The Carbon Advocate.

H. T. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

—A London dispatch received in Philadelphia says that a powerful syndicate with £15,000,000 sterling is being formed to co-operate with Franklin B. Gowen to secure control of the Reading, and that one of the members of the syndicate is a prominent member of the British Cabinet.

—The Grand Encampment of Old Fellows met in Harrisburg Monday. The following officers were elected: J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, M. W. Grand Patriarch, Joseph E. McCabe, of West Bridgewater, Grand Senior Warden; James P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Grand Scribe, and John S. Heist, of Philadelphia, Grand Treasurer.

—The Thorn Papers.—We have just received from the publishers a copy of this little book which combines wit, humor and rare good sense in every article. They are written by Kate Thorn, one of the most popular and pleasing writers of the present day. They are specially adapted to public and private readings, and will give satisfaction to every purchaser. It will be sent to any address for 10 cents, by addressing J. S. Ogilvie & Co., Publishers, 25 Rose street, New York

—The total gold circulation of the United States, including bullion in the Treasury, at the beginning of the present month, is estimated by the Directors of the Mints at $526,000,000, of which about $264,000,000 was held as Treasury and National bank reserves, and $256,000,000 was in actual circulation. There has been a total gain of gold coin and bullion to the country since July 1st, 1879, of $284,000,000, of which $35,000,000 was added to the Treasury, $89,000,000 to the banks, and $40,000,000 to the actual circulation.

—The following comparison of changes made in the revised version of the New Testament, in the text of the Lord's Prayer, will be found of interest:

REVISED VERSION.	COMMON VERSION.
Matthew 6: 9 13—Our Father which art in heaven Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.	*Matthew* 6: 9-13.—Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors, temptation, but deliver us from evil.

—We have just received from L. H. Rodgers, New York, a "Bird's Eye View of the English Language," a regular monument of patience. The sheet is 22x38 inches and contains more information for persons who write letters than we ever saw, or thought could be arranged, on one sheet. The first part contains rules for spelling and punctuation, also rules for using capital letters and letter writing. Next, is a bird's eye view of the correct spelling of 25,000 words and 20,000 synonyms, which is a great assistance to writers. One of the principal features is a list of 2,000 words of similar pronunciation, which alone is well worth the price of the sheet—25 cents. The sheets are sent by mail, postage pre-paid, five for $1, or 25 cents for single copies. Address the publisher, L. H. Rodgers, 75 Maiden Lane, New York, city.

Mr. CONKLING'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of the two New York Senators, on Monday last, says the N. Y. *Sun*, is a highly sensational proceeding.

There are two arguments which may be offered to justify this manifestation; and which is the truer one we shall not attempt to conjecture.

The first is that, after four years of conflict with one Republican Administration which he despised, Mr. Conkling finds another four years of similar conflict forced upon him by another Republican administration which he especially elected, and which he is also compelled to despise. Such a conflict, if pursued, can only destroy the Republican party; and for a catastrophe so grave he is not willing in any degree to be responsible. Accordingly, filled with sorrow and disgust, he turns his back on active politics, and returns to the practice of his profession, leaving to others, who think themselves more competent, the work of legislation and of party leadership.

The other argument is equally startling and equally original. According to this second view of the case, as the Republican Administration and the Republican majority of the Senate have resolved to appoint to that office in that State which controls the opinions and the votes of the greatest number of men, a determined and uncompromising antagonist of Mr. Conkling and his followers, an antagonist who is at the same time the most cunning and the most pertinacious of politicians; and as this seems to involve a policy of unsparing hostility toward the two Senators, it becomes proper for them to return their trusts into the hands of the legislature in order that it may either adopt and commend this policy; or, on the other hand, may condemn the policy, and set the seal of its approbation upon the two Senators by re-electing them once more to the offices which they have now resigned.

This last argument is the one that is made prominent in the remarkable letter rent with the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt to Gov. Cornell. This letter deals almost wholly with the conduct of Garfield respecting the nomination of Mr. Robertson to the Collectorship. That conduct is regarded by the two Senators from this State as an unwarranted assumption of executive power, as an attempt to reduce the Senate to servility, and as an interference with their own proper responsibility. Among its interesting features is a letter of remonstrance addressed to Garfield over the signatures of Vice-President Arthur, Postmaster-General James, and the two Republican Senators from New York. After exposing the President's action, and defending their own, in the letter to Gov. Cornell, Senators Conkling and Platt announce their resignation, saying they "submit the whole matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow."

According to the terms of the law, the balloting for successors to the two Senators must begin in the Legislature on Tuesday of next week. The Republican majority of that august body will then have an opportunity to express themselves in the most solemn manner upon the interesting question. If they approve of Garfield and of his course, they will decline to re-elect Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt. If, on the other hand, they disapprove of Garfield and approve of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt they will say so by sending them back to the Senate in triumph.

It is a novel, as well as a very far-reaching complication, which Mr. Conkling has now added to the previous difficulties of the Republican situation; and all intelligent citizens will wait with unaffected interest to see how it comes out.

But if Mr. Conkling should be beaten in the Legislature as he has been in the Senate? Will such a disaster crush him or will it make him a greater man than ever? Events will answer.

NEW YORK, May 17.—An Albany special to the *Express* says that it is believed by some State Senators that the statutes do not give the Legislature power to fill expirations or vacancies for the offices except on the "second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature." The statute certainly reads this way, and it is interpreted to mean that the successors of the two Senators cannot be appointed until the 10th day of January, 1881.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—The opinion is growing that the Senate will refuse to go into an election of United States Senators, and will leave the choice to the next Legislature. Some of the Senators say they think the question as to whether the resigning Senators should be returned and their conduct approved is one that the people should have the opportunity to pass upon. The Administration members of the Legislature are a unit in their determination to vote for no man for Senator who is not known to be in cordial sympathy with the Administration, and they will, under no circumstances, vote for any man who has antagonized General Garfield, or has avowed his purpose to do so.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

On Wednesday the 11th inst., on the question of the passage of the Eight Hour Bill, on second reading, Hon. M. Cassidy obtained the floor and said:

"Mr. SPEAKER:—From the manner in which this bill was treated when it was last under consideration in this House, I feel it incumbent on me, representing in part, as I do, a laboring constituency among whom there is very little division of sentiment in regard to the provisions of this bill, that I will endeavor, in few words to voice their sentiments. I have taken but little of the time of the House this session, but when a matter of so much importance to my constituents as this, is under consideration, I believe I should say something. I know that the laboring people of Carbon County are in favor of its enactment, and I believe that a vast majority of the people of this Commonwealth are desirous of its passage. Mr. Speaker, what are the provisions of this bill? The first section says: "That eight hours' manual labor shall constitute a legal day's work throughout the State of Pennsylvania." Eight hours' faithful work by the toiling thousands in our Commonwealth is more than ample recompense for the paltry remuneration they receive, and besides this a law of this kind will be a positive benefit to the whole people of the State. Were the times any better, or were men in a better condition a few years ago when they worked eleven hours for one day's pay? I say most emphatically they were not. Were times better, or was the country more prosperous in the years gone by when they went to and from work by starlight on a day of over fifteen hours sun? I say no, and every fair minded man will concede that as the hours of labor have been shortened the country has grown in wealth, prosperity and happiness. Let me illustrate some of the advantages to be derived from the enactment of this law. It would give employment to five men instead of four, or in place of eight month's work, (and sometimes less) in the mining regions of this State, we would have work at least ten months and perhaps the whole year. Corporations drive men into enforced idleness to regulate a demand for products and to increase the value of the same. Why not regulate it in this way which would be just and fair to all concerned. I would not think it wise to make eight hours work the maximum in all cases without exception. There are times when it is absolutely necessary to work more than eight hours, as for instance, to repair machinery or gather the harvest. But this bill is not arbitrary. It provides for all this in the second and third sections. The second section says, "Any corporation, contractor, lessee or employer who shall compel the employed to labor more than eight hours for a day's work shall for the first offense be fined not less than one hundred dollars and for the second offense the fine shall not be less than two hundred dollars." Now the third section is very fair and qualifies the whole act as follows: "This act shall not apply to nor in any way effect farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week, nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein contained from working as many hours overtime or extra work as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and the employed provided, however, that in computing time for hours of labor that no employer shall have a right to compute more than eight hours as a day's work."

Now, Mr. Speaker, what could be more fair than this. It does not impair the right of contract nor interfere with the gathering of crops, nor does it prohibit any man from working as many hours as he may agree to by special contract or otherwise. It simply legalizes eight hours as a day's work and fixes it as the unit of measure in the computation of the time worked. I have a very distinct recollection of seeing over a thousand men from Summit Hill, Lansford and Nesquehoning, twelve years ago, in our county parading for the purpose of agitating this question of eight hours labor, and during that time they had the hours decreased from eleven to ten hours. I know, Mr. Speaker, they are just as unanimous in favor of the passage of a law of this kind now as they were then. Mr. Speaker we are here to legislate for the many and not for the few, and there are no better judges of the wants of the people than the people themselves. We have no right to oppose their will, and no man can say (and speak truthfully) that a vast majority of the people of this Commonwealth are not in favor of this measure. There is no denying the fact that labor saving machinery (which should be a blessing), combined with long hours and a vast number of unemployed laborers, has been one of the great causes of suffering and disturbances among the people. There is no denying the fact, either, that laborers do not receive what they are entitled to for their work. If they did, corporations could not fill up their millions while the people are living in poverty and wretchedness. These are some of the causes of strikes, communism and socialism. We should do something to remove these causes, and I think this is a step in the right direction. We know, Mr. Speaker, that men who amassed colossal fortunes at the expense of the bone and sinew and brain and blood of the toiling laborers, disdain to associate with him or even deign to utter a kindly word of encouragement, and why? Because they say he is ignorant, uncultivated and not refined. If he is it is not his fault. He has not the time he ought to have to improve his mind or condition. But shorten the laborer's hours and give them a fair renumeration and they will be no longer the minions of corporations, but what a great many of them now are the best, most useful and intelligent citizens in the Commonwealth. We here think eight hours enought to spend at our work, and it is. But what is eight hours here to eight hours hard work among the noxious gases in a coal mine. I have had experience at different kinds of manual labor, and I never found any of it so light that I could not tire every muscle in eight hours. Mr. Speaker, I hope this bill will pass. Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation and cultivation, if strictly followed would make this country the happiest, most enlightened and most prosperous nation the world ever saw.

Eighteen hundred hats are made in Reading daily.

The body of a child, partially decomposed was recently found in a cupboard in Pittsburg, where it had been placed by parents too poor to bury it.

Alfred Kincaid and Jack Sullivan, laborers in the Everson Rolling Mill, at Scottdale, Westmoreland county, had a fight on Thursday, 11th inst. Other hands took part in the battle, and several were badly hurt. The mill has shut down in consequence of the trouble.

The State Medical Society, in session last week at Lancaster, decided to hold the next meeting at Titusville. Dr. J. L. Ziegler, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, was chosen President; Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Phiadelphia, Permanent Secretary, and Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1881.

The dead lock having terminated, the subject which now excites the political atmosphere of Washington is the attitude which Senator Conkling, of New York, has assumed towards the President of the United States. A letter has appeared in one of the New York dailies, purporting to give a history of the N. Y. Senator with General Garfield during the canvass for the Presidential chair, and it is generally believed that it was written, if not by Senator Conkling, at his instigation. The letter in question has raised a great sensation here as it is an attack upon the President, and accuses him of having committed a breach of faith. It would seem as if the whole arrangement, if there was one, was made with the view of obtaining the party loaves and fishes which were to be dispensed at the President's hands. Now that these loaves have not proved to be so well baked, nor the fishes so fresh as it was expected they would be, there is much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. The whole trouble, to be found in a nutshell, is that Senator Conkling wants to obtain once more the control of the patronage of the New York Custom House, and he cannot do it if Judge Robertson, whom the President has nominated as Collector of the Port of New York, is confirmed. That such will be the case, and in all probability by a considerable majority, is undoubtedly true. Some Senators are trying to harmonize matters by having the President withdraw the name of Robertson, so that Senator Conkling will be appeased, but there is no likelihood of such a course being pursued. All sorts of devices are being invented whereby the matter can be harmoniously adjusted at least temporarily, while some have gone so far, it is stated, to propose that there should be a "swap." That is that Mr. Chandler, who is now the Solicitor General and distasteful to Attorney General McVeagh, should take the place of Judge Robertson as Collector; and that the latter named individual should be Solicitor General. This on the face appears very absurd, but there is no telling what politics may accomplish. It is asserted by some Democratic Senators that the President has no right whatever to withdraw the names which he had sent in for confirmation, as it was in their opinion a violation of the civil tenure of office bill. It is not likely, however, that this point will be considered to any extent.

Mrs. President Garfield has been very ill for a few days past, and the President has debarred visitors. It is understood that she is improving, which is a source of congratulation to her many friends in Washington.

It can be positively asserted that the President cannot descend to reply to the letter previously alluded to, as it is regarded simply as a bid for sympatny for Senator Conkling, with the disaffected members of the Republican party. The President has too much self-respect as well as regard for the high office filled by him to notice anything which is in the main a mass of innuendoes and insinuations.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, has introduced a resolution, calling for the names of every government employee, the congressional district he resides in, and upon whose recommendation the said employee was appointed. This was strenuously opposed by a number of Senators, prominent among whom was Senator Sherman, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury. It was finally referred to the Committee on Printing, where it will undoubtedly be indefinitely pigeon-holed.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, has been so successful in refunding the six per cent. bonds that he has determined to call in the five per cents to the extent of $250,000,000, limiting the time to July 1st ensuing.

The confirmation of the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, as Associated Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was accomplished yesterday. The vote stood 22 yeas and 21 nays, a majority of one vote, about as close as possible.

AUGUST.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1881.

The indications are that we shall presently know all about the American citizen—numerically, financially, geographically, physiologically and morally. If we do not, it will not be the fault of the tenth census. Statistically he has been sitting for his photograph, and we have viewed him from every position, and classified according to race, sex, age, color, religion and family relations. Never before has this country been so inundated with information about itself as it will be when this remarkable piece of literature goes to press. Every now and then a bulletin is issued from the census bureau, giving a glimpse of some branch of the work, and we are made to comprehend in some degree the vastness of the coming arrays of figures. There is something so grandly imposing about them that it is well for us perhaps that we are getting them in sections. In spite of the well-proved fact that figures can and do lie, and that when they lie it is with an audacity and unblushing hardihood which mere words can never attain, the tradition that they cannot lie clings to them with the tenacity of a superstition.

The census will be like one of these invaluable books now and then set adrift on the wide, black tide of printer's ink, labelled "A Thousand and One Things Worth Knowing." We shall find the superfluous woman neatly tabulated, and ascertain in which great "drainage basin" of the United States lies the most dense population, besides learning about acreage, taxes, bonded indebtedness, and the "relations of the sexes." All this will be more or less interesting, according to the mental constitution of the reader, though as a rule reports of "wealth, debt and taxation," unless it be our own, do not possess the most absorbing interest. But when we come to a statement of the "distribution of the population in elevation above sea-level," or a narration of the facts about "temperature and population," we feel that we have fallen upon that which vitally concerns all of us.

The bulletin giving a summary of the work performed under direction of Prof. Gannett, the geographer of the census, is among those lately issued: The purpose of it was to show the relations of temperature and population. The tables indicate, in brief, that the greatest percentage of gains in population since 1870 is found in the extra temperatures, north and south, though the largest absolute gains are of course in the regions ranging from 50 to 55 degrees mean annual temperature. The sections having a temperature above 55 degrees contain the entire cotton region, those above 70 degrees, the sugar and rice region; while between 55 and 60 degrees is comprised most of the tobacco region. The prairie region of the Mississippi Valley lies almost entirely below 55 degrees, while the great wheat regions of Minnesota and Dakota is mainly below 40 degrees of mean annual temperature. The hottest part of the country is, naturally, the southern end of Florida, while Southern Texas and Southwestern Arizona come next in degree of temperature.

Next we come to the question of altitudes. In that thin old geography which was the dream book of our youth, that little phrase, "the level of the sea," laid violent hands upon our imagination, and now that it rises up again among the statistics of the tenth census we see the people of this United States ranged in tiers like a circus audience. The American citizen idealized and averaged is about seven hundred feet tall. While his feet are planted in the swampy, alluvial sections of the South, his head looms up in the Cordilleran region. To cut it short, nearly one fifth of the population live below one hundred feet; more than three-fourths below one thousand feet, while ninety-seven per cent. live below two thousand feet above the sea level. The people in the lowest tier are engaged in manufacturing and the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. Next above them come the grain producers and farmers, while the aspiring population, which cannot be content with anything less than six thousand feet, occupies itself almost exclusively with mining. Upward as well as westward the star of Empire sometimes takes its way. Between one and two thousand feet the increase in population since 1870 has been nearly fifty per cent., and between four thousand and six thousand feet the newly awakened interest in mining has caused an increase of more than one hundred per cent.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1881.

The *World* of to-day publishes its customary London letter, written, as every one knows, by its regular correspondent, Mr. L. J. Jennings, formerly of this city. Under the sensational heading, "Hate Beyond the Grave," he contributes some of the silliest nonsense imaginable, relative to Mr. Gladstone and the late Lord Beaconsfield. The recent speech of the former, when, in the House of Commons, he moved the erection of a monument to his illustrious foeman was declared by even such an uncompromising conservative as Mr. Stafford Northcote to be "a monument more enduring than marble," yet Jennings, whose letter was written before this event, charges Mr. Gladstone with vindictive feeling and twits him with missing his train which was to take him to the funeral at Hughenden. This is of a piece with the ordinary common sense (of which he brags) and candor of Mr. L. J. J., and is about as misleading and unvaracious as his statements regarding British men and affairs invariably are. Any penny-a-liner could readily concoct the mixture of misstatements, truisms and canards which the *World* dignifies as "London Correspondence." The schoolmaster abroad is not a circumstance to the journalistic egotist and sciolist abroad.

Following the repeated accounts of John McCullough's triumph on the histronic boards of Drury Lane come tidings of the reversals of parts by Edwin Booth and Henry Irving, the former changing to *Iago* and the latter to *Othello*. The London *Times* on the whole accords the palm to Booth, but then it must be granted that *Othello* was never Irving's *chef-d-œuvre*, though he has greatly improved in it. It is very gratifying to hear of the good feeling which subsists between the histronic brethren. Mr. J. L. Tool, the comedian, "dined" McCullough at the Green Room Club, and on all hands there seems to be a very cordial feeling.

At home Saloini has been giving his farewell performances with great power and brilliancy; Mr. B. E. Woolf, the graceful and tasteful author of "The Mighty Dollar" and "Lawn Tennis," has just written a third extravaganza for Miss Alice Harrison and her brother, which they have successfully produced at the Grand Opera House; and an English version of Andrian's *La Mascotte*, was produced at the Park Theatre, following the vivacious Lotta, while Jet and their spectacular display has occurred at Niblo's Garden, entitled "Castles in Spain," the libretto of which is sheer trash. Marvellous as it may appear "Hazel Kirke," which for no strong inherent reason, has run at Madison Square for long over a year, will be withdrawn by Mr. McKaye on the first of June. After the lull which occurred in matters theatrical things seem quite lively again in spite of the "quite too awfully" roasting weather we have had for the past few days. 88 degrees in the shade thus early in May! Ye gods and little fishes, what sort of a summer does this forecast!

It is the annual custom of that august and close corporation known as the National Academicians to spend one day each year in electing officers, academicians and associates interspersing and varying their arduous administrative and elective labors with the enjoyment of a choice and hearty lunch and dinner. Yesterday they accordingly assembled, among them several fossilized N. As., who only appear on these festive occasions and are generally regarded as obstructionists or know-nothings. After re-electing their present officers, they honored Mr. F. A. Bridgeman, and him alone, with the magic suffix N. A. Mr. Bridgeman is worthy of honor, but so are many others, such as Mr. Arthur Quartley, the marine painter, Mr. Edward Gay and many others who were selfishly excluded. In the matter of Associates, who, by the way, have no voice in the government of the Academy and are not partakers of its sumptuous repast, the old fogies were more liberal electing Messrs. H. Bolton Jones, Thos. Hovenden, Frederick Dielman, F. D. Millet, Thos. Moran and Geo. W. Maynard all eminently deserving of even higher honor. The proposition to liberalize the constitution so as to let the exhibitors every year choose the associates, and these in turn select from their number the academicians, was not, I need hardly say, seriously entertained despite the professed sympathy of the president, Daniel, Huntington, nor is it at all likely to be until death and the infusion of new blood affect a revolution in the realm of fogeydom, and stir up the dry bones therein. The exhibition of this season closes on Saturday, and in the matter of sales, Mr. Edward Brown, who is in charge, has been most successful this year.

The directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art met yesterday and elected the old ticket. There have of late been expressions of dissatisfaction in some quarters which took form in an article in the *Art Amateur* by Mr. Gaston Fenardent, a well-known dealer in archeological specimens, in which he accused General di Cesnola, the curator and one of the directors, with having caused objects in the Cypriote Collections to be tampered with, in short, altered or "perfected." General di Cesnola denied this, but it has caused some stir and Mr. Clarence Cook, the noted art critic of the *Tribune*, and a most caustic and uncompromising opponent has espoused Mr. Fernardent's cause. There certainly appeared to be very plausible reasons for the charges made, even if the matter be of comparatively little importance, and be the result of a dealer's quarrel, for both di Cesnola and Fenardent are virtually such.

On May 25th Mr. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' statute of Admiral Farragut will be presented to the city by President Garfield, on behalf of the Farragut Monument Association, and an address will be delivered by Joseph H. Choate. The statute is of colossal size, nine feet in height (as is also the podestal) and represents the great admiral standing on the deck of his vessel in full uniform, the right arm hanging by the side and the left bent across the body, while the left hand holds a pair of marine glasses. It is a most artistic and striking work, fully bearing out Mr. Saint-Gaudens' high reputation, and will be placed in Madison Square.

Mr. B. F. Reinhart is preparing for publicatonin view the of Yorktown celebration, a most effective and interesting picture representing General Greene's entry into that place. The general, with his staff, is riding along, while the street is crowded with young and old, offering him floral gifts and cheering him, while from the balconies fair faces eagerly lean out and fair hands wave handkerchiefs. The composition and grouping of figures is very fine and full of *entente* and action, and Mr. Reinhart is sure to achieve a great success.

For Sale---Iron Property.

A Cold Blast Charcoal Iron Furnace.

With No. 1 Machinery, about 20 Dwellings, Store, Houses, &c., and 800 acres of land with plenty of Red Hematite Ore, Lime-Stone, Fine Timber, and most of it excellent Farming Land, at the extremely low price of $30,000. Situated on the Cumberland river, Trigg Co., Kentucky, 50 miles from the Ohio river. The Iron brings the highest price for car wheels or boiler plate, and a better location is hard to find. Inquire of

C. BERINGER,
No. 106 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 14—w4.

WEISSPORT BOROUGH.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditures of the Borough of Weissport for the year ending April 1st, 1881:

To cash in Treasury at last report		$ 94 57
Borough duplicate for 1880	$261 36	
Exonerations	10 91	250 45
Public Square collection		6 75
Total less commission		$351 77

EXPENSES.

Charles McDaniel, services for 1877	$ 8 00
Jacob Straussburger	10 00
Auditing	4 00
Nathan Klotz, room rent and light	6 20
Henry Mertz, stones	94 00
Lentz & Meehan, lumber	56 11
Charles Lentz, salary	10 93
H. V. Morthimer, printing	10 00
Jacob Rickert, lumber	5 32
Jas. B. Seidel, salary, etc	10 35
John Arner, do	20 00
Samuel Welsh, working on the street	6 25
H. Schoch, do do	4 65
George Rapp, do do	9 25
William Schreiber, do do	14 99
Alfred Guth, do do	1 50
Henry Everitt, do do	1 25
Henry Trapp, do do	4 15
Samuel Welsh, cleaning lockup	1 00
By balance	67 80
	$351 77

BOUNTY.

To cash in Treasury and uncollected as per last statement, less commission		$880 09
To duplicate for 1880	$1029 84	
By exonerations	65 42	964 42
		$1844 51

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Robert Anthony, Treasurer, on judgment	$900 00	
Interest to date	19 45	919 45
		$ 925 06

INDEBTEDNESS.

To balance on judgment at last statement	$5022 73	
Interest to April 1st, 1881	301 36	5324 10
Paid Robert Anthony	900 00	
Interest to date	19 45	919 45
To balance due on judgment		$4414 74
Balance as above stated less commission		925 06
		$5379 68

POOR ACCOUNT.

GEORGE EMERY, one of the Overseers of the Poor, and Collector of said Borough:

To balance in hand from last statement	$ 22 13	
Outstanding tax collected	3 85	$ 25 98
Credit as per receipts		11 50
Balance in hands of Treasurer		$ 14 48

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Weissport, have examined the above accounts of Jos. B. Seidel, Secretary, and John Arner, Treasurer, and found them correct, as above stated.

ALFRED WHITTINGHAM,
CHARLES NUSHAUM,
Auditors.

May 14, 1881-w3.

THE MOST POPULAR

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SINGER,

AND

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REPAIRING

in all its details, at the very Lowest Prices. Patronage respectfully solicited and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Dec 6, 1879-y1 DAN. WIEAND.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County to make distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of James Zeltner, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, MAY 30, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, 2d door above the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend. F. J. MEEHAN, Auditor.

May 7—t4.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County to examine, restate and adjust the account and make distribution of the money in the hands of Moses Rex and Harrison Steigerwalt, administrators of the estate of Daniel Rex, deceased will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, 2d door above the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa., when and where all parties interested may attend.

May 7-t4. F. J. MEEHAN, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

SHAVING MADE EASY! NO MORE DULL RAZORS!

USE RAZORINE!

A late discovery, which has at once gained a deserved prominence from its own merit. As an aid to shaving, it has never been equalled.

It is invaluable to every one who uses a RAZOR or desires a *sharp keen, instrument* for any purpose.

RAZORINE.

By use of this wonderful powder, the edge of the keenest razor may be improved.

The most wiry beard may be removed from the most tender skin without pain or inconvenience.

RAZORINE.

Removes all dread of the individual use of the razor. Any man possessing a beard, can by the use of this *remarkable discovery* on his strap, remove his beard with ease, comfort and celerity.

Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for circular with terms, &c.

By mail post-paid for 50 cents. Sample boxes, 25 cents.

Address

S. RAYMOND & CO.,
may7 m3 37 Park Row,
NEW YORK CITY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Borough of Lehighton, Penna.

WILLIAM MILLER, Treasurer, in account with the Borough of Lehighton, for the year ending April 15th, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance, as per last Report	$ 429 71
" Amount received from E. Newhard, Collector, balance on duplicate of 1879	149 05
" Amount received from James P. Smith, Collector, dup. 1880	3033 44
" Am't rec'ed for Circus License	10 00
" Amount received for Oats (Public Square)	15 00
" Amount received from county tax on unseated lands	25 56
" Amount received from F. Stocker, pavement	30 00
" Amount received from Mrs. H. Fatzinger, pavement	17 46
" Am't rec'ed from E. H. Snyder	6 00
	$3716 22

EXPENDITURES.

FOR WORK ON HIGHWAYS, &c.

Jacob Heberling	3 43
George Derhamer	144 04
John Fryman	9 7
David Weiss	17 75
Charles Kleintob	56 50
A. Stiler	1 50
Daniel Werth	3 00
Alfred Trainer	2 00
James Hollenbach	7 02
Aaron Haupt	28 75
Josiah Mertz	31 50
Edward Hunsicker	6 25
Elwin Dunsbore	9 25
E. W. Newhard	8 43
Francis Kern	4 00
Oliver Hough	1 10
Frank Wert	6 20
J. E. Dreibelbies	2 00
Adam Dick	3 00
Willoughby Wert	12 50
Mary Dreher (boy)	16 75
H. A. Bolts "	18 00
David Mantz	31 75
J. Folk	2 00
Jno. Weiss, Sr.	21 00
Thos. Fink	2 00
Henrietta Wagner (boy)	7 32
Henry Wagner "	5 50
Mahlon Reichard	6 45
Robert Bartholomew	4 00
L. J. Heidt	20 38
Chas Froelich	9 01
Owen Sheridan	2 75
Wilson Hantz	3 00
Jno. Sheckler	4 75
Moses Fritzinger	2 00
C. H. Nothstein	16 75
D. H. Long	19 5
Elias DeFrehn	7 50
Nathan Krum	2 25
Jas. Dick	6 75
P. Hartbommer	7 25
W. H. Noll	14 75
Jno. Fritzinger	75
Owen Wolf	5 00
Jos. Nothstein	4 00
Henry Ruch	2 00
Jas. Williamson	2 00
Jno. Miller, Jr.	1 00
Levi Weiss	39 25
John Esch	2 00
W. Waterbor	75
Jas. Ritz	1 00
B. F. Kuntz	12 13
Jonas A. Hom	14 75
Thos Komerer	4 82
Jno. Miller	4 05
W. Warner	19 5
Chas. Trainer	21 25
W. Shock	2 00
J. W. Raudenbush	5 25
Alex. Miller	1 50
Jos. Geiger	1 00
Owen Klotz	2 50
A. Stout	3 00
W. Johns	3 00
F. Brinkman	18 54
F. Garber	2 75
H. Breckendorf	5 50
Wm. Miller	49 38
S. Spengler	50
R. Hunsicker	6 25
Thos. Smithers	2 00
C. H. Bower	3 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. M. Rapsher, salary as Secretary	30 00
do do fees	25 00
Wm. Miller, salary as Treasurer	40 00
H. V. Morthimer, printing	25 00
do order book	9 50
J. Strauseberger, flagging	10 15
W. H. Mantz	12 12
M. Heilman & Co., seed oats (Public Square)	2 40
W. P. Long, borough auditing	2 00
W. W. Bowman, do	2 00
W. A. Derhamer, do	2 00
J. L. Gabel, lumber	84 02
La J. Jacoby, services as civil engineer	8 00
Moses Rex, mason work	10 50
J. Fryman, do	10 07
Jacob Waller, do	7 00
W. Miller, posts	1 00
Chas. Froelich, blacksmithing	13 28
Daniel Wieand, do	4 02
Owen K. Wolf, hauling	2 00
Z. H. Long, miscellaneous	25
F. P. Semmel, policeman	5 00
Orlando Kemerer, do	5 00
Jos. Drumbore, do	5 00
F. Stocker, do	4 00
Kemerer and Wolf do	3 00
E. A. Bauer, interest on bond	28 00
David Mantz, do do	221 00
D. H. Strasp, do do	57 00
Chas. Seifert, do do	68 40
D. K. Kistler, do do	28 80
P. J. Kistler, do do	22 80
Leah Boyer, do do	28 50
F. Brinkman, do do	76 00
1st Nat. Bank of Lehighton, do	110 95
Part payment on bond No. 38	1509 00
Cash in Treasury	434 70
	$3,716 22

RECAPITULATION.

LIABILITIES.

Bonded Indebtedness, viz:		
E. A. Bauer	$ 500 00	
D. H. Straup	1000 00	
F. Brinkman	1350 00	
David Mantz	790 00	
Charles Seifert	1200 00	
David Kistler	800 00	
William Romig	400 00	
Henry Boyer	500 00	
1st Nat. Bank of Lehighton	500 00	
David Mantz	300 00	
David Mantz	4000 00	
		$10900 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	$ 434 70	
Due on duplicate of 1880	149 00	
F. P. Semmel and J. W. Raudenbush, balance on note for balance on duplicate for 1878, with interest	110 23	
		$ 693 93
Liabilities in excess of Assets April 15th, 1881		$10206 07
Liabilities in excess of Assets May 4th, 1880		11761 02
Decrease		$ 1554 95

J. P. SMITH, Collector, in account with the Borough of Lehighton, Pa.

DR.

To amount of duplicate for 1880	$3362 20
do supplement	25 00
	$3,387 34

CR.

By amount paid Wm. Miller, Treas.	$3032 44
" exonerations	37 41
" commission, 5 per cent	167 49
	$3,238 34
Balance due	149 00

We, the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, do certify that the foregoing accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

P. M. VANLIEW,
W. F. LONG,
W. W. BOWMAN, } Auditors.

May 7—w3.

PUBLIC SALE of VALUABLE

Real Estate, &c.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in LOWER TOWAMENSING TOWNSHIP, Carbon Co., Pa., on

TUESDAY, May 10, 1881,

commencing at Twelve o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate and Personal Property, late