known about her; she had taken pains to destroy every clue; all the letters were cut from her underclothes—there was absolutely nothing to found a theory upon, and yet, inside of thirty-six hours the reporters had located her in a little town in the interior of the State; and in forty-eight hours had set up for publication every material incident of her life from the hour of her birth. Another remarkable case of reportorial enterprise is the discovery of Maxwell the murderer of Preller. He kills his man, packs him up, and then gets safely off to the antipodes; but the avenging Nemesis, the press, is on his track, and long before he gets ashore on the other side of the world, the history of his crime has preceded him; and in due time he will doubtless be brought back and made to suffer the penalty of his assassination.

What strange fatality is it that brings about a succession of like crimes and like accidents? Since the death of Prof. Odlum there have been three attempts to leap from the Brooklyn Bridge. Since the suicide of Miss Bedient last Saturday, three other young women have shot themselves; and since the fall of Buddenseik's houses we have had two other terrible disasters of the same kind, one in Brooklyn and the other in Jersey City;—as Shakespere says: "There is something more than natural in it, if philosophy could find it out."

We do not often look for theatrical sensations in summer, and yet we have a most pronounced one in the production of Nordeck by Frank Mayo at the Union Square. The piece is a good one and has in it all the elements of great and permanent success. One peculiarity of it is that though affording an infinite variety of character and the most adverse passions, there is not a line or letter in it to which a Mayflower Puritan could object. It is remarkable in its construction in another respect: it is not written to display the abilities of one man or one woman. Mr. Mayo sustains the leading part and plays it nobly, but there are several parts in the piece quite as good as Mr. Mayo's if the actors who play them had Mr. Mayo's ability. The production of Nordeck was especially interesting, as it brings to the front a young lady who is destined to be the rival of Mary Anderson. For this rare creature we have been looking in vain for several years and it appears we have found her at last. She is but little over sixteen years of age, and her name is Kaytherine Kidder. When Mary Anderson first appeared in New York she was much older than Miss Kidder and in beauty and finish and thorough naturalness, Miss Anderson's early efforts were not to be compared to the performance of this young girl. The story of the piece is simple and well told—the scene being laid in Russian Poland. A woman of noble family in impoverished circumstances marries a German officer for the purpose of replenishing the family exchequer, and having succeeded in this she makes the life of her husband miserable till he dies, leaving a son to whom she takes a dislike from his birth, and at his father's death she casts him off and leaves him to be reared by his uncle, his father's brother. The brother brings the boy up and he grows to manhood, perfectly ungovernable, and wild as one of the steeds that roam the steppes unfettered. In the meantime the countess, his mother, has married again and a second son is born on whom she lavishes all her affection, to the exclusion of her first-born. When the eldest son becomes of age he appears at his castle to claim his estates, which for years had been under his mother's sole control; then ensues a wild and stormy scene; but Voldemar the son, with headstrong passion, bears down all opposition and assumes control. Then the mother plots the assassination of her eldest son, for the brothers hate each other heartily, as they are both madly in love with their cousin, the daughter of their mother's brother; the plot fails and the younger brother falls the victim of his own treachery, being killed by the assassins who were employed to kill his brother. The piece ends in the repentance of the unnatural mother and the restoration of his estate to the lawful heir. The whole drift of the piece is wholesome, manly and womanly. It is realistic and truthful and a welcome addition to the stage, after the degenerate drama of the last twenty years—the main constituents of which seemed to be a heartless rone, a woman of questionable repute, an old fool of a father, a dissolute brother and a few nimnies, male and female, to fill up. Mr. Mayo deserves credit for giving us a piece to which we can take our wives and daughters without introducing them to veiled vice in gilded bagnios.

The week's work of our police has been a good one and it gives me great pleasure to record the departure of Hungry Joe the bunco man to States Prison; for years this notorious rascal has defied the police, and carried on his swindling games. This is the individual who captured Oscar Wilde, Charles Frances Adams and numbers of other celebrated men. He flew for the highest game and generally got them. His attempt to rob an English gentleman brought him to grief, and for four years at least the city will be rid of him. The quick conviction and imprisonment of this villain will have a dampening effect on the bunco business here and I expect to hear no more of it for some time to come. It has been a bad week for the confidence operators. Ellen Peck, who swindled Babbitt out of $12,000, and whose robberies altogether have amounted to nearly $200,000, was convicted of forgery and the chances are that the best part of her future life will be passed inside prison-walls. There have been many women who practiced her calling, but no one of the present generation ever approached her. She beat the sharpest detectives and foiled the shrewdest lawyers. She went among the most expert of the criminal classes and got the best of them all. As an adroit swindler it is doubtful if her equal is alive in the globe to-day; but her conviction this week promises a long imprisonment, and for the time closes one of the most remarkable criminal lives of the century.

FROM WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, '85.

More than a year ago Congress authorized the creation of a Special Commission to examine into our trade relation with Central and South America and to suggest means or methods by which it may be extended and enlarged. The chosen commissioners started on a luxurious picnic across the continent in a special palace car, and thence were wheeled comfortably down to New Orleans to study the Exposition. Next they invaded Mexico. By degrees the lotos-eating indolence palled upon them, until now the Commission, as it pursues its quest in Chili and Peru, consists of Mr. Thatcher and his secretary. Perhaps it is better thus. Thatcher may concentrate himself and come back loaded with valuable as well as costly information, and the other commissioners may earn their salaries in the sweat of the effort required to sign his report. Trite though the observations may be, it is impossible to refrain from remarking just once more that this is a great country.

The President is supported by the whole Cabinet in his opinion that the New Orleans Exposition will have to close on the 31st inst., there being no legal authority for holding it over a longer period. But a strong effort will be made to keep the Government exhibit in the building and get another appropriation. It is argued that if the Exposition can be opened in the fall a much greater attendance can be reasonably looked for, and the whole South is supposed to be in favor of giving it greater permanence. The absence of Major Burke, however, will be apt to knock the bottom out of the enterprise. He is expected here shortly, but his efforts will probably be directed chiefly to getting some assurance that he will be reimbursed for his outlay in behalf of the Exposition's creditors. There is a disposition on the part of the Administration, however, to help the enterprise as far as the law allows.

The failure of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to secure the contract for printing postage stamps for the Post-office Department will result in a further reduction in the force employed. The force was recently reduced one-third by Chief Burrill in consequence of the discontinuance of the printing of one and two dollar notes. It was said that the work on these notes would be resumed after a short interval, but the indications now are that there will be no more orders for notes of these denominations for some time to come. The formal transfer of the office of the Chief of the Bureau from Captain Burrill to Mr. Graves will take place on the 1st proximo.

The State Department has received a report from Mr. Osborn, minister to Brazil, in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of Beckford Mackey, U. S. Consul at Rio Grande de Seul, the son of Mr. T. J. Mackey, of this city. Consul Mackey has also written an account of his imprisonment to friends in this city. Mr. Mackey says he had been assailed in a newspaper there by a man named Amorim, in a most insulting manner. On April 14 he was confronted by Amorim with an uplifted stick. Mackey struck Amorim, who then drew a pistol, but before he could fire Mackey shot him twice, wounding him slightly. Mackey then surrendered himself to the police. Subsequently Amorim, at the head of a band of ruffians, attempted to capture Mackey from the police, but Mackey was defended by the German Consul and a number of citizens. His action is justified by all the foreign consuls there, and many leading citizens have tendered him aid. His trial will take place next week.

Prof. Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, has discovered that the crystals of pure butter when fresh have a globular or ellipsoidal form, and that with a certain adjustment of the polarizer each globe or eclipse discloses a well defined St. Andrew's cross, which revolves as the polarizer is turned. The crystals of butterine, oleomargarine and of beef or swine fats are of stellar form. They do not revolve with the polarizer nor do they show the St. Andrew's cross. The crystals of butter which is not fresh or of inferior quality present a rosette form, generally four-lobed, and revolve with the turning of the polarizer.

An Old Man Murdered.

A crime of unparalleled brutality was committed Thursday of last week, in Browntown, a suburb of Pittston. Michael Gilroy, an old man of some property, has lived there. Several years ago he married a second wife, and his children by his first wife deserted him. His second wife's nephew, James Flanagan, lived with them. Gilroy and his young wife quarreled, the nephew taking the wife's part. Thursday of last week the old man was found lying in the house, weltering in blood, with his head shockingly lacerated. The furniture was disordered, the walls and floor were smeared and spattered with blood, and there were other evidences of a violent struggle. In one corner was a poker covered with blood and hair, and near it a heavy stone also smeared with blood. The old man was alive, but senseless, and thus he died Friday. Mrs. Gilroy was found in a neighbor's house. She said she was absent from home all night. Flanagan could not be found, but it was learned that about the time the crime must have been committed he was seen going from the house. Detectives are on his track and he has been traced as far as Dunmore, Lackawanna county. Mrs. Gilroy has been arrested. She refuses to talk.

Two Wrecks on the L. V. R. R.

While the Lehigh Valley passenger train, due here at 7:17 was running between Penn Haven and Mauch Chunk Monday morning, the rear driving wheels of the engine mounted the rails and afterward fell on the road bed. The engine was subsequently thrown diagonally across the west-bound track, the tender overturned on an up track, and the baggage and chair cars run against a high embankment. The engine was considerably damaged, the tank badly wrecked; and one truck of each car broken. The only person hurt was Charles Terry, baggage master, whose injuries are slight. The passengers were transferred to a train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna road and brought to Mauch Chunk, and the wrecked train was abandoned. The passenger train that leaves here at 7:51 was caught behind the wreck and detained over two hours. This train, after being released, ran into an empty engine three miles west of the wreck and caused another blockade. Both engines were damaged and baggage car broken. One of the engines is the same that was thrown into Stony Creek by a misplaced switch some time ago. Among the passengers on the down train was our friend Daniel Graver, who till within a few moments before the accident had been sitting in the baggage car talking with Mr. Terry, and by thus leaving the car missed a possible injury.

Financial Statement of The Lehighton School District,

For Year Ending June 1st, 1885.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Ezra Newhard, Collector	$ 5,849 73
State appropriation	517 14
New Loans	1,000 00
Tuition from outside pupils	12 00
Hall rent	20 00
Total receipts	$ 6,898 87

EXPENDITURES.

"Carbon Advocate," ad'v statement	$ 18 00
Auditor's Auditing Acc'ts	4 50
W. I. Semmel, repairs on pump	85
John Acker, repairs on pump	1 00
H. W. Mertz, new pavement	94 68
J. L. Gabel, coal and delivering	208 53
D. S. Bock, books for indigent children	5 56
Keystone Furniture Co., Desks and Freight	155 47
Thos. Kemerer, Agent, insurance assessment	18 42
A. W. Horn, changing desks	5 00
John Miller, changing desks	5 00
W. G. Miller, changing desks	6 25
Frank Mertz, painting tin work	4 50
Weissport Planing Mill for lumber	1 69
Kuntz Bros., skins for blackboard erasers	3 00
E. H. Butler & Co., chart & express	8 45
Val. Schwartz, repairing chairs	3 75
F. P. Lentz, for kindling wood	3 00
Thos. S. Beck, for stationery (old account)	9 35
J. L. Gabel, paint and oil	22 41
E. W. Clauss, stove and cleaning heater	45 95
W. M Rapsher, retaining fee	10 00
M. Heilman & Co., coal & deliver'g.	28 20
E. H Snyder, mdse. as per bill	34 94
Incidental expenses (affidavit, postage, &c)	90
Lewis Walk, janitor	10 75
Teachers' Salaries	2,059 75
Ezra Newhard, Collector's fees	267 48
E. H. Snyder, Treasurer	50 00
R. F. Hofford, Secretary	75 00
Debts paid	2,345 07
Interest paid	1,024 06
	$ 6,624 10

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENT.

Total receipts	$ 6,898 87
Total expenditures	6,624 10
Bal. in Treasury	$ 274 77
Total indebtedness June 5th, 1884	$ 30,912 00
Paid during the year com. June 5, 1884	$ 1,682 09
Cash in Treasury at date	274 77
Total debts paid & cash in Treas.	1956 86
Total am't of debt June 1, '85	$24,975 23

By order of the Board,

R. F. HOFFORD, Sec'y.

June 6, 1885-w3

Treasurer's Statement

OF THE

Lehighton Boro. School District,

ENDING JUNE 1, 1885.

E. H. SNYDER, Treasurer, Dr.

To State Appropriation	$ 517 14
" Ezra Newhard, Tax Collector	5,349 73
" New Loan	1,000 00
" Hall Rent and Tuition	32 00
	$ 6898 87

CR.

Paid out for Teachers Salaries.

Bal. overpaid year 1884	$ 158 07
C. A. Ritter	480 00
Hattie L. Koons	300 00
A. J. Balliet	296 00
Aggie R. Hauk	240 00
Myra Good	300 00
Ella K. Graver	200 00
Emma J. Reber	200 00
Lizzie Ash	143 75
	$ 2,059 75

Bond and Interest Paid.

John Peters, interest	$ 35 00
Adam Snyder, bond & int.	1,050 00
Catharine Harter, int.	105 00
F. J Kistler, interest	105 00
Thomas Mantz, interest	24 00
A. Bartholomew, interest	23 00
Charles Seifert, interest	100 00
Sarah Seifert, interest	20 00
Henry Kolb, bond & int.	154 00
James McGinty, interest	220 00
Jas. McGinty, bond & int.	1,080 00
James Smith, interest	100 00
Chas. Mendson, interest	40 00
M. J. Clauss, dec'd, int.	80 00
	$ 3,174 00

New Furniture.

Keystone School Furniture Co.	$ 150 00
E. H. Snyder, Treasurer, spelling chart	3 45
R. F. Hofford, Secretary, freight on furniture	5 47
	$ 163 92

Insurance and Sundry Expenses.

Thos. Kemerer, Ag't, insurance assessment	$ 18 42
E. H. Snyder, Treasurer, auditing accounts 1884	4 50
E. H. Snyder, mdse. as per bill	34 94
W. M. Rapsher, retaining fees to June 1, 1885	10 00
Thos. S. Beck, stationery	9 35
"Carbon Advocate," advertising statement for year of 1884	18 00
D. S. Bock, books for indigent children	5 56
R. F. Hofford, postage, &c.	99
R. F. Hofford, salary as Secretary to June 1, '85	75 00
Ezra Newhard, commission for collecting tax	267 48
E. H. Snyder, salary as Treasurer to June 1, '85	50 00
H. W. Mertz, flagging in full	94 68
E. W. Clauss, repairing heaters	45 95
J. L. Gabel, oil mdse.	22 41
Val. Schwartz, repairing chairs	3 75
Frank Mertz, painting tin work	4 50
W. G. Miller, repairing desks	6 25
John Miller, repairing desks	5 00
Weissport Planing Mill for lumber	1 69
John Acker, repairing pump	1 00
W. J. Semmel, repairing stove and pump	85
E. H. Snyder, Treasurer, paid for labor by A. W. Horn and Kuntz Bros.	6 00
	$ 683 32

Janitor and Fuel.

F. P. Lentz, kindling wood	$ 3 00
M. Heilman, coal	28 20
J. L. Gabel, coal	208 53
Lewis Walk, janitor	102 25
	$ 341 98
Balance in hands of E. H. Snyder, Treasurer	$ 274 77
	$ 6,898 87

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton Pa., do certify that we have examined the accounts of E. H. Snyder, Treasurer of Lehighton Borough School District and find it correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Balance in hands of E. H. Snyder, Treasurer, $274.77.

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

Lehighton, Pa., June 1, 1885.

June 6-w3

Poho-Poco Hotel.

The Poho-Poco Hotel is situated midway between Weissport and Stemlersville, and is particularly adapted to the convenience of folks desiring to spend a season in the country. The hotel building has sixteen large, well-ventilated and substantially furnished bed-rooms, a large parlor and hall-room and a well-stocked bar at which the best of wines, liquors and cigars are retailed. Near the house is a large dam suitable for boating purposes, boats being at the disposal of the guests; a first-class livery stable is connected with the hotel, and this with the numerous other facilities classes it amongst the most desirable summer resorts anywhere in the Valley. The landlord, Mr. Daniel Kresge, is constantly making improvements for the benefit of guests. Those desiring to pass the hot summer months in the country would do well to patronize Mr. Kresge.

LIVE AGENT WANTED

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address, Dr. Chase's Steam Printing house, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

—A letter from Nice reports "the fiftieth Monte Carlo suicide of the present season." The victim, whose nationality is unknown, is described as having lost 300,000 francs at the gaming tables.

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 3, 1885.

	bid	asked
U S 2's, Ext	103½	—
U S Currency 6's	127½	—
U S 4½, new	112½	112¾
U S 4's	122½	122¾
Pennsylvania R R	48¾	48½
Philadelphia & Reading R R	6½	6¾
Lehigh Valley R R	57	57½
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	40¾	41
Buff. N. Y. & Phila. R R Co.	13	14
New Jersey Central	36¾	37
Northern Pacific Com	15¾	16
" " Pref'd	37¾	37¾
Oregon Transcontinental	13¾	14
Union Pacific	54	54½
Western Union	59¾	60
West Shore 1sts	32¾	32½
Louisville & Nashville	32½	32¾
Silver, (Trades)	84	88

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Ex.*, No. 12, June term, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., on

MONDAY, JUNE 8th, 1885,

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

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate lying and being on the east side of Second street, in the town of East White Haven, Township of Kidder, County of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, and numbered in the plan or plot of said town No. 15 and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a corner common to lot No. 14 and the lot hereby conveyed and situated on the East side of Second street as aforesaid, thence by a lot No. 14 south 82½ degrees, east 200 feet to a corner common to land lot No. 14, and the lot hereby conveyed, thence south 7½ degrees, west 50 feet to a corner common to lot No. 16 and the lot hereby conveyed, thence by said lot No. 16 north 82½ degrees, west 200 feet to a corner situated on the south side of Second street and common to lot No. 16 and the lot hereby conveyed, thence along the east side of said Second street, north 7½ degrees, east 50 feet to the place of beginning and containing altogether 10,000 square feet of land be the same more or less. The improvements thereon consist of a

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,

16x28 feet with a two story kitchen 14x18 feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Edward Hile and Alice Hile, and to be sold by C. W. LENTZ, SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 23, 1885

E. R. SIEWERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Alias Fieri Facias*, No. 10, June Term, 1885, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., on

MONDAY, JUNE 8th, 1885,

at 1 o'clock p m, the following described property, namely:

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Towamensing township, Carbon County, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone thence by other land of said Adam Anders south 34 degrees, east 71 perches to a post; thence by the same south 34 degrees, west 22 8 10 perches to a post; thence by land of William Anders south 29 degrees, east 10 perches to a post; thence by the same north 52½ degrees, east 88 perches to a post; thence by land of L. Thomas north 19 degrees, west 49 perches to a post; thence by land of said Geest Gering south 81 degrees, west 86 perches to place of beginning, containing 31 acres and 89 perches. Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Towamensing township, as follows: Beginning at a stone thence by land late of Conrad Raser south 29 degrees, east 85 perches to a stone; thence by land of Adam Anders north 34 degrees, east 22 8 10 perches to a stone; thence by same north 34 degrees, west 71 perches to a stone, thence by land of Henry Anders south 74½ degrees west 15¾ perches to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres 116 perches strict measure. The improvements thereon consist of a

1½ STORY FRAME HOUSE,

16 x 24 feet, frame barn, 20 x 35 feet.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of John A Anders, and to be sold by C. W. LENTZ SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 23, 1885

E. R. SIEWERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa. No 9, June term, 1885, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., on

MONDAY, JUNE 8th, 1885,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property namely:

All that certain lot or piece of land situated in Lower Towamensing township, County of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a line stone, thence by land of Michael Newhart, north 76½ degrees, west 15 perches to a line stone; thence by land of Michael Newhart north 12½ degrees, east, 11 6 10 perches to a line stone; thence by the same south, 67 degrees, east 14 2 10 perches to a corner; thence south 5 degrees, west 7 2-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 133 perches.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situated in Lower Towamensing township, County of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Charles Klotz, Jr., north 85½ degrees, east 15 3 10 perches to a stone in a public road leading from Lehigh Gap towards Albright's forge; thence in and along said road north 80 degrees, east 38 perches to a stone in said road; thence by land now or late of Daniel Serfass, south 1½ degrees, west 16 perches to a stone, thence by the same south 80 degrees, west 54 perches to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres and 50 perches, strict measure. The improvements thereon are a

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

20x25 feet, and a frame barn, 16x20.

Seized and taken into Execution as the property of Charles Siffles, and to be sold by C. W. LENTZ, SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Mauch Chunk, Pa., May 23, 1885.

FREYMAN & KIEFER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CLINTON BRETNEY, fashionable BOOT and SHOE MAKER, Bank St. Lehighton. All work warranted.

WE ARE NOW READY!

:o:

Having now received our SPRING and SUMMER STOCK of the Latest Designs in

—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC—

Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings,

we are prepared to fill your orders for suits or parts of suits made up in the most fashionable styles, by the best workmen, at the remarkable low price of

**$10. per Suit