The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1887.

ENTERED AT THE LEHIGHTON POST-OFFICE AT SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

GROVER is preparing to climb that Hill in 1888—and he'll do it too.

THE mutilated trade dollar is about the only thing that won't be redeemed.

MAYOR SMITH will soon go into seclusion and pull the seclusion in after him.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is repenting—he will deliver no more anti-religious lectures.

SINCE the adjournment of the forty-ninth Congress the prospect of war with Canada is not quite so favorable.

MRS. LANGTRY is very much pleased with America—her receipts during the past season have averaged $5000 per week.

JEFFERSON DAVIS will not visit Washington, as our Philadelphia Republican contemporary the *Press*, so fondly anticipated. In a letter which the old confederate ex-president writes he says: "I would much like to see the familiar scenes of Washington; but I'm too old to travel."

WE direct the attention of the Carbon county school directors to a communication on the local page of to-day's issue, in which the name of Prof. J. L. Potteiger, principal of the Weatherly schools is mentioned in connection with the county superintendency of schools. Prof. J. L. Potteiger has long been recognized as one of the most prominent educators in the Lehigh Valley, and possesses all the necessary requisites for a county superintendent.

THE millionaire and the tramp form the two extremes of American society; says Mary Livermore, but in one respect they have a common quality—they are for the most part homeless. The homeless tramp, because of dire poverty, vagabondizes to any place that will give him temporary food and shelter. The homeless rich, because of what Matthew Arnold calls "brastly prosperity," "close their houses" by the seaside, in the mountains and in the cities, and wander the world over in quest of pleasure. Both classes are itinerants, and both suffer less because they are not rooted in homes, which, "never so humble" or never so grand, give an anchorage to the human being and a chance for growth.

ON Sunday evening in this place, two weeks ago, remarked Dr. John Hall, in his address in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Sunday, after the congregation had retired from it, the organist and one or two others were practicing the hymn

I heard the voice of Jesus say,
Come unto me and rest.

Mr. Beecher, doubtless with that fire that follows a pastor's Sunday work, remained and listened. Two street urchins were prompted to wander into the building, and one of them was standing perhaps in the position of the boy whom Raphael has immortalized, gazing up at the organ. The old man, laying his hands on the boy's head, turned his face upward and kissed him, and with his arms about the two left the scene of his triumphs, his trials and his successes forever.

SHERMAN, ON THE "IRISH STRUGGLE."

ROBERT M. MCWADE, Esq., Phila.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from you of a copy of the joint work of Mr. O'Connor and yourself on "The Great Irish Struggle," which I will carry home with me and read carefully at my leisure. As yet I have only glanced over it sufficiently to learn that it contains a mass of information deeply interesting to every American.

The preface by Dr. Burns expresses in a few sentences the view taken by intelligent Americans of the movement for Home Rule in Ireland. There is a profound and general sympathy among my countrymen in favor of this movement, and the universal hope is, that by peaceful and earnest efforts the British Parliament will be induced to grant to the people of Ireland the inestimable benefit of Home Rule in local affairs.

This is not confined to Irishmen in America, or to the descendants of Irishmen, but is fully shared by the descendants of Englishmen, and especially by those whose ancestors for more than two centuries have been Americans by birth. Nor does this feeling arise from any desire to weaken or cripple the power of the British Empire. While this power has been often exercised without due regard to the rights of other nations, yet we know that the general results of this domination, to which the Irish people have contributed their full part, have been the most potent agency in advancing the civilization and progress of mankind.

As Americans we share in the glory of British achievements and power, and believe that with Home Rule Ireland will not only cease to be discontented, but will be able to contribute a still greater share to the boasted power of the British Empire. Nor does our sympathy arise from any affinities on account of religious creeds or tests. A greater proportion of the American people are Protestants, compared with Catholics, than are the Protestants of Great Britain, compared with Catholics; but we have long since learned that freedom of religious worship is the sacred right of every citizen - too sacred to be controlled by the laws of the State or nation.

Our sympathy is founded upon the experience of a hundred years, that a great population cannot be held in peaceful and happy relation by central authority alone, but that each community must have local autonomy, with power to pass local laws suited to its wants, its habits, and even its prejudices, leaving to central, or national authority the great powers essential to empire.

We carry our divisions of local autonomy to school districts, to townships, to cities and counties, each with clearly defined but limited authority, but confer upon States and the nation broader power and jurisdiction. It is only by such a division of power that freedom, in its true sense, can be enjoyed by any populous and extended country. Great Britain has recognized this great principle of human government in every step of its wonderful progress towards free institutions, from the days of Magna Charta, the birth of its national freedom, to its present liberal government founded upon general suffrage. She has extended the principle of Home Rule to the Dominion of Canada and Australia, and ages ago she gave local autonomy with liberal franchises to her cities and counties, and even to guilds of tradesmen and mechanics.

It is this autonomy, or local rule with powers suitable to the conditions and wants of Ireland, that the people of that island want, and such powers are not only consistent with, but will advance the glory and power of the Empire. It was earnestly hoped by all classes in America that when a great and honored statesman like Gladstone, with the body of the Liberal party, proposed to grant Home Rule to Ireland, that it would be yielded by the popular vote in England; and we yet hope that by peaceful appeals and agitation, and, especially by eschewing violence, and above all that hellish form of violence, by dynamite, the House of Commons may be won to try this effective mode to happily close "The Great Irish Struggle" of the century.

We in America can appreciate the fear of "destroying the Union," that is made the party cry against Home Rule. We spent billions of treasure and hundreds of lives to save the Union, and all, both North and South, now feel that the preservation of the Union was worth the cost. But when we saved the Union, the first step was to preserve and maintain in full force the autonomy of the States, and all the powers and benefits of local government. In this we received the hearty approval of the English people.

In wishing for them the same happy solution of their struggles we only speak the friendly wish of a greater number of the descendants of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen than are to be found in all the islands of Great Britain. Good government depends upon the order and blending of Home Rule and national authority, which, like the two great forces of nature, though seemingly opposed, are equally important to the harmony of government.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

NOTE—The book referred to by Hon. John Sherman, (entitled, "THE GREAT IRISH STRUGGLE,") is just being published by Hubbard Bros., of Philadelphia.—[ED.]

Broadbrim's New York Letter.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

By the act of Governor Hill General Alexander Shaler is hurled from his position at the head of the Board of Health, and retires in disgrace from the public service. If there is a man in the State of New York who rejoices in his downfall, guilty or not guilty, I am not that man. If innocent, his persecution and disastrous surroundings have been most pitiful. If guilty, it only goes to make the whole structure of society more insecure and to shake our faith in our common kind.

Five years ago and there was not a man in the State of New York who enjoyed a prouder position or a greater degree of public confidence than he. For many years he was at the head of our National Guard, the great central figure in all public celebrations and parades, and in the innermost circles of our most exclusive social life no man was more welcome. Those who knew him best regarded him as the very soul of honor; his word would be taken by those best acquainted with him as soon as an ordinary man's bond. He was appointed to his present office by a political party opposed to him, and up to the time of his accusation was supposed to have served the city well. To accuse such a man of such a dastardly offence as bribery struck the entire city like an electric shock. Some armory sites had to be purchased and General Shaler, by virtue of his position, was chairman of the Armory Board; in fact, he was the Armory Board himself, for whatever he recommended as necessary for the good of the National Guard was acceded to, without question, by the other members. A gentleman had a piece of land for sale for which he asked a certain price. A middleman appeared upon the scene who was supposed to have a big pull with the Armory Board, and at his suggestion many thousand dollars were added to the original price and it is now alleged that this money, of which the city was plundered, was divided between General Shaler and his friend; at least it was shown on the trial that this convenient friend paid off a mortgage on General Shaler's property in New Jersey about that time that the armory sites were paid for, and that this convenient person had received no other consideration for the sixteen thousand dollars paid but love and friendship. In this mercenary age there are not many such friends, and when it came to the trial, to save himself from States Prison, this testified against General Shaler. Testimony of this kind is always to be taken with allowance; but such rottenness was found prevading every public department that the people were shocked with the revelation and even the semblance of guilt on the part on the of a man like General Shaler was the last feather to break the camel's back.

What a record for a great city like New York. Its former Mayor accused of questionable jobbery with the notorious rascal Ferdinand Ward; a sheriff a fugitive from justice; almost the entire Board of Aldermen with States Prison staring them in the face and three secure behind prison bars; the Commissioner of Public Works driven from the office he never should have held, by the edict of the Governor, and now General Shaler driven out by the same authority. Where shall we look for confidence? Where can we put our faith? The proud old soldier, who for years has occupied so large a place in the public eye, disappears from our daily life to be honored no more among men. The journey between this terrible sentence and the grave will be a weary one for him. His great name smirched and blackened; his honor, won on the battle fields of his country, clouded; his hope gone. He has been accused of crime, twice tried but never convicted, but this condemnation by the Governor crushes him forever. God pity him in his deep affliction, and as I said at first, if any rejoice in his downfall I am not of the number.

This week brought to grief a couple of swindlers, bald Brintons, who have been preying on the credulity of their American cousins, and who have succeeded in relieving them of sundry ducats and guilders, the amount unknown. As everybody knows there is scarcely a family in the United States from Maine to California but has definite information of some rich English ancestor who died in Timbuctoo or the Kickeryboo Islands in the year 1601 leaving several lacs of rupees all of which were deposited in the Bank of England drawing seventeen per cent., and the principal and interest in the Smith family alone amounted to about a thousand millions pounds, while the money left by Sir Edward Lord, high Admiral Brown in 1700, amounted to a thousand millions more. It was a big thing for the Smiths and the Browns because they were all directly related and could trace their relationship back to their common ancestors, John Smith and Sir Edward Brown. Now I have personally known that there was an immense fortune awaiting me in Europe and I have astonished my friends by my indifference in not going after it. The British-America Claim Agency was established here almost a year ago by a couple of distinguished looking Brintons, one of whom I have seen drifting about the town for years. He looked like an English nobleman and I must do him the credit to say (swindler as he was), a more gentlemanly person I would not wish to know. In dress he was the pink of neatness, and was to all intents and purposes a gentleman as gentleman go. I never knew him to do anything for a living and supposed he was a man of fortune. Late last fall I received a circular informing me that there was wealth in store for me in England which had been foolishly overlooked by several of my grandfathers, so I called at the magnificent offices of the British Claim Association. I was received by the President in person, after a brief interview with a very pretty type writer, and there was something exceedingly *stunning* about the whole affair, I wormed out of the sly dog the intelligence that I was the probable heir to a million if there were no other claimants, but as the entire tribe are all dead but me, I knew in a minute that all the vast property was mine. I told the man so and he agreed with me but I could procure more definite information from a little book which only cost the modest little sum of two dollars—not much for a man who was going to pull in a million, but I told him I did not have the change. He said that made no difference and he forwarded the book and bill to my house by mail, with a small bill of three dollars for searching for my noble ancester who left me all the money. Thereupon I wrote to the President of the British-AmericanClaim Agency that I returned his book and relinquished all my claims to my ancestral gelt in his behalf, only making one condition, however, and that was, that when he got it he should invest one half of it in some great public charity linked with my name that I might descend to posterity as a benefactor of my race. I heard no more from the British Claim Agency till they were brought up in jail this week. I am too old a bird, I trust, to be caught by such chaff, but I gave them a first class notice for which I made no charge. It is astonishing how many people were taken in by this bald-faced swindle, which, when the office was raided and the swindlers caged, was netting a clean two thousand dollars a week.

It seems almost useless to warn the public against this sort of thing. As long as there are men and women in this world who believe that the city is filled with charitable individuals, who sell gold watches for fifty cents, and Weber pianos for two dollars and a half, such swindlers as the British-American Claim Agency will thrive.

The Legislative investigation into the Municipal rotteness of Brooklyn, has unearthed some startling facts. Several of the offices in that pious city are worth more than the Presidency of the United States. After an administration of three years, the Sheriff, County Clerk, Register and a number of other officers would think themselves bably off if they retired with less than a hundred thousand dollars. The present sheriff, though an excellent fireman, can barely write his name and it is safe to say that a sum in multiplication or short division, would throw him into a galloping consumption. The McLaughlins are the real kings of Brooklyn, as Kelly was in New York, as Doyle was in Providence, and O'Brian in Boston. Hugh McLaughlin, though not elected by the people, is the real sheriff, and Mr. Farley the sheriff is the actual deputy. Mr. McLaughlin divides the fees and gives the sheriff whatever he thinks just. Last year it was a mere bag of nails, only $57,000. The question are, what became of all this money? and it is pretty evident that it is simply an immense corruption fund, used without secrecy or shame in debauching our elections. Mr. Ivins puts the corruption fund of New York at $750,000, and this tells the story of the Clearys, the McCabes, the Duffy's and the Waites.

The cry of fire at night in a crowded city or an earthquake shock would scarcely have produced more consternation and alarm than the announcement that Beecher—the great Beecher, was dying. The death of no man in all this land, since the death of the great soldier who passed away at Mount McGregor almost two years ago, has created so profound a sensation. It is not whether we consider him politically or religiously right or wrong, but he stood out among the millions of his countrymen as the grandest represenative American of his time. His prayer was heard that he might fall in his harness and be cut off in the midst of his work; for this grand old soldier of the cross did not fear to die, he only feared to live to be a burden to those he loved and who were bound to him with love unutterable.

Few lives in all the centuries more marked or brilliant than his. Rered in the midst of the sternest Calvanism, by the force of his own genius, and the universal love of his kind, he worked his way into the fullest light of the broadest and most liberal Christianity. The man who sent rifles to old John Brown lived to see Kansas no longer a bloody battle ground, but redeemed and free, one of the most prosperous States in the American Union. The bitter and unrelenting foe of human slavery, he lived long enough to see the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin the honored inhabitant of a once slave State and himself received with open arms through all that southern land. In his boyhood hardly a New England pulpit dared raise its voice against slavery, and it was then that the indignant cry of the Quaker poet Whittier was heard:

How long, oh Lord, how long
Shall such a priesthood barter truth away;
And in defence of robbery and wrong
At thine own altars pray.

That cry was caught up in Plymouth pulpit and it rang through the land till it saw mighty armies marshelled in the field, and felt the earth tremble with the tread of millions of armed men. The sorrow has been universal and even the elements have been in unison with the general grief. No words of eulogy that I can give can add to the glory of this matchless life.

"But other hands than mine shall wreathe
The laurel round thy brow,
And men shall learn to speak of thee
As one of earth's proud spirits, born
With that strong majesty of soul
That knew no color, race or clime,
But which hath spurned the base control
Of tyrants for all time."

BROADBRIM.

Our State Capital Correspondence.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

MARCH 16, 1887.

The monotony of State Legislation is relieved occasionally by a little cross questioning during debate or when a country member wants to say something and don't know exactly what it is and consequently gets muddled in his maiden effort at oratory, thereby furnishing a hearty laugh for his colleagues. I remember at one session of the Legislature in ye olden days, shortly after the commencement of law-making in the present Capitol, how a country member, in all the sweet, guileless innocence, so noticable in the honorable gentlemen serving their country in the capacity of lawmakers for the first time, had something to say; and say it he did with a vengence, while the whole legislative body was convulsed with laughter. He presented his bill, saying that it was the first time he had ever been a member of the Legislature and he hoped that the older members would encourage youth and innocence by the immediate passage of the particular measure, it would also show his constituents that he was awake to their best interests and the present and future welfare of his district. It is not necessary to say that the bill did not pass; I believe it never came up for second reading, but was referred to one of the numerous committees, and perhaps today can be found in some cob-webbed pigeon-hole resting as easily as if it had never been, while the advocate of rapid legislation, for sweet innocense sake, has long ago answered the call of his fathers.

I don't know that the Knight of Labor representatives are doing anything special for the elevation of labor or the protection of the laborers' interests. I have nothing to say of the Knights of Labor as an organization, or as a body of men united for the purpose of resisting undue and heavy oppression at the hands of monopoly, rather I look upon it as representing one of the liberties of our American continent, that men of all class and color dare organize as they have done for the protection of each other's interests; but I do look upon the policy pursued by some of the leaders as false, delusive and a snare. Where men are organized for the purpose of resisting wrong inflicted by capital, that wrong should be resisted bravely and manfully as well as openly and above board and not by low, insidious means, which reflect only contempt upon the promulgators. The leader of an organization who orders his followers out on a strike during the dead of winter is a traitor to the cause of labor and an enemy to the toilers of the land. A boycott or strike has never been known to yield a dividend, that is, not to the workingmen, but it pours its profits into the coffers of the capitalist, and the latter individual smiles a sweet smile of content, and gently prays that the strike go on. The K. of L. representative who would introduce a law preventing strikes and boycotts could make for himself a name which would live in posterity. I have been studying the character of some of the representatives, of Knight of Labor persuasion, and while some of them are physically and intellectually the peers of old time members, there is a timidity on their part in matters of legislation for which I cannot account, unless it be the cohuggling for a second term and the $1500 which comes with it.

Matilda Hindman delivered an address on Woman Suffrage in the hall of the House Wednesday night that drew a large audience. The lady made a forcible argument, but failed to convince many of the members, who toward the close at her request began to fire interrogations at the lecturer. Miss Rachel Foster, of Philadelphia, a young, petite and attractive suffragist, aided Miss Hindman in answering the difficult questions put by the members. She held her own with a good deal of tact and logic. When on the subject of representation she was told by one of the Representatives that "some unknown man voted for her somewhere in the Commonwealth." She replied with animation and wit, "where is that unknown man? Show him to me! I wish to give him my tax receipts." Miss Foster, who is as bright as she is comely, is the daughter of the late J. Heron Foster, of Pittsburg, one of the most versatile journalists of his day and long a power in the west end of the State. Senator Harlan, of Chester county, very gallantly presided over the entertainment Wednesday night.

Among the changes in the revenue act of 1885 are the sections doing away with the tax on household furniture, watches, carriages and gold and silver plate, and that diverting one-half of the net revenue to the counties. The latter section was a sop to the agricultural sections, which, under the lead of the State Grange, has for some time been fulminating addresses against the inequalities of the revenue acts and complaining that real estate has borne far more than its just share of taxation. The act of 1885 garnered all the fruit of the new method of collection into the State coffers; the present act turns over, ostensibly as the cost of collection, one-half the net sum paid in to the State to the several counties, but really as an appropriation to them. It must greatly relieve local taxation and if there be added to it, as most probably will be done when the license bill passes, a part of this tax collected, the local governments will fare very well. PAXTON.

Washington News and Gossip.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar, 14, '87.

MR. EDITOR: Since the confirmation of Mr. Trotter as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, rumor has been rife upon the subject of the course which the President will be likely to pursue with reference to ex-Recorder Matthews. Mr. Matthews is still in Washington, and during the past week he has had several interviews with the President, and if public opinion may be relied upon will soon be given a Government position which, if not so lucrative as that of Recorder of Deeds, will serve to allay the disappointment occasioned by the failure upon the part of the Senate to confirm his appointment to that office. Those who are in a position which should enable them to speak authoritively upon the subject assert that the President has determinded to find a place for him, and it is thought that he will either be appointed to the position of Commissioner of Patents, made vacant by the resignation of Commissioner Montgomery, or that he will succeed Mr. Graves as Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, each of which positions commands a salary of $4,500 per year. There has been a general clamor especially among the Southern Democrats, for Mr. Graves scalp for some time past, and it is possible that the President will so far yield to the pressure as to reinstate Mr. Graves in his former position as Assistant United States Treasure, and place Mr. Matthews in charge of the Printing Bureau.

Preparations for the great National Drill in May are being perfected, and the committee in charge is determined that the affair shall be in every way a success. At a meeting of business men of the District, held on Thursday evening last, it was decided that a grand dress carnival should be held at the close of the drill, and arrangements are being perfected by which the outfits use at the Mardi Gras in New Orleans recently will be secured.

There is much speculation among the members of the District bar as to who will be chosen by the President to succeed Judge McArthur, whose resignation takes effect from the 1st of April. There is an opinion prevalent to the effect that ex-Representative Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, will be likely to receive the appointment. The name of ex-Representative William R. Cox, of North Carolina, is also favorably mentioned for the office.

The death of Captain Eads causes the disappearance from legislative and other circles in Washington of one of the most notable of all men who have been prominent here during the past twenty years.

The question as to whether an extra session of Congress will be called or not is still an open one. The effect produced by the failure of the river and harbor, the general deficiency, and other important measures, is beginning to be felt in all quarters. The work of reclaiming the Potomac flats, which has been in progress during the past two or three years, and is rapidly approaching completion, will have to be suspended for want of funds. Individual claims that have been allowed during the past year must await the action of Congress before they can be paid. The Post Office Department has examined and allowed several thousand claims of postmasters, some of which have been pending for years. The claimants have been informed of the allowance of their claims, and as there is no appropriation available for their payment the Department is being flooded with letters from claimants, each demanding the reason of delay in the payment of his claim, and it has been found necessary to issue a circular letter explaining that the delay in payment is due to the failure upon the part of Congress to provide the necessary appropriation. H.

Dissolution Notice.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. H. & C. D. Miner, formerly known as Miner Brothers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be known hereafter as C. D. MINER & CO.

WM. H. MINER,
C. D. MINER.

Weissport March 1st. 1887. [Mar., 19, 4w.

New Advertisements.

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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 Street, N. Y. aug 24-m11

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Spring and Summer Clothing

with one of the choicest and most complete assortments of

Spring and Summer Fabrics!

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Cassimers, Woorsteds, Corkscrews, &c.,

which we make-up in the latest and most substantial styles at prices that cannot be approached for cheapness by any merchant tailoring establishment in the Lehigh Valley. Remember, we positively lead in the Merchant Tailoring Business!

Boots and Shoes and Slippers!

We have them for Gentlemen, Ladies', Misses and Children,—All sizes—At all prices. We particularly call the attention of our Lady patrons to the justly celebrated Morrow Shoe, unquestionably the finest shoe in the market.

Our Gent's Furnishing Department

Is complete in every particular; and includes the latest and most popular styles in

Hats, Caps, Collars, Cuffs, and Gents Novelties.

Before purchashing elsewhere call and see our large and elegant assortment.

Of Merchant Tailoring Goods!

Our prices are positively lower than the lowest.

Very Respectfully,

Glauss Bros.,
The Tailors,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEHIGHTON, Penna., at the close of business March 4th 1887:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 81,693 41
Overdrafts	250 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	30,921 03
Due from approved reserve agents	6,481 13
Due from other National Banks	900 19
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,171 04
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,027 86
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,230 50
Premiums paid	6,750 00
Bills of other Banks	2,811 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	224 88
Trade dollars	4,745 75
Specie	2,279 50
Legal tender notes	1,600 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)	3,375 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	5 00
Total	$234,075 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	75,000 00
Surplus fund	9,075 00
Undivided profits	2,323 14
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Dividends unpaid	243 50
Individual deposits subject to check	77,675 25
Certified checks	00 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	5 88
Due to other National Banks	2,143 52
Total	$234,075 29

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF CARBON, }

I, W. W. Bowman, Cashier of the abovenamed Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1887.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Sr., N. P.

CORRECT—ATTEST:
THOS. KEMERER,
A. J. DURLING,
R. F. HOFFORD,
} Directors.

March 12th 1887.

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DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
Hats and Caps,
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HARDWARE,
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Lumber & Coal.
March 12, 1887—3m

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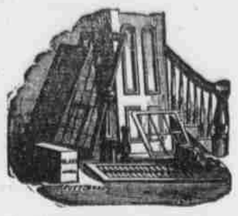

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Blinds, Shutters,
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BRACKETS MADE TO ORDER.

The Machinery is all new, and only the best mechanics employed. All articles are guaranteed of best seasoned material. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Your patronage invited.

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We have, also, in connection with the above business a COMMODIOUS STORE, where can always be found one of the largest and best assortments of

DRY GOODS,
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GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
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OIL CLOTHS
QUEENSWARE
WOODWARE,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS

Hay, Straw,
Flour and Feed.

And in fact any and everything usually to be found in a strictly first-class Country Store. No matter what you want, ask for it and we can supply you at prices that will knock all competition far into the shade. Call and see us, and we will convince you of the truthfulness of our assertion. Remember the Place

N. SNYDER & SON,
East Weissport, Penna
January 1, 1887.

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LEADS IN PRICES!
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—THE BEST MAKES OF—
WATCHES & CLOCKS
At Prices marked down so low as to come with in the reach of everybody.

Novelties in Jewelry!

In the above line of Goods we have an elegant assortment, and are constantly making additions of all the very latest novelties as the season advances. You are respectfully requested to call and examine my line of goods. You are bound to be pleased with the goods, and the prices—they are down to Rock Bottom, and can't be beat.

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All Kinds of Repairing

Neatly, Cheaply and Promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. I have concluded, as a means of extending this branch of my business, to be at SNYDER'S HOTEL, PARRYVILLE, WEDNESDAY of each week, between the hours of 8 a. m., and 6 p. m. All favors shown me by the people of Parryville will be much appreciated. You are invited to call and inspect my line of goods when in Lehighton. Next to Clauss Bro.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe. Caution! Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the original $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which an knowledge their own inferiority by attempting to build upon the reputation of the original. None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp,

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of Shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE for Boys is unapproached in Durability.

Full lines of the above shoes for sale by

LEADING RETAILERS
THROUGHOUT THE U. S.
Feb. 26-9t

VIRGINIA FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE
Send for Free descriptive Price List.
JOHN A. NICOL & CO., Brentsville, Va.

Auditors Notice.

In the matter of the account of Joseph Kalbfus, assignee of Theodore F. Ayers. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon Co.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court, January 22, 1887, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Joseph Kalbfus, assignee of Theodore F. Ayres, among the parties entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MARCH A. D., 1887, at TEN O'CLOCK A. M., at the office of CRAIG & LOOSE, attorneys at law, in the Borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend and present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said funds. S. R. GILHAM,
Febry. 19 1887 Auditor.

Wanted Agents to sell the New Book by
Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE
The great questions of the day ably discussed by America's greatest and most popular statesman—Prices Low. Sure to have an enormous sale. Agents should apply quick to secure choice territory. For full particulars address, HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. feb19-4w

LANDS SEND FOR Publications, with maps, describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, the Free Government Lands and Low Price Railroad Lands in the Northern Pacific Country.
THE BEST AGRICULTURAL GRAZING and TIMBER LANDS now open to Settlers mailed free. Address,
CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Com. N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.
stew-feb 19

Our Phosphate Warehouse!

Is now stocked with the Choicest Brands of Pure Bone Fertilizers, amongst which will be found Our

Royal Bone, $27 Per Ton,

the Best and Cheapest Fertilizer in the State at the price, and the

Americus Brand at $35.00,

which is equalled by few and excelled by no Fertilizers in the market. The attention of Farmers is directed to the fact that on account of the large amount of fertilizers handled by us every year, we are able to buy cheaper than small dealers and this benefit we give to our customers. We warrant our Phosphates to be in good condition. Our "Americus Brand" and "Royal Bone" have never failed to bring good crops. To accommodate farmers who have but small patches of ground, we have a very good phosphate done up in Fifty Pound Bags.

ADAM MEHRKAM & SON,
—GENERAL AGENTS,—
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.
March 11, 1887—3m

Black and Colored Silks.

We have the largest line of Black and Colored Silks that we have ever had the pleasure of showing the trade.

Culored Gro Crained Silks.
50 Cents a Yard. Five Shades.
75 Cents a Yard. Eight Shades.
One Dollar a Yard. Fourteen Shades.

Colored Radamas. All Silk
One Dollar a Yard. Eight Shades.
$1.25 a Yard. Twelve Shades.

Colored Faille Francaise
Eight Shades

Colored Surahs.
Sixteen Shades.

Black Silks.
Gro Grain and Cachimire,
Radamas, Radzamas,
Radzama Barrie,
Triatines, Surahs,
Faille Francaise,
Armures, and Impetrice.

Trimmings.
Black and Colored Brocades,
Black and Colored Mories,
Colored Striped Surahs, 2 and 3 Toned,
Black Satin with White Cardinal and Gold Stripes.

Black & Colored Brocaded & Striped Velvets.

H. GUTH & SON.
634 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Penn'a.
October 20, 1886—

J. L. GABEL'S
—IS HEADQUARTERS FOR—
GENERAL HARDWARE,
Paint's, Varnishes, Glass,
ALL KINDS OF COAL, &c.
OPP. PUBLIC SQUARE,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, Penna., the undersigned Executor of the Estate of SAMUEL BACHMAN, late of Mahoning Township, County and State aforesaid, dec'd, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, March 24th, 1887,

at ONE o'clock P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, by land of Thomas Beltz, thence along the same 68¼ degrees, East 12½ perches to a stone, thence by land of John Beltz in part, thence along the same North 21 degrees, 40 perches to a stone, by land of said Thomas Beltz, thence along the same North 21 degrees, 40 perches to a stone, by land of said Thomas Beltz, thence along the same South 67 degrees, West 12½ perches to a post, thence along the same South 21 degrees, East 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 60 three acres and 20 perches, strict measure, all first rate WOODLAND.

ALSO, all that certain tract or piece of land, situate as aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner, by land of Jacob Wehr, thence along the same North 70 degrees, East 49¾ perches to a stone, by land of Jacob Fritz, thence along the same North 10 degrees, East 30 perches to a post, by land of Joseph Bachman, thence North 63½ degrees, West 28¾ perches to a post, by land of Peter Hartman, thence along the same South 25¾ degrees, West 64 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 9 acres and 123 perches, strict measure, clear and under cultivation.

ALSO, at the same time and place, 3 COWS and a variety of personal property too numerous to mention.

Terms and condition will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

F. A. BARNOLD, Executor
Estate Samuel Bachman, dec'd.

February 18, 1887.-4s

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LIVERY STOCK.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale on the premises, at the stables of the Exchange Hotel, Lehighton, Carbon county, Penna., on

Saturday, March 19, 1887,

at two o'clock p. m., the following personal property, to wit:

TWO HORSES, ONE COW,
TWO BUGGIES,

One Buckboard with Top, One Germantown Wagon, Two Sleighs, One Set of Double Harness, Four Sets Single Harness, Two Buffalo Robes, Two Horse Blankets, Three Sheep Blankets, One Feed Cutter, Lot of Manure, Lot of Buckets, Forks, Lanterns and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale, by AUGUST KURTZ.
J. W. Raudenbush, Auctioneer. 2-26-4s

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE Personal Property.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Beaver Run Valley, Carbon county, Pa., at one o'clock in the afternoon of

Thursday, March 31st, 1887,

a lot of Valuable Personal Property, including:

One Spring Wagon, One Farm Wagon,

One Fanning Mill, One Straw Cutter, One Plow, One Harrow and Chains, Small Lot of Hay and Straw, Two Beds and Bedding,

One Cooking Stove,

Two Crowbars, One Iron and Two Copper Kettles,

Forty Yards of Home-Made Carpet.

One Butter Churn, all kinds of Thware and Crockeryware, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms and conditions will be made known at time and place of sale, by AARON SHIVE.
Mar 12tw

Dr. C. T. HORN,
—AT THE—
Central Drug Store,
OPP. THE PUBDIC SQUARE,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.,
Is prepared for the Fall and Winter Trade with a fresh supply of
Drugs and Medicines,
Choice Wines & Liquors,
Cigars, etc.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Full Line of
WALL PAPERS
—AND—
DECORATIONS.
—:o:—
Library & Stand Lamps,
in all styles, and at all prices.
—:o:—
Spectacles
fitted to the eye and satisfaction guaranteed.

PRACTICAL HORSE-SHOEING.

The undersigned, having bought the well-known CARBON HOUSE BLACKSMITH STAND of W. J. Semmel, has procured the services of G. C. HILLYARD, a Practical Horse-Shoer of Easton. All kinds of CUSTOM WORK neatly and cheaply done.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

Please give us a call and be convinced.

R. J. HONGEN,
Feb 19-3m North Street, Lehighton.

Advertise Here.