The Carbon Advocate.

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1885.

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

VOTE NEXT TUESDAY.

Every qualified citizen of this county, whether Democrat or Republican, should deposit his vote on Tuesday next, November 3rd. It is a duty imposed upon citizenship, and should be performed honestly and intelligently, and without intimidation.

Conrad B. Day, the Democrat candidate for State Treasurer, is a citizen of high standing and character in the community where he resides, and is personally popular throughout the State. Honesty and integrity are his peculiar traits, and if elected he will manage the State finances on strictly business principles. Every Democrat, and every true friend of reform in the State, should go to the polls next Tuesday and cast his ballot in favor of Conrad B. Day for State Treasurer. Vote the whole Democrstic ticket.

Every Democrat and Republican should vote if the ticket of his respective party is all that he could wish or desire as to capability and honesty, then he should, as an adherant of that particular party, vote the full ticket. If, on the contrary, he deems a candidate incapable or incompetent to fulfill the duties of the office for which he is an aspirant, then he should cut him off, and vote for that candidate who is the best fitted to serve the people. Vote for Harvey B. Smith for Sheriff.

BISMARCK'S LATEST MOVE.

N. Y. *Examiner*: Two millions of our fellow-citizens are of German birth. According to recent reports, the German Chancellor is hatching a plot against their interests. The trouble has sprung from the following facts.

The Germans probably love their native land as much as any people in the world, and they leave it with regret. But they have been drawn to us by the irresistible attraction of freedom and of opportunities for advancement, and once here they have identified themselves with our interests, and are recognized as constituting a valuable element of our citizenship. But Bismarck, who wants them all to remain at home, and subject themselves to military duty, has always frowned on their transfer of allegiance.

Now the inevitable result of this great influx of Germans has been to create intimate social and commercial relations between the United States and Prussia, and from the very nature of the case there are always a great many Germans who, after becoming citizens here, return to their native country for longer or shorter periods. They have no intention of deserting the Eagle, but they go to Germany as any good Yankee may go to France or Italy, fully intending to return. It was to protect such German Americans that our Government made a treaty with Prussia more than fifteen years ago, which provided among other things that:

Citizens of the North German Confederation, who become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

This is called the Bancroft Treaty, and these are the words which Bismarck is now said to be "interpreting" after a novel fashion. It will be observed that no distinction is made between those who served their military term before leaving home, and those who left before service. But the Chancellor holds that the latter class can only return to Prussia for a few weeks or at most a few months, and even during that short period are subject to notice to quit the country. Such an interpretation appears utterly unreasonable and untenable, and Mr. Pendleton, it is said, is endeavoring to gain a proper construction for the treaty. If we were to visit China, we would hardly care to be seized, clad in flowing robes, and pressed into the service of the Blue Dragon. As Americans we would insist on our treaty rights. And German Americans who return to Germany are just as completely exempt from the requirement of military service as we should be in China, unless they in some way revive their early allegiance. Their German birth is a thing of the past, and without bearing on the subject.

Bismarck's object in carrying on these petty persecutions is no doubt to discourage migration to America. Even if the great Prussian could succeed in violating solemn treaty provisions, he would hardly attain this result. He might cause a good deal of inconvenience and might seriously disturb the business relations of the two countries. But the military servitude at home would be as distasteful as ever, our free wheat fields and cities would still beckon the Kaiser's subjects away, and the tide of migration would still set as heavily westward. But Bismarck will not be allowed to interpret the treaty to suit himself. We understand the meaning of words as well as he does, and the true meaning will be enforced.

PROF. JAMES WARREN is announced as the inventor of a new process of reducing ores by the aid of electricity. While examining a piece of gold-bearing quartz, the Professor accidentally let it fall into one of the dynamos, which was in motion at the time. On looking for the piece of quartz the next day, he found it in the dynamo, and to his surprise the gold in the quartz had been melted and had run to one side of the rock, forming a beautiful button. He immediately instituted a series of experiments, and succeeded in evolving a process by which gold, silver and copper can be instantly smelted from concentrations by a powerful electric shock, almost equalling in intensity a stroke of lightning. The successful application of this process to other ores as lead and antimony, is also expected. Vote for George Esser for Prothonotary.

SEVERAL of the cities of Pennsylvania will appear at the doors of Congress during its next session asking for appropriations for public buildings. Lancaster leads the list with an application for a hundred thousand dollars. Wilkesbarre will be content with a fifty thousand dollar-building. Both Allentown and Allegheny desire public structures. In the case of Scranton it is desired that the limit of cost for the building already authorized be extended to one hundred thousand dollars. The original appropriation was seventy-five thousand dollars, nearly half of which was used in the purchase of the necessary site. As the Courts are held in Williamsport an effort will be made to induce Congress to increase the original appropriation of $100,000 to $200,000 for a court house and post-office building in that place. Vote next Tuesday, and vote right—Day, Esser, Smith, Horn and Stemler.

THE imperial meeting at Kremsier, which lasted twenty hours, cost the Austrian Court Treasury upwards of $300,000. It is a proof of the morbid state of terror and apprehension in which the Czar exists that, on arriving at Kremsier, he refused to occupy the splendidly furnished apartments which had been prepared for him, and installed himself in a couple of rooms at the other end of the palace, which had been destined for some members of the suite. There must have been frightful waste, or else the whole company must have indulged a gross orgie, for 1,000 bottles of Rhine Cabinet wines, 3,000 of champagne, 2,500 of claret, 300 of liqueors, and 300 of brandy were consumed by 800 persons at two meals. Vote for Smith for Sheriff!

THE mills of Minneapolis week before last reached an output of very nearly 30,000 barrels of flour daily, which is ahead of all previous records. Twenty-two mills were running during this time, and the production of the week was 177,800 barrels, a gain over the best week of last year of 25,000 barrels. The close of navigation and the rise of freights that usually follows will curtail the manufacture of flour very materially, for the millers say that they are making small profits now. The figures given will help people to realize the vastness of the business that has grown up within a few years in Minneapolis, and made it one of the most prosperous cities of the West. Believe no slanderous reports of your candidates—vote right!

AN exchange very pointedly remarks: "No man should get angry because a newspaper publisher duns him for money. A dun is not an impeaching of a subscriber's integrity, but simply an outcropping of a publisher's necessities. For instance, a thousand men owe a man from one to four dollars each. He has to dun them all to get enough to pay expenses. Instead of getting mad and stopping his paper, because the publisher asks him for his honest due, the subscriber should thank him for waiting so patiently and pay like a man. Vote the Democratic ticket!

THERE has been a great change in the aspect of the Eastern question. Owing, it is said, to "pressure" from Bismarck, the Porte has called a Conference of the Powers for the consideration of the whole matter, with the object of securing the restoration of the former *status*. Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, will have to give up Roumelia again, or be deposed from his throne. This will meet the views of Russia also, and will dispose of the claims of Servia and Greece for more territory. Vote for Smith for Sheriff!

THE importance and value of the tobacco crop in Virginia is very clearly shown in the statement of the Lynchburg *Advance* that Lynchburg pays more revenue into the United States Treasury, on the single article of tobacco, than any one of the New England States pays on everything it produces. Vote for Day for State Treasurer!

MR. ESSER SPEAKS.

MR. EDITOR: My attention was called to-day to an affidavit published in the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* from one Eisenhower relative to an error of $1.65 in a Criminal Case in which he had to pay the costs. I seldom pay any attention to political slanders and certainly would not to this one, which was gotten up a few days before election for a campaign document, but as this article reflects upon my official record I have simply to say that the custom in the Clerks office here and through the State generally in the same office, is that when the Trial List is made up for Criminal Trials the costs are affixed supposing that the cases on said list are to be tried, and upon that assumption the costs were taxed in this case, but the Grand Jury ignored the Bill of Indictment and Sheriff Lentz collected the costs from Eisenhower as charged upon the record for trial. I have good reason to believe that a County official of this County suggested the retaxing of the costs in this case, which was Eisenhower's right to do, and upon his request to retax my costs and the Sheriff's. (The District Attorney's costs in the same case were not retaxed probably for a political reason.) It was done and what was due him was simply the difference between a trial case and one ignored, and was paid him by Sheriff Lentz and myself, taking his receipt in full satisfaction for the same. I will add that this is the first case since I have been in office in the space of six years in which my costs were ever retaxed and found to be overcharged. Some weeks ago I received a blackmailing letter from this same Eisenhower which is open for inspection at my office, requesting me to come to "see him" in relation to the error settled, or he would publish his statement, and also sent some of his friends requesting me to see him and "fix it." I paid no attention to his blackmailing letter or his numerous requests and simply ignored him. I understand he has been feasted and nursed by some pot-house politicians at Lehighton for the last five or six weeks for the purpose of making this affidavit for a political purpose; as to this man's character I refer those interested to the neighborhood in which he lives, to Ex-District Attorney Siewers and District Attorney Mulhearn, who had occasion to know him in their official capacity.

I am willing the public should know the whole facts in this matter, and will add in conclusion that I will agree to submit the costs charged in my office during the six years I have been there to Hon. Judge Dreher, James S. Loose, Esq., and Fred Bertolette, Esq., to determine whether I have overcharged fees or not, and submit to their investigation and judgment, but I do not propose to allow any one individual to fix my costs and regulate them for political purpose.

Yours Respectfully,
GEORGE W. ESSER,
Prothonotary.

Mauch Chunk, October 22, 1885.

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

One of the oldest educational institutions in the city is the American Institute, which is now holding its annual fair at the great building on 59th Street and Third avenue. This vast structure in the past few years has been used for all sorts of purposes: Religious revivals, walking matches, running matches, skating carnivals and political gatherings innumerable. On consecutive nights its walls have echoed with shouts for Grover Cleveland, and hozzanas for the Plumed Knight. But its legitimate use is for an industrial exhibition; and once a year it sets aside its trolley, and comes down to solid work. No other institution antedates it in continual annual exhibition. When I was a little boy, I can recollect with what eager expectation I looked forward to the opening of the American Institute Exhibition in the Fall. It used then to be held in Castle Garden, and all the young fellows and their sweethearts made the walls of the old fort a trysting place, and many a tale of love has been whispered in willing ears, while looking over the waters of the beautiful bay, and watching on its waves the playful beams of the October moon. But all that romance has faded into the long ago; and the sighing lovers of those days, are grandfathers and grandmothers now—with pains in their bones, and rheumatism and lumbago, and neuralgia, and all the ills that make the lives of old people so uncomfortable. But while generation after generation comes and goes, the American Institute still remains, and with each renewing year it seems younger and fresher than before. More marvellous still, there is Charles Wagner Hull, the superintendent, looking younger than he did a quarter of a century ago; and John Chambers, the secretary, not a whit the worse for his long years of service, whose reminiscences of the Institute run back, bright and clear, a half hundred years.

The exhibit this year fully sustains its old time reputation, if indeed, it does not surpass any exhibition that has preceded it. Engines of every class are there, from the gigantic Titan, which could drive an ocean steamer, to the dainty little motor, which a lady attaches to her sewing machine. Scattered over the vast floor is a multitude of things, beautiful and useful, which it would take a month to describe: Gorgeous furniture, rich hangings, splendid specimens of pottery, elegant cutlery, luxurious cases of preserves, ingenious appliances for simplifying and ensuring excellence in cookery; and the thousand and one appliances that add to the happiness of life. While all these things interested me very much—I am free to confess there was a small exhibit which had for me a greater attraction than anything I saw in that vast exhibition. It was the display of the Yale Fountain Pen Company, of 149 William Street, New York. The pen is mightier than the sword, says Richelieu; but the Old Cardinal spoke of a gray goose quill. The old time scrivener went about with a bottle of ink hanging from his buttonhole. In due time the goose quill was superseded by steel, and while the pen advanced the ink bottle remained stationary. Then came the era of gold pens, when every accomplished bookkeeper and scrivener walked about with a gold pen in his pocket—but if he wanted to use it, he had to hunt for an ink bottle or his fine gold pen was of no use. Then came the invention of the Yale Fountain Pen. One of the greatest boons ever conferred on poor wretches, who like myself are compelled to write for a living—no one can appreciate it more than the editor whose hands are black with ink, and whose manuscripts are foul with blots, which always occur on the most particular words.

Behind the table at this exhibit sat a modest little lady intently engaged in writing; there was no unusual flourish about her, but how deftly and cunningly she used that magic little wand, as she covered sheet after sheet without looking for an inkbottle. Where is your ink? I inquired. Right here, sir, she pleasantly answered; enough to write for a whole day, and she instantly took the pen apart. It was a marvel of simplicity and strength, and then the little lady gave one of those wonderful flourishes—which when finished—proved to be a pair of turtle doves cooing, and presented it to Broadbrim with one of her most bewitching smiles, and as I wandered down the main aisle contemplating the magnificence before me, I could not help wondering as I looked on my turtle doves—if the dainty little representative of the Yale Fountain Pen Co., meant one for herself and the other for me?—perhaps!

As election day approaches the fight waxes hot, and the attacks on the leading candidates become more scandalous and offensive. It must bother a foreigner just arriving in our country, to know why the American people invariably pick up such a set of worthless scoundrels to fill their highest public offices. There is Davenport; we always supposed that he was a very respectable man, till he was nominated for governor; but since the nomination it has been discovered that he is interested in a large number of liquor saloons in New York; that he has been contaminating the youth of the United States with Pleasant Valley brandy; that he never did anything for Soldiers' Home at Bath, and that the $5000 which he presented to it was given for a sinister purpose, and that the $150,000 presented to the Home for friendless girls was not his money at all, but his father's. These and other crimes have been discovered, in addition to which he has the galloping consumption, and this fact alone is sufficient to condemn him in the estimation of any upright and sensible citizen. Then there is Hill, a man of no ability, a mere accident in politics, whose proper vocation would seem to be the highway, instead of the highest office in the State, if we are to believe the published accounts of peculation and robbery that mark his course since his first entry into public life.

It certainly would astonish that same foreigner if he could be brought face to face with either of these gentlemen at his home to find that Mr. Davenport springs from a stock whose pathway has been strewn with the golden sheaves of charity, and that the son worthily dispenses the magnificent benefactions which his father left behind, adding to them from his own wealth with no stinted hand. And that in the city of Elmira, where he has resided the greater portion of his life, there is not a man who stands higher in the estimation of his fellow men than Governor Hill. There is a wide diversity of sentiment on public matters between the gentlemen which may render the selection of one or the other desirable but it does not touch their private characters, and in either event, New York will have no occasion to blush for the candidate selected, whoever he may be.

If we don't have a good musical season this winter, it will not be the fault of those gentlemen who cater for our musical entertainment. We have done with the $5,000 Prima Donna. When you reflect that it takes two thousand people at $2.50 a head to pay one woman's salary, the question naturally arises, what becomes of all the rest? While this musical cormorant was devouring every cent that was taken by the management, and insisting on her pay in advance, and the check had to be forthcoming every night before the curtain went up, ballet girls at six dollars a week were starving, and scene-shifters and carpenters were swindled out of their pay.

Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Opera, comes back to us cheeky as ever, but somewhat shorn of his plumes. He will not bring back five or six contraltos and as many sopranos, and an army of useless basses and tenors. He comes with a more modest manifesto, and may perhaps give us as good music as we ought to have for something less than ten dollars a seat.

Walter Damerosch, who has the direction of the German Opera, is making magnificent preparations which give promise of a most successful season. Theodore Thomas, who has done so much to elevate our musical taste, is busy drilling an opera company from which much may be expected. And last, but by no means least, comes back the sweet little song bird of the Sierras—our own Nevada, who, notwithstanding her brilliant reception abroad, and her marriage with all its pomp and circumstance, comes back to us the same joyous, light hearted girl that she left us a year ago. To the gallant gentleman, Dr. Palmer, who won this pearl of great price, we extend our heartiest congratulations, and take this occasion to commend the solid judgment and good sense of our own little Prima Donna in preferring to give her hand to an untitled English gentleman instead of to a ragged and piebald title with some mercenary Italian Count or penniless German Baron. To the bride and the bridegroom we extend a hearty welcome.

Stocks are still going up, and as a matter of course the Bulls are jubilant There is no question but that the rise has had a beneficial effect on business. Wabash common and preferred, that were supposed to be as dead as a door nail, have doubled themselves in the last few weeks, and many other stocks have had a marvellous rise, but they are likely to collapse at any moment.

Fish was brought down from States Prison to testify in the Ward trial. It is a singular case. A man in States Prison is supposed to be civilly dead. Query: Can a dead man testify? I give it up.

BROADBRIM.

FROM WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, '85.

Two members of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet are to be the subjects of attack from the same parties who are engaged in fighting Secretary Garland. These gentlemen are Secretary Whitney and Postmaster-General Vilas. The attorneys representing the steamship companies in New York have vowed that they will have Mr. Vilas's scalp. They find plenty of help and sympathy in Washington. The legal gentlemen who represent John Roach and certain contractors who have lost their hold upon the Navy Department are promising that Mr. Whitney shall be bowled out of the Cabinet this winter with the developments which they will bring out through special investigations.

The President is not, of course, aware of the immense range of opposing forces preparing for the winter's campaign against him. How is the President preparing himself for this campaign? Up to the present time he has made no preparations. He has alienated to a certain degree the leaders of his party. The Democratic Senators, nearly all of them have some grievance against the President. They are his allies as yet, but they are not cordial ones. It would be very easy for him yet to make them so. A prominent Republican Senator who called upon the President the other day was asked to give his honest opinion of Cleveland. This is what he said in reply: "I think the President is an honest, upright, well-meaning gentleman, but he is more in need of information concerning public affairs than anybody I know of."

For the past week there has been a great run of bridal couples at the White House. Yesterday there were twenty and to-day six coupels. There was a custom at the White House many years ago of presenting to each bride who called on the President a few choice flowers. In reading an old book some years ago the President learned of it for the first time, and he decided to renew it. Orders were given to the florist in charge of the conservatory, Mr. Pfiel, accordingly. To receive the flowers, however, the brides must inform the President that they are brides. At least that was the old custom. It is not known exactly how the custom will be carried out this time.

Marshal Clayton MacMichael has made up his mind that he will give up his office as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia on the last day of this month. He says, even if his resignation is not accepted by that date, he will give up the office. There seems to be no doubt, however, that Mr. MacMichael will be accommodated. It is thought that he has been informed of the appointment of his successor, to take effect on November 1. The present indications are that General Farnsworth, of Albany, will receive the appointment.

The selection of a new Civil Service Commission is a duty that President Cleveland probably finds about as perplexing as any matter he has had to consider. He has been giving the appointment of Commissioners very careful study of late. He intends to make a great improvement on Mr. Eaton's Board. In the first place, he will appoint two Democrats on the Commission. The rest will be representative party men, whose selection will be approved by leading Democrats. The Republicans will get one place on the joint Commission, but whether their representative will be a Blaine Republican or a former Mugwump who has returned to the fold is not known.

Several dismissals of Treasury clerks for non-payment of debts are under consideration, and some have been made. The Department officials are unwilling to be bothered by appeals to collect bills, and consider that a failure to meet personal liabilities is a reflection upon the efficiency and business capacity of a clerk.

THE Court of Alabama Claims, which will expire by limitation on December 31st, is making rapid progress with the business before it. One of the officers says that "all the cases before the Court will certainly be disposed of by the middle of December." Vote for Esser for Prothonotary!

A MAN in Fort Worth, Texas, has contracted with an English syndicate to deliver on the wharf at Galveston fortnightly, for the next five years, 3000 frozen carcasses of beef cattle. The price is 6 cents per pound for the beef and 9 cents for the hides, and the shipments begin this week. Vote for Harvey B. Smith for Sheriff.

THE canvass of the total official vote for Governor in Ohio shows a plurality for Foraker of 16,329. The vote for Leonard, Prohibitionist, was 28,034, and the total vote of the State 728,830. Vote for George W. Esser for Prothonotary.

THE registration of voters in New York city closed on Saturday, and shows a total of 215,866 names, against 240,906 last year, and 182,351 in 1883. Vote for Nathan Stemler for Jury Commissioner.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106 Wall St., N. aug 24—m11

Election Proclamation.

Pursuant to an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2nd day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and a further supplement to that Act, approved January 30th, 1874, I, Charles W. Lentz, Sheriff of the County of Carbon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that on the FIRST TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER being the

3RD OF NOVEMBER,

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, at which time the following officers are to be voted for:

ONE PERSON for State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Pike and Monroe, to represent this District in the State Senate, for the unexpired term of Hon. John I. Biddis, resigned.

ONE PERSON for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County.

ONE PERSON for Sheriff of Carbon County.

ONE PER ON for Coroner of Carbon County.

ONE PERSON for Jury Commissioner of Carbon County.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid elections in the several townships and boroughs of the said county will be respectively at the places hereinafter designated, to-wit:

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Audenried district, will hold their election in the school house in Audenried.

The freeman residing in that part of Banks township known as the Beaver Meadow district, shall hold their election at the school house at Leviston, in said township.

The freemen of the township of East Penn will hold their election at the public house of Penrose George, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lower Towamensing will hold their election at the public house in Millport, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Franklin will hold their election at the public house of Edward Raber, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Lehighton will hold their election at the public house kept by Jonathan Kistler, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Lausanne will hold their election at the female school house in Buck Mountain, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lehigh will hold their election in the school house in Rockport, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Weatherly will hold their election at the public house of J. Stofflet, in said borough.

The freemen of the First Ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of J. S. Keiser, in said borough.

The freemen of the Second Ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house kept by Frederick Stahl, in said borough.

The freemen of East Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Christopher Curran, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Mahoning will hold their election at the public house of Thompson J. McDaniels, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Penn Forest will hold their election at the public house of Enos Koch, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Upper Towamensing will hold their election at the public house of John Weiss, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Packer will hold their election at the public house known as Hartz's Hotel, in said township.

The freemen in that part of the township of Mauch Chunk, residing within the Summit Hill district, will hold their election at the Town Hall, in the village of Summit Hill.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk, residing within the Nesquehoning district, will hold their election at the public house of Benjamin Oxley in the village of Nesquehoning.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township known as the south district, will hold their election at the public house of Paul Danner, in said township.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township, known as the north district, will hold their election in the public house of G. H. Stimson, at Lehigh Tannery.

The freemen of the borough of Parryville will hold their election at the public house of Dilldine Snyder, in the said borough.

The freemen residing in the election district of Packerton will hold their election in the public school building.

The freemen residing in the election district of Lansford, will hold their election at the public house of Geo. Evans.

The freemen of the borough of Weissport will hold their election at the public house of Henry Christman, in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act, I am directed, that "every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of the State or City or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any City or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the Legislature and the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or any other officer of said election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of the election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes at the last spring election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, or if any vacancy continue an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township or ward or district, for which said officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall select one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general or special or township election during the time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the inspectors, or either of them shall from time to time require.

[Act of 30th June, 1874.]

Sec. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be open at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk the 22nd day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

CHAS. W. LENTZ, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Mauch Chunk, Pa., September 26, 1885.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Saturday, October 31st, 1885,

at TWO P. M., on the premises in Lehighton Borough, all that certain messuage, tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon county and State of Pennsylvania. Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands late of Frederick Mickah, South 16¼ degrees, West 30 perches to a post, thence by a street of South Lehighton 64 degrees, East 3 8 10 perches to a post, thence by town lots of South Lehighton, North 26 degrees, East 33 5-10 perches to a post and thence partly by streets called Arlen street of the town of Lehighton and partly by lands of Lewis Graver, South 89 degrees, West 10 perches to the place of beginning, and containing ONE ACRE, and FORTY FIVE PERCHES—Street measure. Containing ONE NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and TWO FRAME TENANT HOUSES, revenueing Well of Water, Fruit and Vines.

Will be sold as a whole or in parts as most desirable at the time of sale.

THOS. S. BECK, Executor.

Oct. 10, 1885.

E. W. CLAUSS,

NEXT TO EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,

Calls attention to his NEW and BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

Cook, Parlor & Office Stoves and Ranges,

Tinware & Housefurnishing Goods

which he will sell at greatly reduced prices to meet the times.

STOVE REPAIRS

Of every description furnished. Tin Roofing, Repairing, or any work which belongs to the Tinsmith trade, done in the best possible manner. Estimates on contract for tin, zinc, copper or sheet iron work furnished at close figures. Oct. 3—1m

Paul Wagner,

NEWS AGENT,

AND DEALER IN

Books, Periodicals, &c

Next Door to Wallace's Store,

Bank Street, Lehighton Penn'a.

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