The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PA.,
SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

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

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL IS REPOTED as being somewhat improved in health although he is still very weak from excessive loss of blood. The great mass of our people learned of Mr. Randall's illness with pain and every bulletin was watched with nervous interest, and now that he is almost recovered there is a general rejoicing.

WE WILL EACH WEEK, UNDER THE caption of "Both Sides," publish a resume of the political discussion now going on. Our many readers will no doubt find this new feature interesting. The ADVOCATE is the only newspaper in the county that impartially reviews both sides of the political situation in this way. Only $1.00 a year—the cheapest, largest and best.

THE SUGAR TRUST IS ONE OF THE MOST gigantic evils afflicting the American people to-day. Since last October it has steadily advanced the price of sugar so that we now pay one to two cents per pound more for the same grade and quality article than we did prior to the formation of the combine. Immediate and decisive action should be taken to break up this pool that bears so onerously on the poor. Pools, trusts and kindred evils must go.

SEEING THE REMARKABLE INDUSTRY now displayed in twisting up political anagrams, a correspondent asks us what we think it "presages:"

CLEVELAND OFFER. and THURMAN RA.
HARRISON OFS. and MORTON ALT.

It seems to us to presage the rapid decline and early disappearance of all such efforts through sheer inability to surpass this of our correspondent's. In imagination it is homely, unpretentious, and unrestrained. In syntax it is faultless, and contains just as much of the priceless human faculty known as common sense as any yet published. It can't be beat.—*Sun*, N. Y.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND THIS WEEK again voted several private pension bills, but he acted honestly and squarely in doing so, for according to the evidence submitted it was clearly proven that in each case the man or men died or are now suffering from inabilities contracted by indiscretions after the war. For instance, one of the bills vetoed granted a pension to a soldier who had his arm blown off at a Fourth of July celebration, another had served the last two years of the war in the rebel army. Had the President recognized these claims he would have been false to a public trust. Grover Cleveland has vetoed no pension bill where the evidence was sufficient to sustain the claim. This fact is more clearly proven when it is recalled that during his term of office he has signed three to four times as many pension bills as any of his predecessors.

THERE DOES NOT AS YET APPEAR—ON the surface at least—anything that would indicate that the controversy that has been going on amongst the Democrats of the newly apportioned Congressional District composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike, nears a solution. The controversy is as to the representation that each county is to have in the convention which shall decide upon the county in the new district which is to have the first Congressional nomination, and the order of the succeeding nominations. The Northampton men claim representation in such convention or conference in proportion to the county's Democratic vote, while the other counties claim that each county should be equal therein. This is a complication which certainly contains an element of danger to the regular Democratic Congressional succession in the District. There is a chance of our having a Republican Congressman if this fight of preliminary representation is carried beyond what has been aptly termed the safety line.—Easton *Express*.

WHEN WILL THE CRANKS WHO SEEK immortality via Niagara Falls be made to understand that there is nothing new or startling in their foolhardy adventures? If this were forcibly impressed upon their bedizened intellects they might be willing to live in seclusion, engaged in some reputable business. The story is told of an official of a lunatic asylum who once found himself on the roof with one of the most violent inmates as his only companion. "See those people down there," said the lunatic, seizing the official by the arm, and pointing to some men at work in the yard below. "Let's jump down there and surprise them." "Pshaw!" said the official, with wonderful presence of mind, "that will not surprise them. Any fool can jump down. Let's go down and jump up. That will surprise them." The ruse was successful, and the official saved his life. Some astute person might do humanity a service by taking these Niagara lunatics to one side and suggesting that instead of shooting the rapids in the usual way they begin at the foot of the Falls and go upward. Such a performance would have the merit of being original and entertaining.

IN HIS LAST SUNDAY AFTERNOON address at Chautauqua Sam Jones talked on "How to Get There," and in the course of his address said: "If I had but one prayer for the United States I would pray: Give us for a President every four years, O Lord, a man who has courage, a man who has a backbone like a circus pole. We've got to begin at the top and work down to reform. But that needs grit. Most preachers can jump on the poor old sinner, but when they jump on the President or Governor or Mayor they have got to have grit or got to 'git.' A man or a chicken without sand in his gizzard is a failure. I'm not a Democrat or a Republican, or a third party man. I'm one of those 'we-in-a-hill' sort of fellows. But I will tell you what will happen. In November the Democrats will elect their man, but four years after that we will have an issue—prohibition or whiskey, heaven or hell. You never can have anything but a solid South by shaking the bloody shirt. But get a real issue and you won't have a solid South. The difference between the Democrats and the Republicans is that the Democrats, come right out and say: 'We favor whiskey.' The Republicans don't say so, but they do just the same."

THE MAHANOY *Record* SAYS IN SPEAKING of the recent reduction in wages in that region: Curses, not loud but deep, are being uttered against the injustice of the six per cent reduction. It looks like a conspiracy of the employers to take from the men the few dollars that were given them in the rise of last summer, while the Lehigh men were on strike. Also a barefaced plan of making them pay the loss of the last strike. That ill-timed strike placed the workingmen of this region in a false position and left them at the mercy of their employers who seem to have no compunctions to restrain them from taking advantage of the situation. But let them remember that they may go too far and make the situation unendurable, and just when they have laid their plans to rob the public by charging high prices for coal, and the workingmen by reduction of wages, the latter may again turn upon them and decide that they may just as well starve on strike as be brought to the starvation wages of Europe while working. We would hint to our modern Pharaoh that such a thing is more than possible, it is even probable between now and next Christmas.

COMMENT ON THE RAPSHER—BROMLEY CONTROVERSY.

In this months North American *Review* Gov. Bromley, who is recognized as one of this country's ablest corporation lawyers attempts to answer the article on "Dangerous Trusts," by Hon. William M. Rapsher in the May number. In this he fails, for although his answer is an able and brilliant production, it lacks the true power and convincing force contained in Mr. Rapsher's article.—Lehighton *Truth*.

In the July number of the *North American Review*, Isaac H. Bromley has an article replying to W. M. Rapsher on "Trusts," in which Mr. Bromley makes use of more rhetoric than facts. If these monoplies and trusts are not above the present laws, then all this hue and cry is without reason. While Mr. Bromley writes a readable article, his defence is as much up hill work as it would be for a lawyer to induce a jury that his client was innocent in face of the fact that he had plead guilty. Trusts and monoplies don't come within the law, and Mr. Rapsher's strictures were none too severe.—Lansford *Record*.

ON THE RESCRIPT OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Congressman John F. Finerty, of Chicago, says in regard to the recent letter of the Pope explaining the rescript of the Irish question: "I can only say what I said when the rescript was first discussed," was his reply. "It is an interference in Irish politics. If Archbishop Walsh had taken the ground he should have taken, this second letter would never have been sent. If the Irish bishops or the nineteenth century had the backbone of the English bishops of the thirteenth century, they could easily have brought Leo XIII. to terms. As it is, the fight falls on the people. The issue is made at last. For the last 700 years the Irish people have been suffering the tortures of the damned because of Papal interference in Irish affairs. Next to England, Rome has been Ireland's greatest political enemy, and it is on questions of politics now, alone, and not on matters of faith, that I am speaking. To have the homes of Ireland leveled to the ground, the fathers and the brothers and the sons butchered, the wives, sisters, and daughters outraged, the infants piked or bayonetted, and all promiscuously starved, is a combination of horrors before which the devil himself must stand appalled. If that is legitimate government—and Pope Leo XIII. maintains that it is—then legitimate government springs from the devil and not from God, and it should be opposed, whether the Premier of England or the Pope of Rome is its mouthpiece. The Pope of Rome has no power to damn me or any other Catholic. His latest utterance is an outrage on Irish Catholic manhood and womanhood. The Pope of Rome, the head of the Catholic Church, is in all matters of religion supreme; but the Pope of Rome, an Italian prince, with an Italian policy to carry out, at no matter what expense to the other Catholic peoples, is a fair subject for Irish criticism, and it is from this standpoint I criticise him. I am a Catholic—I am a believer in the Catholic Church—but I am Irishman and not an Italian, and I am not to be sacrificed for the needs of Italian diplomacy."

BOTH SIDES.

You Pay Your Taxes and Takes Your Choice.

DEMOCRATIC.

No democrat, high or low, in position or out of it, is dreaming of free trade. He knows if he has the least idea of the subject, that as long as the government needs revenue, revenue will be gathered from taxes on imports. The only issue in the present canvass is between the democratic idea of a tariff for revenue and protection and the republican idea of tariff for robbery and trust, choice is to be made between tariff taxes that will produce the revenue needed by the government in the way less burdensome to consumers of imported articles, who are the taxpayers on the one hand, and tariff taxes levied to establish a privileged class by compelling consumers to buy from protected shops, regardless of the revenue-rising effect of these taxes, on the other.—*Denver News*.

Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.—The Republican party is a free trade party. It is in favor of free whisky, free tobacco, free bogus butter and free importation of pauper labor for the benefit of protected capital. That's the kind of free trade the Republican party favors.

San Francisco *Examiner*.—It will be the same way this year. The Democratic party is not composed of fools. It is composed of American citizens, and it has no interest in destroying the prosperity of the country for the benefit of foreigners. It proposes to take part of the load of taxes from American backs and to oil the wheels of American industry with free materials.

REPUBLICAN.

Philadelphia *Press*.—The desperate but unavailing attempt of the Democracy to get away from its free trade record is thoroughly characteristic of the party making it. It is the same old babyish whine: "We didn't mean it. Let bygones be bygones." And what a consistent, contemptible plea it is to be sure. It comes from the same party which, having denounced the war as a failure in 1864, came out after the logic of arms had given the lie to its cowardly utterances and whined: "We didn't mean it, Let bygones be bygones." It comes from the same party which, in 1868, pronounced the constitutional amendment and the reconstruction measures void and of no effect; the same party which, after those measure were approved by the nation and acknowledged by the world, turned up again with the peevish old whine: "Let bygones be bygones."

Boston *Herald*.—Those who assail General Harrison for his Chinese record are making small headway. California is satisfied with it—or at least the Republican portion of California is—and nobody else cares much about the subject, except to awaken unworthy prejudices. Nobody can hurt General Harrison now in this matter except himself. He may injure himself by an attempted apology or explanation, but, if he stands up like a manly man, he will be all right.

St. Paul *Press*.—A Nebraska Democrat wanted to know the other day where Benjamin Harrison got his army record. He got it just where Cleveland and Thurman failed to get theirs—in the Union army. General Harrison faced a shower of bullets. It remains for Cleveland and Thurman to face a shower of Republican ballots.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

BROADBRIM'S N. Y. LETTER

About two years ago one bright afternoon the City of Churches was startled by the intelligence that Tom Herrick lay murdered in his house. He had been seen early in the day at his hotel on the Coney Island road, but from the moment he left it all trace of his whereabouts was lost till he was found dead at the head of the cellar stairs in the hall. Speculation was wild, detectives scoured the town, all clues seemed lost; at last a little girl was found who said she had seen a young man climbing over the back fence about three in the afternoon. The description exactly tallied with a stepson of the murdered man, who was known to be a reckless worthless fellow. He was arrested and finally confessed to the assassination, and after relating the circumsatnces was acquitted on the plea of self-defence. Mrs. Herrick, the boy's mother, in company with her first husband one Armstrong, kept a house of questionable resort between Brooklyn and Coney Island. It was that kind of a hotel where men rarely stop when they ride out with their own wives; but the house was popular with a certain class, and Armstrong and his wife made money. They had one boy, who grew up as bad as could be, and no wonder, for all the associations from the hour of his birth were of the vilest character.

One morning Armstrong was found dead in his barroom, and shortly after the gay widow married one Herrick, her husband's barkeeper, the man who two years after was murdered by her son. Herrick was a large, strong man, and when in liquor he had a temper of a wildcat. As soon as he was married he took a violent antipathy to his stepson, their quarrels were frequent and bitter, and at last Herrick drove the boy away from his mother's house. The boy was a natural born thief, and he had frequently stolen his mother's dresses and jewelry, and pawned them to raise money to gamble with. When Herrick drove him out he procured duplicate keys of the house, and when Herrick was absent at his hotel in Coney Island the boy would let himself in, and pass most of the day eating and sleeping, and the nights he passed in the streets or the low dens where he found congenial companions. One afternoon he was surprised by Herrick and sought refuge in the cellar; Herrick attempted to pursue him, and the boy shot him and killed him. His mother furnished him with money for his defence, the ablest lawyers were engaged, and the result was his acquittal. While the trial was going on a beautiful young girl was seen among the spectators, and when he was acquitted she made his acquaintance, and against the remonstrance of all of her friends she married him. The honeymoon was brief. A few weeks showed the poor girl her fatal mistake. While she was helplessly sick the young brute cruelly beat her, and then fled to Australia to avoid criminal prosecution. Deprived of a son and a husband the widow Herrick wasted no time in unavailing grief, and finally discovered a special penchant for the police—certain that it is several policemen succumbed to her charms but her tender affairs of the heart culminated at the last Emerald Ball. While the ball was at its height it suddenly occurred to the widow Herrick that it would be the proper thing to do to set up Heidsick and ham sandwiches for the boys, and she forthwith in all the glory of an Emerald Ball dress sailed into a neighboring saloon. When the police got the tip that the widow Herrick was setting up wine for the cops, there was hardly a policeman for twenty blocks who could be found on his post. While the festivities were at their height a young gentleman in a swallow tailed coat and an Emerald neck tie remarked that a saloon like that was no place for ladies—at which Paddy Mahon fetched him a wipe over the sconce with a champaign bottle, which effectually stopped all further remonstrance from the gentleman with the Emerald tie, but Mike Hennesy, his friend, seized a large sized water pitcher and sent Mr. Mahon to grass, and two friends seized the widow and ran her out of the saloon. The police got out as soon as possible. No one could be found who ever saw or heard of a fight, but the Police Commissioner got hold of it, and the consequence was that some were degraded, some discharged, and two of the oldest detective on the force were ignominiously kicked out, all on account of the widow Herrick. She was brought to my mind this week by seeing a notice of her third matrimonal venture. She has just secured a third husband, and I could not help asking myself what manner of man was he who had succeeded in capturing this treasure. It seems wonderful that after her experience a man could be found bold enough to mark himself down number three. Mrs. Herrick's young hopeful, who killed his stepfather, is now serving a term for burglary in an Australian States prison. It is expected that he will soon be back in Brooklyn. The young wife whom he beat to death now sleeps quietly in Greenwood, and he will be free to marry again. The last chapter of this romance is yet to be written, and I shall wait with anxiety the return of young Armstrong from his Australian prison, and the closing chapters of husband No. 3 and the new made bride.

On Sunday while the church bells were ringing, about two hundred toughs took possession of one of the lovellest islands on the East River, pitched their ring, and forthwith two human brutes began to pummel each other with bare fists, and kept on for nearly an hour till both of them were hammered out of all human semblance, and a final blow left one dying on the sod. On every side of Ferrien's Island where the battle took place was an army of policemen paid by the two cities of New York and Brooklyn, at a cost of several millions annually; yet, though hundreds went to see the fight, the police department with its scores of detectives was as blind as a bat and deaf as an adder, and though the river was covered with boats filled with witnesses of the fight, no arrests were made. Now, mark the difference! The day after our glorious Fourth, a young woman who was employed as a servant in one of the most respectable families in Brooklyn, was arrested on a requisition from Connecticut as an escaped prisoner. She had been tried and condemned for criminal intimacy, an offence which is no offence in thirty four States of the American Union; in Connecticut it ranks with forgery or larceny—though it is not often that this statute is invoked. Mrs. Bingham claims that she was married to a drunken sot twice her age, whom she supported for thirteen years; at last, overcome by his drunkenness and brutality she left him, and set herself at work to support her children. In an evil hour for herself, poor woman, she listened to the voice of a friend who had frequently assisted her in the hour of her misfortune. A woman at whose house she stopped tried to blackmail her, and failing in that, set the officiers on her track, which resulted in the incarceration of her friend in States prison, and her own imprisonment in the county jail for several months with a fine of seventy dollars to mollify the good citizens of the commonwealth of Connecticut for the outrage that had been committed in their midst. What became of the woman's children when the State deprived them of their mother? I do not know. But finding her prison door open one day she walked out, and came to Brooklyn, where, entering service, she at once by her ladylike behavior gained the confidence of her employers, and set herself at work for her children. Every cent she earned was laid out for them, and she worked late and early to mend and make for them, but the sleuth hounds tracked her to Brooklyn, and now they are going to carry her back to prison. But she is not without friends, and they are going to use every effort to get her pardoned. The gentleman and his wife for whom she worked in Brooklyn declare if she is released that they are willing to leave their beautiful house in the city in her charge while they are absent for the summer. If ever there was a case where executive clemency can be wisely exercised this is one. Let the Governor say in the language of the man of sorrows—"Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more."

Another of the features of civil service reform as she is write was exemplified in the Fire department. One portion of the examination is literary and another is purely physical. The case in hand was exactly the reverse from one that took place a few weeks ago; in that case the man was sound as a roach on the physical examination, but at the school he attended in his boyhood they did not teach reedin or rightin, so he got a friend to attend to that part of the examination for him. The literary certificate was issued to one Thomas Flynn, who appeared before the Commissioners as Michael Murphy,—but when Mr. Murphy came for his commission he was asked to sign his name on the margin—this was too much of a job for Murphy, so the fraud was discovered and he stepped down and out. The case this week was different. McCarty was all right on three R's, and he marched out of Court with the Commissioner's approval. He now started for the physical examiner's office, and knowing that he was two inches too short, he got his friend Driscoll to go under the tape. Dricoll was five feet six and a quarter. It all went right till McCarty went to the engine house with his appointment, when the foreman saw through the fraud at once, and McCarty went to grass. Strange as it may seem there is no punishment for a fraud like this; the perpetrators when detected, laugh at the matter as a good joke and walk off without a scratch.

The gossips are still busy speculating about the marriage of Miss Gwinn, and everybody is wondering what the Vanderbilts are going to do about it. Her family have got her for the present, and the husband for an hour has not. He says that it will be all right in the sweet by and bye, but of that at present there seems to be a reasonable doubt. She is in Rhode Island, and he is living in a bachelor flat up-town. Not a nice way to spend the honeymoon you say, especially when the bride is beautiful and rich. But then everything good has to be paid for in this world, and perhaps the lucky Bohemian who won this pearl of great price may find his reward hereafter.

BROADBRIM.

OUR TABLE.

"Brick" Pomeroy has just issued another book, entitled "Reaching for Hearts." It contains sixty-four of his noted Saturday Night sketches, and in paper covers is sent for 25 cents, by the Advance Thought Publishing Company, 234 Broadway New York. Same amount of choice reading matter as $1.50 books contain. Send for it, or send $1, and get the other new books by the same author.

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 Street N. Y. aug 24-m11

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEHIGHTON, Penna., at the close of business, June 30th, 1888:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$115,281 76
Overdrafts Secured and Unsecured	146 79
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	34,626 03
Due from approved reserve agents	7,707 51
Due from other National Banks	2,307 40
Due from State Bank and Bankers	5,007 10
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	8,627 36
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,196 24
Premiums paid	6,556 00
Checks and other cash items	115 80
Bills of other Banks	5,214 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	10 44
Specie	4,100 00
Legal tender notes	5,352 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)	3,375 00
Total	$276,318 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	75,000 00
Surplus fund	6,700 00
Undivided profits	7,355 26
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Dividends unpaid	100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	109,748 00
Certified checks	141 50
Cashier's checks outstanding	125 77
Due to other National Banks	10,615 42
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,051 97
Total	$275,318 42

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 9th day of July, 1888.

HORACE HEYDT, N. P.

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

July 14, 88.

To Whom it May Concern.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with the following articles of Personal Property: 1 Bay Mare, 1 Carriage, 2 sets of Single Harness, 1 sleigh, 1 Dog Cart, and 1 Saddle, now in possession of Howard Christman, as the same are my property and only loaned to him during my pleasure.

MRS. JULIA BOYER,
July 5th, '88-6t* Franklin Twp. Pa

Over Canal Bridge E. Weissport.

Joseph F. Rex,

UNDERTAKER

AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,
PARLOR SUITES,
BED ROOM SUITES,

&c., &c. Prices the very lowest. Quality of goods the best. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

Caskets, Coffins and Shrouds,

We have a full line which we will furnish at the lowest possible prices.

Flour, Feed, &c.,

Of the choicest quality at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

JOSEPH F. REX,
April 14-ly EAST WEISSPORT

FULL WEIGHT.

STRICTLY PURE.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee the SWITCH-BACK BAKING POWDER to be absolutely free from all injurious substance, and to contain only the most wholesome ingredients.

Ask your Grocer for it. Sold only in Cans.

MANUFACTURED BY
SWITCH-BACK BAKING POWDER CO.,
SUMMIT HILL, PA.
April 28, 1888-1y-6t

Oscar Christman,

—WEISSPORT, PA.—

Livery and Exchange Stables.

Easy riding carriages and safe driving horses. Best accomodations to agents and travellers. Mail and telegraph orders promptly attended to. Give me a trial. may21-1y

MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE!

Do You Want Your { Garret Papered? Bed Room Papered? Dining Room Papered? Hall Papered? Parlor Papered? Ceiling Decorated?

IF YOU DO SEND FOR

CHAS. GOTH.

The same care and attention given to the Garret as the Parlor. The newest ideas and the latest novelties in hanging Decorative Wall Papers.

Painting, Graining, Glazing, &c.

Competent workmen sent to all parts of town and county. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices as low as the lowest. Send postal and we will call at the house.

CHAS. GOTH,

Office in DR. HORN'S Drug Store, Fauk Street, Lehighton. april14-3m

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER TRY THE CURE.

A particle applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren Street, New York. april4-18w

Annual Financial Statement.

Receipts and Expenditures of Lehighton School District, Carbon County, Pa., For Year Ending June 4th, 1888.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount tax duplicate for school purposes		$ 3120 56
For building purposes		5064 54
Total		$ 8185 10
Deduct abatements	$ 218 90	
Deduct exonerations, deficiencies and errors	60 80	
Deduct collectors commissions	170 49	
		$ 450 19
Total tax receipts		$ 5734 91
Cash from former treasurer		166 77
Sale of lots		675 00
State appropriation		598 25
From other sources, hall rent, etc		64 00
Total receipts		$ 7232 93

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$ 509 00
Paid interest on bonds	1149 76
Paid on former loan	1000 00
Paid on fuel & contingencies	612 87
Paid on furniture & apparatus	196 23
Paid repairs & new building	846 28
Paid salary of secretary	75 00
Paid salary of treasurer, etc	50 94
Paid miscellaneous expenses	57 75
	$ 6889 83
Balance in treasury	$ 343 10

RECAPITULATION OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Paid the Susquehanna Mutual Fire Insurance Company	$ 25 50
Paid J. P. McCaskey, School Journal	7 00
Paid H. V. Morthimer, advertising financial statement	13 00
Paid H. J. Breiney, auditors fees	4 50
Paid W. N. Marcus, repairs of seal	3 25
Paid J. M. Roberts, diplomas	4 50
Total	$ 57 75

WM. P. LONG, President.
Attest:—F. PIERCE LENTZ, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, auditors of Lehighton, Carbon county, having carefully examined the above accounts of the treasurer, find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. J. BREINEY,
L. J. HAUSMAN,
J. H. ESCH,
} Auditors.
W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.

RESOURCES & LIABILITIES

RESOURCES

Cash in the treasury	$ 343 10

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness	$21250 00
Liabilities in excess of resources	20906 90
Liabilities in excess of resources, June 6th, 1887	23999 23

RECAPITULATION OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Bonds outstanding at 5 per cent	$15250 00
Bonds outstanding at 4 per cent	6000 00

Attest:—F. PIERCE LENTZ, Secretary.
June 9-3t——

Leopold Meyers

PACKERTON, Pa.,

Lessee of Dolan Stone Quarry,

is now prepared to supply at short notice

All Kinds of BUILDING STONE,

of the very best quality at prices the LOWEST. Persons contemplating building will positively save money by calling on LEOPOLD MEYERS, Packerton, and learning prices. mar3-65

J. T. NUSBAUM, Lehighton, will also furnish prices on application.

Machine Shop.

The undersigned announces to the citizens of Lehighton and the surrounding country that he has opened a shop for the

Repair of Machinery!

Such as Agricultural Implements, Sharpening Lawn Mowers, Grinding Planer Knives, Paper Cutter Knives, Scissors, &c., Steam Fitting and Pump Work, and manufacturing Grain Fans, Farm Rollers, Root Cutters, &c.

All work guaranteed at the lowest prices.

W. G. MITCHELL

In Rear of Gabel's Hardware —Store.—

LEHIGHTON, Penna.
April 28.——ly

D. LANCELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this Wonderful Cure for ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA in FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 5 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plimpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be one of the most valuable medicines I have ever tried."

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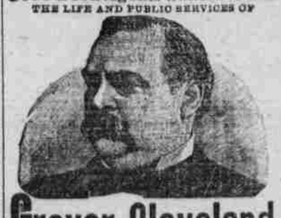

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