The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

Democratic Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

Supreme Judge—John Trunker, Venango.
Auditor General—William B. Schell, Bedford.
State Treasurer—Amos B. Noyes, Clinton.

COUNTY.

District Attorney—E. R. Siewers, M'ch Chunk.

Republican Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

Supreme Judge—Jas. H. Sterrett, Allegheny.
Auditor General—J. A. M. Passmore, Schuylkill
State Treasurer—Wm. B. Hart, Montgomery.

COUNTY.

District Attorney—Jos. M. Kilbfas, M. Chunk

The Extra Session.

Congress met at noon on Monday last. In the Senate the credentials of Stanley Matthews as Senator from Ohio, J. D. Cameron as Senator from Pennsylvania, and D. H. Armstrong as Senator from Missouri, were presented, and the Senators sworn in. Messrs. Anthony, of R. I., and Bayard, of Del., were appointed a committee to join a committee appointed by the House to wait upon the President. Without doing any further business the Senate adjourned. Senators Morton, Sharon and M'Millan were absent. In the House, the roll was called by the Clerk, who announced that 287 members had answered to their names. On motion of Mr. Wood, it was resolved, by a vote of 149 to 129, to proceed to the election of a Speaker. Samuel J. Randall, of Pa., was then chosen Speaker, by a vote of 149 to 132 for James A. Garfield, of Ohio. Mr. Randall took the chair, and the members sworn in. The organization of the House was completed by the election of the nominees (see our Washington Letter) of the Democratic caucus for clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, postmaster and chaplain, and committees were appointed to wait upon the Senate and the President. After drawing for seats the House adjourned.

On Tuesday the following message from the President was received and ordered to be printed.

THE MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men to the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers and regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations. Therefore the constitution has wisely provided that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and it has also been declared by statute that "no department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year." We have, therefore, an army in service authorized by law, and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint.

These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest, that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of twenty-five thousand men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of an enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army.

Estimates of appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $22,435,794.87, and having been transmitted to both Houses of Congress are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the Navy Department $2,063,861.27. This sum is made up of $1,416,868.16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; $311,953.50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service; $30,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund; $150,460 due for arrearages of pay to officers, and $145,219.95 for the support of the marine corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of $285,543.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 "last," now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners, marshals and for rent of court rooms, the support of prisoners, and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity also, to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1877, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the Exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. The Department of state has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in this enterprise and space has hitherto been and still, reserved in the Exhibition buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United states, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of Commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view; and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making making an appropriation of $2,500,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of hon. Commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Government of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The Government of Sweeden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the Congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of $8,000 was made in the Sundry Civil Service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of the circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest. R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1877.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1877.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

At noon to-day the wheels of legislation will once more begin to revolve. The city is full of members and strangers, and the tradespeople who have been scudding through the dullness of the summer are happy. The old faces that have been conspicuous in the lobby for years, are again seen beaming with hope and confidence of a rich harvest out of the credulity and verdancy of people having business before Congress.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The result of the contest for the Speakership astonished no one. The plans of Randall were ripe for action in June last, when it was proposed to hold the extra session then, and were only strengthened by the lapse of four months. The manner in which Randall worked up his interests is highly creditable to his skill and discretion, and then to hold his strength intact thro' four months, with his antagonists battering away without even making a waver along his whole line, is even more creditable. The contest, when it came to the point, was short, sharp and decisive. The candidates began to arrive here about a week ago, Sayler being the last on the ground, being delayed in Ohio to participate in the elections there. The members did not reach here in any numbers until Thursday. This was the moment for action amongst the opposition led by Sayler, Goode, Morrison and Cox, each of whom flattered himself that he was the coming man. It did not require long to demonstrate very conclusively that not one of them could muster a corporal's guard, and the most astonishing fact of all was that there was not a single State delegation in which there were Democrats that Randall did not have some votes, and in many of them even on the first ballot a solid vote. At this juncture Sayler, Goode, & Co., through their friends, tried the efficacy of a proposition to form a coalition upon one of their number, and thus give the opposition a united front against Randall; but two important circumstances interposed here: one the fact that after himself the majority of the said canvassers' votes would go to Randall and the other that each candidate claimed the benefits of the coalition. They next tried negotiations with the Republicans, but most of these would have supported Randall as against any other Democrat; and the Democrats who were willing to resort to Republican aid were of the combustible sort, and therefore would not support a Republican.

RANDALL HAS A WALK OVER.

Thus thwarted in every direction, three of these opposing candidates abandoned the field before they went into caucus. Randall was nominated on the first ballot, the result being Randall, of Pa., 109; Goode, of Va., 23; Sayler, of O., 12. The other officers elected were G. M. Adams, of Ky., Clerk, re elected; J. G. Thompson, of O., Sergeant-at-Arms, re elected; Col. Polke, of Mo., Door-keeper; J. M. Stewart, of Va., Postmaster, re elected; Rev. Dr. Polsel, of the M. E. church South, Chaplain. Adams for Clerk made a narrow escape. But for the break in the Georgia delegation, his antagonist, Caldwell, of Alabama, would have been elected. The House will of course ratify these caucus nominations to-day.

THE LENGTH OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

There is much interest taken here in the probable duration of the extra session. There is no occasion for the session to last more than ten days. The President will transmit such matters only as require immediate consideration, such as the Military bill and deficiencies, leaving all the regular business of Congress for the regular session in December. The Military bill, when under consideration last session, went through all the ramifications preliminary to the final action of the two Houses, and only failed of passage on account of the rejection by the Senate of the amendment prohibiting the use of the troops in the South, which was insisted upon by the House. As President Hayes has removed that obstacle by the withdrawal of the troops, there is no reason why there should be any delay in its passage now. The Naval pay, about $2,000,000, and Department of Justice deficiencies, $250,000, should not consume more than a day. The recommendation that the invitation of the French Government to participate in the Exposition at Paris in 1878 be accepted, and that the necessary funds be appropriated for that purpose, will perhaps occasion some discussion, particularly in view of the fact that the late administration was indignant at the conduct of the members of the French Commission at our own Exhibition in 1876, and therefore did not encourage the acceptance of the invitation when it was transmitted to Congress two years ago. Secretary Evarts is heartily in favor of the Government of the United States participating.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The result of the Ohio election has rather perplexed the Administration, especially as the detail of the contest show that it was not due to the increased strength of the Democratic party, but to the apathy and discontent of the Republicans, thousands of whom did not vote at all. The lesson has somewhat startled the senses of the persons who prepared the way for such an overwhelming defeat. The complaint demonstrated two things: one that enough Republicans are dissatisfied with the course of the President to defeat the party, and all willing to exercise that power; and the other that Sherman's appointment into the Cabinet as a compliment to the Germans has added no strength to the party in that direction. As a rule the Germans do not take much stock in him.

ADMINISTRATION VIEWS.

In this dilemma there is no outlet to the rear. A retrograde movement would be inevitable disaster, and to go forward will require very delicate piloting. It is claimed members of the Administration in vindication of the President's course, that he acted for the more permanent interests of the Republican party; that the Republicans, for the last five years, have been losing ground upon the old issues and prejudices of the war, and therefore new issues were necessary to supplant the old, which were no longer in sympathy with the spirit of the times or the views of the majority of the American people; that the Republican party in the South was rapidly dismembering beyond the possibility of resuscitation, under the old order of things; that Congress had restored the whole Southern people to the full enjoyment of political rights, and step by step the hold on Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas had vanished, and by the natural course of events the same condition of things had arrived in South Carolina, Florida, and Louisana and as General Grant indicated at the close of his administration, to stem the tide by the exercise of military power would only be to aggravate the disease, and slip further tend to the dismemberment of the Republican party.

It was stated by another member of the Cabinet, "That the Administration had never any other interest than that of the future strength and success of the Republican party in a national sense—not the Republican party of the North, but of the whole country—rejuvenated by new issues, and invigorated by a belief in accord with the intelligence of the people and the interest of all section; that civil revolutions are the work of slow processes and often devious and mysterious ways; that the President has always been keenly sensible to the responsibility of his position, and to the great task he has undertaken; that in the light of recent events he has not swerved from what he regards his duty, to the country, and to the future welfare, interests, success of the party which elected him; that if the President is left unsustained by his party, they will certainly reap the full fruits of the calamity of another defeat." The break-down in Ohio is likely to have the effect to moderate the opposition to the administration in the Republican ranks in Congress. They can see that what the President has done has gone beyond recall, and that to antagonize him now would only be attended with an aggravation of the dissensions in the party. Under a strict political construction Conkling was right, and the gentlemen who will be put into the places of Messrs. Arthur, Sharpe and Cornell in the New York Custom House, while very respectable, will soon demonstrate the folly of attempting to run campaigns on sentiment.

CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

Ex-Secretary Delano came in for a slight bombardment over the head with a cane a few days ago, the individual in the offensive being Judge White, notorious about a year ago as having been indicted for alleged connection with certain frauds upon the Indian funds. These suits were not successful in revealing the Judge's complicity, nor did they account for a sudden plethora of funds which he enjoyed within the few years preceding. The Judge, not sympathizing with the judicial inquiry instituted, as he supposed, by the Secretary, took the first opportunity afforded, which was on the street, to make a public exhibition of his indignation. The Secretary was badly bruised about the head, and was taken home in a carriage. K.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1877.

The most interesting event of the past week has been the meeting of stockholders of the Permanent Exhibition. From the proceedings of this convocation, it seems very evident that unless lightning strikes, the great Exhibition will soon cease to be permanent, and may, ere long, be lost amid the memories of the past. The institution is $760,000 in debt, and $150,000 of this amount is due to the Centennial Board of Finance, by whom the magnificent building was furnished. Instead of calling upon the entire city to come forward with subscriptions and give the show a new lease of life, the meeting appointed a committee to examine into the condition of the company and ascertain what compromise if any could be made with the creditors. Those who have seen the Exhibition will regret that so superb a display must be abandoned, for it is now as peerless in beauty and interest as it is unrivaled in grandeur and extent.

Unfortunately the present exhibition has been so overshadowed by our recollections of the Centennial, that comparatively few Philadelphians have visited it except on special occasions, when other attractions were provided, and the large attendances thus far procured have therefore cost nearly as much to gain as the receipts amounted to. There is still a possibility that something will be done to relieve present and pressing necessities, for the value of the Exhibition as a commercial factor, is now realized; but everything depends on the means taken to reduce public interest into hard cash.

Another item of news which has attracted no little attention is the sale of Col. Forney's *Press* to a party of gentlemen who have given entire control of the journal to Captain W. W. Nevin, for a number of years managing editor of the *Press*. Col. Forney has, for a long time, been seriously considering the advisability of selling out in order to follow his long cherished plan of going to Europe for a few years' rest from active life, and the sale last week was but the consummation of this frequently expressed desire. The price paid was $360,000. Col. Forney while in Europe will contribute regular letters to his old journal. Captain Nevin will not formally assume charge until next Thursday, when his future course will probably be clearly outlined. The *Press* never looked better or healthier than it does to-day, and with proper management it should become one of the most valuable and influential journals outside of New York.

The mater-aliming medium, Bliss, having escaped conviction on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, has been held to bail for bigamy, and having been unable to get security, is now in prison. One juryman, a lawyer, and a woman who got mixed up with the case, have been arrested for fraudulently aiding Bliss to escape the penalty of his offence, and some interesting developments are looked for.

One of the most peculiar cases of moculation has recently come to light, and the developments are calculated to strike terror into the souls of persons who have heretofore been ignorant or careless of the dangers which surround nearly every walk of life. It was discovered recently that some two hundred cases of a virulent and loathsome disease existed at Reading, and a large number of cases of the same nature had apparently, without cause been developed among persons of most cleanly life in this city. It now transpires that nearly all the Reading victims had been tattooed by a tramp named James Kelly, who carried with him a book of diagrams and a quantity of India ink, and other coloring matter used in the process. The figures were first traced on the arms or hands of those willing to pay for the hideous decorations, and then pricked in with needles. All this would have caused no remark, as the custom is a common one among the lower classes, but it so happened that Kelly was suffering from syphilis, and as he first moistened the paints with his tongue, the infectious poison was transferred from his saliva and pricked into the veins of the thoughtless victims. The worst part of the performance, so far as Kelly is concerned, is, that he knew from experience the horrible consequences which must ensue. Many of those thus treated have been sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital in this city, and their recovery is very doubtful; while others must drag through their days, a burden to themselves and revolting objects to their friends. Physicians who have noted the rapid progress of the disease, have, through interviewing reporters, given the public warning of the dangers which now beset them, for every one of these hundreds of new cases can hardly avoid spreading the contagion. Even drinking from the same cup at a public fountain, or using the same towel at a hotel, can transmit the poison from one to another, and in numerous cases nurses (has innocently inoculated will transfer the disease to the little children in their care. The insidious power of the infection has long been known, and often commented upon, but never before in this part of the country has its possible effect been made so fearfully apparent to all classes, and it is now probable that steps of some kind will be taken to throw more safe guards around those who may unthinkingly expose themselves.

Political matters in this city are still so completely mixed that no man can tell what an election day may bring forth. The labor movement is increasing in strength, and the great mass of the votes of both the chief parties are daily becoming more opposed to the leaders who have so long been faithfully followed. A contest between the people of all parties and the professional politicians is evidently in the near future, and the revolution when it comes will be tremendous. But then the victors will soon become overelated with success: a new set of demagogues will get to the front and the same disintegrating and reorganizing process will have to be repeated. It seems to require old-fashioned allopathic treatment to keep the body politic in good health, for small doses in the shape of sugar-coated platforms and sweet water speeches have lost their effect.

The amusement season has opened brilliantly, and we have already enjoyed some fine attractions. A week of opera and a succession of dramatic entertainments of rarest merit have just closed, and the new week opens very auspiciously. At the Walnut st. theatre, last week, the largest houses were drawn, as the new artiste, Miss Mary Anderson, has carried all hearts by storm. This week she will be succeeded by the Lydia Thomas Burlesque Troupe with Reece's original piece, "Oxygene." Numerous have been the comments favorable and unfavorable on this lady and her performances, but the fact is not denied that she is a very queen of burlesque opera and that Americans living as they do at high pressure, delight in any amusement which will carry their thoughts away from themselves. The Walnut is noted for its splendid mounting of all plays, and a very successful season is expected. MAX.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1877.

Wm. C. Gilman's theatrical surrendering of himself on Friday last is still a topic of conversation in business, religious, and social circles. Your correspondent dutifully and happily belongs to these spheres of metropolitan existence, and has been enabled to hear a great deal about the "sanctimonious forger," as one of the papers calls the gentleman who has just gone to the Sing Sing for five years. You know, of course, all about Gilman's crime, how he found the tide sweeping him down the stream to the rock of disaster, and how he suddenly bettered his fortunes by increasing the value of Atlantic Life Insurance stock to fabulous sums. All this is history now, and so is the contrite theological way in which the tarred saint gave himself up and took his punishment, solacing his cup of grief with the hope of ultimate pardon. It has gradually leaked out that Mr. Gilman's confession and contrition arose from the fact that after his extraordinary list of the vish acts there did not remain to himself enough to get his body one hundred miles from New York. He saw that he was shadowed by detectives right and left, who only abstained from the laying on of hands process because they had been given to understand that the forger had determined to yield himself up. He never left the city since the day of the exposure of his attempt to prove that the pen was mightier than the sword. On the afternoon of that day he went to one of his brothers-in-law and confessed all his misdeeds. Then he drove to a friend's house in Twenty-ninth street where he remained all the time until he walked into the judicial presence of Recorder Hackett. All the detectives who were employed in the case knew where Mr. Gilman was, and could have arrested him at any moment if they had been so disposed. But they were not. They employed themselves chiefly in going over to Gilman's Brooklyn house and scaring his sick wife half to death. As I write these lines she is considering, in her poor emotional way, whether she shall become insane or not. The Rev. Dr Houghton, who is the pastor of "the little church around the corner," on Twenty-eighth street, was an active instrument in producing the contrition of Gilman who used to be a prominent vestryman, and all that, in the picturesque temple of honesty and religion. While Gilman was under cover in Twenty-ninth street, he made repeated visits to his beloved pastor, and admit many tears evolved the extraordinary confession, which has been published everywhere. A grand effort is being made to show that Gilman's act was the direct result of church pressure, but the fact remains all the same, that his tremendous remorse came when he had no money. The dramatic episode in the Court of General Session will probably be pardon to a pardon, and, so far as I am concerned I hope he will get it. Sing Sing is not a loveable place, and they say that Auburn, which, I believe, is the ultimate destination of Mr. Gilman, is even worse. They say that the vestryman-forger first conceived how easy it was to raise money and certificates in his peculiar way, by a conversation that he had with a pedlar who was selling a check-cancelling stamp. The native ingenuity of Gilman suggested a method of beating the stamp, as we would guess at the problem of the Chinese puzzle, and the bait once dropped before him, on a Satanic line, was greedily swallowed. Mr. Beecher, during his last Friday evening prayer-meeting, has taken occasion to state that Gilman married a daughter of one of his (Beecher's) sisters. He preached a little homily on the circumstances, and then dismissed it. Ordinary convicts feel very much aggrieved that Mr Gilman was given the privilege of stopping, with his jailor, all night at the Grand Hotel, instead of being taken to the Tombs to await the orders of the Deputy-Sheriff. But that is a little peculiarity about New York. I know of a case where a wealthy woman, sentenced to a year, passed a week in carriages and her own house before any key was turned upon her.

The Edwin Adams benefit at the Academy of Music last Friday afternoon was an immense financial success. I don't think it was a great histrionic success, and I am speaking now in my usual cynical way, the thought being obtruded by the special act in which Messrs. Sothern and Florence essayed the parts of *Othello* and *Iago* with little Lotta as *Desdemona*. The public naturally imagined that Messrs. Sothern and Florence were going to be funny, and when they found that such a hope was misplaced, they fell hungrily upon Lotta, who could not withstand the temptation, to kick her silken train about with the lively movement of "the Little Marchioness." The people taunted at Lotta, but they looked askance at Sothern and Florence. They were terribly chagrined at seeing these famous comedians attempt such serious parts. So far as I am concerned, I am free to state that I think that Sothern and Florence had no business in the respectable roles of *Othello* and *Iago*. To a certain extent the people who bought tickets to see this special act of the benefit were deluded. Sothern and Florence, in a burlesque of *Othello*, would be grand. Sothern and Florence doing the thing religiously were very stupid. The rest of the performance went off nicely, and since a magnificent purse was realized, everybody is satisfied. I knew Ned Adams when he was keeping open cottage at Long Branch, and I am glad to see that his brethern have sprung so eagerly to the task of assisting him and his family.

The quarrel about the Porto Rican Barbarossa getting admission into the College of Physic and Surgeons, does not amount to much. Really, it is none of the public's business, though some of the anti-abolition people are trying to fan into new flame the fire of opposition to the colored race that burned so fiercely years ago. All the officers of the institution have been interviewed and they gravely and decorously ask the reading world to allow themselves to run a college in their own particular way. Mr. Barbarossa is a very nice gentleman, and I have had the pleasure of meeting him, but since I am not a professor, or stockholder, or student in the college to which he demanded admission, I respectfully refrain from making any particular comment in the case. So much for Barbarossa.

Our theatres are all doing very well, with the exception of those that are closed, or are contemplating a closure. The principal event of this week is the re-opening of the "Fifth Avenue" under the management of Mr. Stephen Fiske. The Gilsey estate is really running the house, and the rent will be collected each night in the box-office. Thomas's "A Summer's Night Dream," opens the season to-night, with Miss Emilie Melville, a beautiful Australian songstress, in the principal role. After the Williamsons are through with "Struck Oil," at the Union Square, a play called "Mother and Daughter" will be produced. Sothern has reconstructed "the Crushed Tragedian" at the Park. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" opens this week at the Grand Opera House. "Marriage" draws good houses to Wallack's. At "Niblo's" they produce the "Jibbenainosay" to night, and undertake a season of Italian Opera. All the other houses are doing very well—that is, those that are doing anything at all, and since we are promised a speedy revival of trade in all quarters, I feel happy in stating that the amusement world will catch a sheen of the coming glory. EATTERY.

—Alexander Reed, proprietor of the Blade and Commercial newspaper, of Toledo, Ohio, and postmaster of that city, was assaulted on the streets of Toledo Friday, the 12th inst., by Dowling, his predecessor in the postmastership. Dowling gave Reed a kicking and then seizing him by the beard, struck him several blows in the face. They were separated by friends. It was caused by the change in the office of postmaster.

—Judge Wright, of Indiana, assaulted Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior in the streets of Washington Friday of last week. Wright called Delano a "—— old falsifier, who would not be believed under oath;" charged him with having "cheated me (Wright) out of $30,000," and then struck him on the shoulder and the head with a stick. Delano was taken to a drug store, and had his wound, which was not considered serious, dressed. Wright has for some time had a grievance against Delano, growing out of the rejection of an Indian claim.

—A word to the wise. If you are troubled with a cough or cold, procure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sickness. Your druggist keeps it. Price, 25 cents.

New Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with 1 Gray Horse, 2 Mules, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 two-horse Spring Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 Bob Sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 Fanning Mill and 1 Straw Cutter, loaned by the undersigned to Alfred Drumbore, of Mahoning twp., as the same are my property until further notice. J. T. MCDANIEL,
Oct. 20, 1877-w3* Mahoning twp.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with one large Brown Cow, loaned to Charles Abner, (per agreement), of Upper Towamensing twp., Carbon county, Pa., as the same is my property until further notice.
Oct. 20, 1877-w3* W. C. WEISS.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that Henry Berlin, and his wife, of Franklin township, Carbon Co., Pa., by voluntary deed of assignment, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1877, assigned all their property—Real, personal and mixed—to the undersigned for the benefit of their creditors. All persons therefore indebted to said party will make payment in six weeks from the date hereof to the said Assignee, and those having legal claims will please present them for settlement to BENJ. BERLIN, Assignee,
Petersville, Pa.
Or to P. J. MEEHAN, his attorney, Mauch Chunk.
Franklin twp., Oct. 20, 1877, w6.

JOB PRINTING at the very lowest price at THE CARBON ADVOCAT OFFICE.

ACKNOWLEDGED FACT.

That J. T. NUSBAUM & SON are offering greater inducemsent to close Cash Buyers in Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, is admitted by large Crowds of Customers who visit the store daily to make their purchases.

October 6, 1877-y1

FALL STYLES.

Dress Suits, Business Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Made up from the Best Material, in the Latest Styles, and Perfect Fits Guaranteed, at LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

☞ Call and examine Goods and Prices before making your purchases elsewhere.

T. D. CLAUSS, Merchant Tailor,
2nd door above the Public Square, BANK STREET, Lehighton.

WAR ON HIGH PRICES!

TILGHMAN ARNER,

Successor to D. BOCK & Co.,

At the "Mammoth Store,"

Opposite the L. & S. Depot, BANK Street,

Respectfully announces to his customers and friends that he is daily receiving additions to his stock of

LADIES' DRESS and DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., &c

Also, just received a car load of LIVERPOOL SALT, which I am selling at Bottom Prices.

SALT FISH a Specialty.

☞ If you really desire to know how large an amount of Goods you can get for a small sum of Ready Money, you should not fail to give me a call before making your purchases elsewhere.

Don't forget the Mammoth Store, opp. L. & S. Depot,

May 6, 1879-y1 LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

Weissport Planing Mill & Lumber Co.,

Respectfully announce to Carpenters, Builders, Contractors and others, that having completed their NEW MILLS, they are now prepared to supply them, at VERY LOWEST PRICES, with every description of

DRESSED LUMBER,

Such as Siding, Floor Boards, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Moldings, Brackets, Cabinet Ware, &c., &c.,

On the Shortest Notice. Our Machinery is all New and of the Most Approved Kind, so that we have no hesitation in Guaranteeing Perfect Satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. If you have not time to call and select what you want, send your orders and they will be filled promptly and at as low prices as though you were present.

Give us a Trial, and you will be convinced of what we say.

SOLOMON YEAKEL,
D. B. ALBRIGHT,
WM. BIERY,
JOHN BIERY.

Office and Mill, nearly opposite the Fort Allen House, WEISSPORT, Carbon county, Penna. June 10, 1876-y1

Profitable Employment.—Ladies and Gentlemen WANTED in every town and city, to procure subscribers for the "WORKING CHURCH." The Premium Steel Engraving, 2 feet x 2 feet 6 inches, "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," is presented to each subscriber, for only $1.25 per year. This picture is universally admired and should be in every household. Extra large cash commissions paid to Agents. Write for terms and Agent's outfit.

Working Church Pub. Co.,
Sept. 29m3 7 & 9 WARREN St., New York.

CHRONIC Diseases Cured.—New paths marked out by that prince of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 100 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to CONSULT its author in person or by mail FREE. Price, by mail, $3.25 for the STANDARD edition, or $4.50 for the POPULAR edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. AGENTS WANTED.

MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO.,
Sept. 29-m6 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Carbon County, Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Theodore McCormick, Administrator of the Estate of Bernard McCormick, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Office of Allen Craig, Esq., in Mauch Chunk, on Tuesday the 23rd day of October, 1877, at 9 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. F. P. LONGSTREET,
Sept. 22, 1877-w4 Auditor.

Piano and Organ Taught.

MISS LYDIA F. FINCHER, of East Mauch Chunk, will give LESSONS to PUPILS on the PIANO or ORGAN, at their Residences in LEHIGHTON or WEISSPORT. Two hours in each Week. For further particulars, enquire at this Office. Sept. 22.

PUBLIC SALE

OF A VALUABLE

Grist Mill Property.

The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in FRANKLIN Township, Carbon County, Pa., about 3 miles East of the Weissport Railroad Depot, in what is known as the Big Creek Valley, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877,

Commencing at ONE o'clock P. M., all that certain piece or parcel of valuable LAND, situated as above, and containing

FIFTY-EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, about 25 Acres of which are cleared and under a good state of Cultivation and the balance is valuable TIMBER LAND. The Improvements thereon consist of a new 2½ Story

FRAME GRIST MILL, 23 x 40 FT.,

having a permanent Water Supply, and being situated in a thriving Farming section is now doing a large Custom Trade; to any one desiring to go into the Milling business this offers an opportunity seldom met with; a 2-Story Dwelling House, 24 x 28 feet, with Kitchen attached, 12 x 16 feet; SAW MILL; Stable, 20 x 30 feet, and other necessary Outbuildings. This property is situated about a quarter of a mile from the "Centennial Slate Quarry," now producing some of the best Slate in the country, and the probabilities are that there is SLATE on this Land also.

TERMS EASY, and will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

SOLOMON SOLT and
ISAAC LEVAN.

Franklin twp., Oct. 13, 1877.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately existing between Thomas M. Weaver and B. F. Kleppinger, of Carbon County, Pennsylvania, as General Contractors has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Thomas M. Weaver, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment; the said Thomas M. Weaver is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Weaver & Kleppinger.

THOMAS M. WEAVER,
BENJAMIN F. KLEPPINGER.

Mauch Chunk, Pa., August 22, 1877-w4 sep.29