The Carbon Advocate.

W. V. MONTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1881.

—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in the central districts of California at a quarter past two o'clock on Sunday morning, but no serious damage is reported.

—General Martin W. Gary, a well-known ex Confederate officer and politician of South Carolina, died on Saturday morning, at Edgefield, in that State, aged 49 years.

—Mrs. Charles Ballou, of Saranac, Michigan, known as the "Mammoth Queen," died last Friday. Her weight when traveling on exhibition is said to have been 575 pounds, but before her death she declined to 400 pounds.

—The losses of cattle in the Northwest prove smaller than was anticipated. In the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Valleys, the average loss will hardly reach ten per cent., and much of this is chargeable, not to the severe weather, but to the recent spring floods.

—Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, expects to sail for Europe about the 1st of May. He will be accompanied by his nephew, President G. W. Peck, of Hedding College, Illinois. They will visit England, France, Greece, Germany and Palestine. Bishop Peck is one of the delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference.

—The United States Treasurer now holds at the New York assay office and the Philadelphia Mint nearly ninety millions of gold bullion—an amount sufficient to keep the Philadelphia Mint constantly employed for the next fifteen months. It is estimated that the importation of gold bullion and coin during the current fiscal year will reach at least one hundred millions.

—Glover's Gap, a village in Marion county, West Virginia, is terribly afflicted with an epidemic of small-pox, and all the doctors there being sick with the disease, there is no one to attend to the stricken. The dead are left unburied, and all who could do so have left the place. The disease has spread to Barton, ten miles distant. The Governor was telegraphed to for help to bury the dead, and replied that the county authorities should attend to the matter.

—In Common Pleas Court No. 2, Philadelphia, it was decreed Wednesday, that the Frank S. Bond ticket, for President, Directors, etc., of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was duly elected at the recent meeting of stockholders. An appeal to the Supreme Court was afterwards taken by counsel for Franklin B. Gowen and the old Board of Directors. Counsel for Frank S. Bond and the new Board of Directors filed, during the afternoon, in the United States Circuit Court, a petition for free access to the Company's books and papers and recognition by the Receivers as the duly elected officers of the Company.

—A man named Goodwin, accused of larceny, was lodged in jail at Clearfield, Pa., on Thursday last. On Friday night a man and woman, claiming to be the brother and sister of the prisoner, were admitted to his cell. After they left Goodwin was found dead from knife wounds, and they were pursued, and lodged in the Carwensville jail. At the inquest on Saturday it was developed that Goodwin had been killed by a fellow prisoner named Evans, not by his visitors. The woman who visited the jail with Goodwin's brother is a disreputable character, and being acquainted with Evans, the jailer "indiscreetly" permitted Goodwin and the woman to visit Evans' cell. There the men quarrelled, and the stabbing took place. Goodwin's brother was discharged, but the woman was held as accessory to the murder.

—Speaking of the dead-lock in the U. S. Senate the New York *Sun* says: If the course of the Democratic United States Senators is deserving disapproval, that of the Republicans is far more censurable. On them in a far greater degree rests the culpability of the unseemly delay of the public business. The Democrats offer to go into executive session, for the consideration of the nominations which the President has sent in, and constantly renew their offer. The Republicans decline, and insist that before proceeding to the transaction of any business the present Democratic officers of the Senate shall be removed and replaced by Republicans and Repudiators. It is a pitiful wrangle for the members of such a body to engage in. The Republicans flaunt the banner of Civil Service Reform; but they are to quick to sacrifice all the proprieties as soon as they come within the sight or smell of spoils.

—After an illness of five weeks Rear Admiral James L. Lardner, United States Navy, died Tuesday morning at his residence, No. 121 South Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, at the age of 73 years. On the 10th of May, 1829, at the age of 18 years, James L. Lardner was appointed a Midshipman from Pennsylvania, his first service being under Commodore Stewart on the Pacific coast. In August, 1828, he joined the frigate Brandywine, and sailed to France, the frigate bearing to his native home General Lafayette, who had been "the Nation's Guest" in the country he had aided to free. Midshipman Lardner afterward served for a time in the Mediterranean, and returned to the United States in 1826. On May 17, 1828 he was commissioned Lieutenant, and in 1832 he entered upon duty as Senior Lieutenant. After cruising about with various squadrons in various parts of the globe he was commissioned a Commander May 17, 1851. Ten years later he was commissioned as Captain. In September, 1861, he was placed in command of the steam frigate Susquehanna, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, blockading South Carolina and Georgia. He took part under Dupont, in the capture of Port Royal, his services in that action being so conspicuous that his name was sent to Congress by President Lincoln for a vote of thanks from that body. In May, 1862, he assumed command of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron with the flag of Rear Admiral. In December he returned to Philadelphia invalided by a severe attack of yellow fever, by which disease, during the summer of 1862 his ship lost forty officers and men. On July 16, 1862 he was commissioned as Commodore, and in May, 1865, took command of the West India Squadron, with the flag of Rear Admiral, and remained upon that duty until October, 1864, when the squadron was withdrawn. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned as Rear Admiral. From the year 1864 (being retired on November 29) to 1869 he was on special duty as a member of courts martial and examining boards. In 1869 he was appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia where he remained until 1872.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1881.

The deadlock in the United States Senate remains unbroken. The time has been consumed in a continuance of the discussions arising from the struggle over the offices of the body, and none of the President's nominations have been acted upon. There is however some evidence of weakening among certain Republican Senators on the continuation of the present deadlock. Except for the obligation of the caucus it would be broken within a day or two. Several Republican Senators have privately expressed themselves. It is not unlikely that early steps will be taken to this end. They see no political capital or credit in the longer struggle. The prominent position of the South in the present debate is growing irksome to the Northern mind of both political parties. It is Southern interests, Southern history, Southern men and the Democratic and Republican Southern Senator turn about every day. A great many letters of remonstrance against further delay begin to come in from the North and the tone of the party press admonishes some sort of a compromise which will admit of the disposal of public business. Mr. Conkling's attitude toward the administration is still antagonistic. His hand is popularly disposed to be seen in the prolongation of the fight in the Senate, and it is charged that he is negotiating with Democratic members of the New York Assembly to have the resolution of approval of Judge Robertson's nomination rescinded.

A Treasury official remarked to day that there was now amassed in the vaults of the apartments a larger amount of gold than was ever known to be in one place in the history of modern times, at least, and probably more than could be authenticated as existing in a single treasury at any time before in the world. There is now about $173,000,000 of gold coin and bullion exclusive of some $55,000,000 of silver, while the Bank of England has only about $75,000,000 of gold. What more singular is that it stays in the vaults, no matter what the demand recently, for as fast as it is paid out it returns, showing that as long as confidence is maintained it is not a favorite currency.

The talk of an extra session of Congress is being revived again. It is known that Mr. Blaine has never yielded his position that an extra session should be called, and it is believed that he will not cease to urge the President to take the step as the best means to unlock the situation in the Senate. The Democratic leaders have said from the beginning that if there was a session called or if in the matter of organization was postponed till the regular session of Congress, that they would not oppose its consummation. It is not deemed improbable, therefore, that if they persist in their obstructive position for two or three weeks more the President will summon Congress. It is said that several of the Senators will urge this step, and it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will not announce a policy till the question is settled.

The mild weather that begins to prevail here has attracted other pleasure tourists of distinction. Among the number of these at Wormley's are ex Secretary and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. They may go farther South, or may end their trip with the Capital. Mrs. Fish is looking just as of old—her face one of the beloved historic faces of Washington. The influence this lady exerted upon society here will remain a beneficent force long after the close of the century. An English baronet, Sir Rose Price, with Lady Price, are also guests at Wormley's, and Mr. G. H. Morgan, of the banking firm of Morgan, Drexel & Co., accompanied by his wife. It will thus be seen that three eminent New York bankers are in the city, as Mr. Bliss, Hon. Levi P. Morton's partner is a visitor at the house of the latter.

The great French actress who has created such a furore in every city in which she has played, will make her first appearance in Washington at the National Theatre to night. The fact that nearly every seat in the house, except in the gallery of the gods has been sold for both to-night's performance and for the matinee to-morrow shows how great an interest is felt in her advent here. The play to-night will be "Frau-Frau," and in this Mlle. Bernhardt is said to be seen to particular advantage. Indeed her "Frau-Frau" is considered by many discriminating critics to be her best assumption.

AUGUST.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1881.

Winter has lingered with a vengeance this spring, whether it is to be into the lap of May or not is to be seen. Every one is disgusted. The spring fashions are "altogether" so lovely, and Easter is almost upon us, and it really looks as if the new suits were not to be sported on that day of all days, Easter Sunday, when anybody who is anybody can not possibly be seen on Fifth Avenue in a winter rig." There are a hundred or more prospective brides, too, waiting to be sacrificed, with delicate travelling costumes all prepared, who look with horror upon the sombre skies, and shiver in the icy blasts, fearing furs may have to be the odd accompaniment of their bridal tour in the so-called flowery month of May. It is "too dreadfully sad." People say however just the same—stores are crowded, and there seems to be a stern resolve on the part of the fair sex to be dressed for any emergency.

Easter has become quite like a European holiday in New York. Not only does it make the point of debarkation from winter into spring, in the matter of dress, being the very utmost limit within which winter styles may be worn, but it has become a day for the interchange of appropriate gifts, almost to the extent of New Year's. The dyed Easter eggs of our childhood would no longer be recognized in their recondite state. They are of sugar, of pasteboard, of satin, of silver and of gold; they contain jewels, lace s, gloves or *bonbons*; they are hid away among luxurious masses of hot house flowers, or nestle cunningly in beds of fresh violets. They are given to the sweetest and loveliest of her sex, are welcomed in scented boudoirs, and run no risk of being "smashed" in the pockets of dirty little boys.

Oh! this is the new era of ideas and fashions; we have remodeled the latter as thoroughly as the former. Even the "poke" of our grandmothers has become a thing of beauty" this season. It has dwindled in size, has somewhat of its shelving front roof, grown shallow in the sides, and small in the cape, indeed, become a "scoop" almost, although it must not be confounded with the "scoop" which is quite another bonnet altogether. Still in its process of growing small by degrees it has become beautifully becoming. It promises to be the raging style. It comes in all kinds of straw, Leghorn, Tuscan, Florentine and Neapolitan braids, black brown, gray and slate color and a rich yellow, which takes the place of white straws, and has almost the look of a sunburn old hat at first sight. The *capote* shape of the winter will also be popular in straws; it is becoming to almost every one, modest and easily trimmed; there is little variation in the shape from the satin and velvets, just about to be cast off. It comes with a coronet, with a flaring front, and also in a turban shape. The "Reubens" hat in coarse straw will be a great favorite for driving, for the sea shore and country. It is worn quite down over the face and turned up at one side. The most appropriate and graceful trimmings are rich ostrich feathers, hat scarfs, straw cords and tassels, and the various shaded trimmings of lace and satin are seen on them. A great novelty in bonnet trimmings is the shaded effect. Net, ribbon, satine, feathers, all come shaded from the most delicate tint to the dark st hue. Flowers will be a great deal worn, also new styles of straw lace, straw beads and fringes. Stripes will be universal and appear in striped satin, shaded satin, gauze with *bayadere* stripes, French crape, Brussellos, and the new double woven ribbon. The silk pompons in bright colors, and the brown and white ostrich tipsters so fashionable in the winter, are again worn, also tiger claws, in gold, silver or straw, with steel tips.

Next to bonnets in importance are the sun umbrellas and parasols. The latter has become an article of luxury, in which the wealthy only can indulge. They are somewhat smaller this year, mostly in satin with narrow plaited ruffle on the edge, or Spanish lace, and lined with old gold or scarlet silk. The handles are of cane, the top flat, a gilt band with a bow of ribbon, or a bunch of daisies, keeping the parasol closed. This style, the most modest, can be had for about $10, but they run all the way up to $100. Lord & Taylor show a few remaining out of a dozen and a half or so they specially imported for their customers, which are the most superb specimens of luxury it is in the heart of man to conceive. They are very artistically and exquisitely embroidered in shaded silks with gold thread, and are mainly of the richest satin. Lace, carved and inlaid handles &c., &c., add to the expensiveness and sumptuousness of these lovely additions to an elegant *toilette*.

The *Studio and Musical Review* of this city, now in its eleventh number, had an auspicious start, but its art editor, being of an erratic temperament and unstable in his views, is continually committing some solecism or getting himself into hot water. This week he printed an article on "Imitation in Art," under a *nom-de-plume* substituted by himself and designed to cast ridicule on the opinions therein expressed. He evidently knew who the writer was, and even went to the unwarrantable length of inserting the author's true name in a parenthetical clause of the article, and that in a very offensive way. Several artists whose opinions coincided with those formulated in the article, are justly indignant, and this gentleman will hear more of the matter. He is Mr. Abram S. Southwark, whilom correspondent of the New York *Herald* on Africa and Paris.

We have just received from Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. the initial story of their anonymous "Round Robin" series of novels briefly alluded to in our last letter. Of late years most novelists, both transatlantic and cisatlantic following the illustrious example of George Eliot have neglected plot and incident in their stories, and sought, with more or less success, to analyze social problems, special character and human motive. The writer of "A Nameless Nobleman," however, breaks away from this prevailing and conventionalized method, and while not running to the opposite extreme like Gaboriau, Wilkie Collins and others, artistically combined an ingenious plot, the scenes of which range over Paris and Quebec, Provence and New England, with a variety of strong and well-wrought situations, and very definite portrayal of individualities, typical character and conflicting motives. It abounds in clear and picturesque description, and, being founded on the actual traditions of a distinguished and ancient family in the Old Colony of Massachusetts, is replete with charming touches of local color. What for example could be better than the following: "It was a garden deep in the heart of Provence, Provence the fair, Provence the intoxicating, Provence of the Provencals, neighbor of Languedoc and Dauphiny, that region redolent of the traditions of poet and troubadour, of the court of love and beauty, of Blondel and his lion-master, of the dear, prolix, impossible, inconsequent romances that drove Don Quixote mad, but whose flavor, like a drop of attar, has been found sufficient to perfume half the more modern works of fiction. The work is tastefully and quaintly bound, and is certainly an auspicious beginning. The second volume of the series now in the press is entitled "A Lesson in Love." The corporation heretofore known as Scribner & Co. has just filed an application in the Supreme Court for a change of its corporate name to the Century & Co., the president of which will be Mr. Roswell Smith; and the same editorial force will continue both on the *Monthly* and on *St. Nicholas*. The former, as a condition of the sale of interest requires, will have to change its name, and may be called *The Century* or *The Manhattan Monthly*. Mr. Charles Scribner it is rumored intends to start another *Scribner's Monthly*, and possibly a weekly rival to *Harper's Weekly*. The change of name of a firm or publication is of no importance than we sometimes think for. There are associations and interests involved which may seriously effect both existing and future interests, and even energy and enterprise can not always overcome prescriptive and conservative prejudice. Still, since the firm of Scribner has no longer any connection with the Magazine, yet still exists, the old name would simply be an advertisement of the old house, and there is no alternative left but to secure a good and attractive title.

On the 317-h anniversary of Shakespeare a "spoils festival" will take place (April 23) at the Academy of Music. There will be a matinee and at even ng performance, consisting of poetry, music and *tableaux vivants*, and the proceeds will be added to the fund for the National Memorial to Edgar Allan Poe. A committee of ladies has the festival in charge, and at the noonday performance original poems are announced to be read by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas W. Parsons, John Moran and George H. Boker, Charles Roberts, Jr., and Locke Richardson, will give readings; tableaux from "The Midsummer's Night's Dream" will follow, and the music will be by Miss Maud Morgan, (harpist and pianist.) Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, and the choir of St. Ignatius' Church. In the evening the poets will be Walt. Whitman, W. D. Howells, J. T. Trowbridge, Edgar Faucett, John Boyle O'Reilly and others. Parke Goodwin will discourse on Shakespeare and Algernon S Sullivan on Poe. W. Fearing Gill will read the Review, and the music will be by Joseffy (piano) and Spencer's Double Quartette.

In connection with music it may be mentioned that a "coming" soprano, Miss Ava Britt, made her debut in operatic concert lately at Chickering Hall. Her voice is of considerable compass, and fine quality and timbre, and her graceful presence and ineffable dramatic ability earned her the appreciation of a critical audience. Miss Britt is a native of St. Louis, and will spend some time in the European schools before accepting any definite public engagement.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate Thursday, 7th inst., the bills authorizing a ten million four per cent. loan; providing for fire escapes on buildings; prohibiting fancy headings on ballots, and proposing a Prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, were reported favorably. Mr. Cooper offered the resolution adopted in the Republican caucus on Wednesday afternoon, approving the attitude of the Republican members of the Senate of the United States. Mr. Gordon offered an amendment, that "nothing in this resolution shall be construed to approve any participation in the corrupt bargain with Mahone, the Republican Senator from Virginia, whereby his vote has been secured for the organization of the Senate." The amendment was lost—yeas 13, nays 28, and the original resolution was passed—yeas 28, nays 13. The bill placing the city passenger railways under control of Councils passed first reading. Pending consideration of the bill for the regulation of mutual assessment corporations for the insurance of lives, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill appropriating $15,000 to the Fish Commissioners was passed. The Senate resolution approving the course of the Republican members of the United States Senate was taken up, and Mr. Wolfe offered a substitute, which was rejected. The Senate resolution was then passed by a vote of 100 to 2. The Democrats abstained from voting, but Messrs. Low and Lowing having voted no, the resolution was carried by a bare quorum.

In the Senate, Friday, the bill for the organization of a signal corps for each division of the National Guard was reported favorably. The bills authorizing Common Pleas Courts to change the locations of State banks and allowing foreign corporations to erect iron and steel works, and hold real estate not exceeding 100 acres, were passed and sent to the House.

In the House a general suspension of orders was agreed to, to enable a country member to get up a bill out of its regular order, and a general struggle followed among members desirous of having their particular measures taken up. Finally the excitement subsided, very few having been successful. A resolution was adopted giving the Hall of the House to the Committee of One Hundred next Thursday evening to explain the Delinquent Tax bill, and it was agreed that Collector Donohugh should be heard at the same time. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Senate Monday evening, the bills establishing a Superior Court, creating a ten million loan at 4 per cent., and looking to a Constitutional amendment reducing the members of the House to 150, passed first reading.

In the House, a resolution approving the course of President Garfield, and requesting the United States Senators from this State to endeavor to have his appointments confirmed without delay, was rejected—yeas 52, nays 78.

In the Senate Tuesday, the House bill proposing a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, which had been recommitted, was again reported favorably. The bills appointing a Revenue Commission; authorizing Common Pleas Courts to issue writs of mandamus against State officers, and fixing the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, were passed and sent to the House.

In the House, the Senate bill to prevent consolidation of telegraph companies was reported favorably. The House bills defining the duties of assessors in Philadelphia; allowing foreign corporations to hold real estate in Pennsylvania; providing for the payment of laborers at regular intervals in lawful money, and authorizing the taxing of dogs in cities, were passed and sent to the Senate. The bill in relation to pipe line companies was considered, and a communication was received from the Attorney-General in relation to the collections and payments of his office.

In the Senate, Wednesday, the joint resolution for a final adjournment on May 5th, and the General Appropriation bill were reported favorably. The latter fixes the salary of members of the Legislature for the present session at $1200. Bills passed finally authorizing insurance companies to dispose of their stock at public auction, and to secure to operatives and laborers in mines and manufactories the regular payment of their wages in lawful money. In evening session a number of bills passed second reading, and the bill to prevent defendants in criminal cases being tried within forty-eight hours after indictment was defeated.

In the House a statement was presented from the Chief Clerk, showing that up to the present time 722 bills has been introduced and 69 received from the Senate and that 217 bills had been disposed of, 52 being passed finally and 165 defeated. The Senate bills authorizing Common Pleas Courts to issue mandamuses against State officers; requiring dentists to register in the Recorder's office; fixing the salaries of Supreme Court Judges, and abolishing the Collectorship of Delinquent Taxes, were reported favorably, and the bill first named at once passed first reading. After reading a number of bills a second time the House adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

The Pottstown Car Works are making 100 cars for the Jersey Central Railroad.

A Court House, to cost $148,879, is to be erected at Scranton.

The wages account at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona for March footed up $193,000.

John Knefesy was killed by a fall of coal at the Minersville mines, near Hazleton, Monday.

Nearly all the farmers in the lower portion of Chester county will raise tobbeco the coming season.

J. R. Young, publisher of the *Tribune*, at Wampum, Lawrence county, has mysteriously disappeared.

The Reading Iron Works have received contracts for the manufacture of three Morse cotton compresses.

Mr. John Newman, of Oakland township, Butler county, was gored to death by a bull on Saturday last.

Jacob and Peter Metz, living at Oakdale, Allegheny county, fought Monday when Jacob was badly injured.

Clinton county; although young in the production of tobacco, claims to have shipped $110,000 worth last season.

Isaac Quigley, aged 60 years, of Mechanicsville, Lancaster county, fell down stairs on Saturday and broke his neck.

The Sportmen's Association of Western Pennsylvania killed over 900 hawks and owls last year.

William Evans, a saloon keeper in Pittsburg, fatally stabbed his brother Ellis with a butcher knife on Thursday of last week.

William Higgins, of Lanesboro, Susquehanna county, fell from a bridge at that place last week and was kil ed.

Frank Eisengart, of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, blew out the gas in a Pittsburg hotel the other day and was suffocated.

Raftsmen are in demand in the lumber regions of this State. It is stated that the amount of lumber yet to be rafted is enormous.

Large flowing wells are now being completed daily in the new Stoneham field, which bids fair to rival the famous Bradford district.

A tract of 1460 acres of land has been purchased near New Florence, Westmoreland county, by the Western Game and Fish Association. It will be stocked with game.

The shedding in the coal yard of J. E. Ziegler, at Pennsburg, Montgomery county, was set on fire by a spark from a locomotive on Saturday and destroyed. Loss, $3000; insured.

The attending physicians of the Berks Co., Almshouse reported Sunday evening thirty cases of smallpox at that institution, principally among the children, and of a mild variolod form.

Peter Trimmer, a heavily-insured man living at Manchester, York county, believes an effort was recently made to poison him by placing a drugged bottle of whisky where he would find it.

John Fitch and Miss Ella Townsend, of Coal Bluff, Allegheny county, ran off to Mc-Keesport to get married. The elder Fitch arrived in time to prevent the ceremony. The young folks got him drunk and then had the knot tied.

Henry Erhardt, of Erie, noticed a pimple on his arm on Friday, 1st inst., about noon. Before night it had swelled to an enormous size, and he died in great agony on the following Wednesday. The doctors were unable to tell what the malady was.

Recently Mrs. Lydia Ridgeway died in Centre township, Greene county, aged 98 years. In 1806 she and her husband, John Ridgeway, who was a shoemaker, left Philadelphia on foot to seek a home in the West. She carried a young baby and Ridgeway his kit of tools. They settled in Greene county, where they raised thirteen children. Her descendants altogether now number over 100.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between W. E. Kemerer and Lewis Kemerer, doing business in Franklin twp., under the firm name of W. E. Kemerer & Bro., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, on a strictly cash basis.

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Franklin twp., apr. 16.-w3.

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Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the undersigned on the estate of Henry Remaly, late of Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon county, Pa., dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment within 30 days, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. C. KREAMER, Administrator.

Lower Towamensing, March 16, 1881-6w.

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