# The Carbon Advocate,

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor.

INDEPENDENT-" Live and Let Live."

\$1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. VI., No. 29.

LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

Single Copies, 3 cts.

#### Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia leave Lehighter Passengers for Philadelphia leave Lenighton as follows:

5:47a, m., via L. V. arrive at Phila, at 6:49 a. m. 7:85 a. m., via L. V. "11:40 a. m. 11:50 a. m. via L. V. "2:06 b. m. 4:45 p. m. via L. V. "11:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. via L. d. S. "11:50 a. m. 11:50 a. m. via L. d. S. "2:05 p. m. 11:50 a. m. via L. d. S. "2:05 p. m. 11:52 p. m. via L. d. S. "2:05 p. m. 11:52 p. m. via L. d. S. "2:05 p. m. 11:50 p. m. via L. d. S. "10:00 p. m. 11:52 p. m. via L. V. "10:00 p. m. 11:52 p. m. via L. V. "11:00 p. m. 11:50 p. m. 11:5

PHILA. & READING BAILROAD. Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:—
(VIA PERKIONES SHANGE,)
For Philadelphia, at 425, 5.50, 11.05, s.m., and
6.85 p. m. 5.45 p. m. SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia at 4.25 a. m. 3.35 p. m.

Via RAST PENNA. BRANCE.)

For Reading. 1.20, 5.50, 2.05 a. m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.20

For Harrisburg, 2.30 5.50, 2.05 a. m., 12.15, 4.30

5.05 p. m.

5 p. m. Lancaster and Columbia, 5.50, 2.75 a.m. and

For Linearies and Andrews, 1Ddes not run on Mondays, SUNDAYS.
For Reading, 2-30 a.m. and 4(30 and 9.03 p.m.
For Harrisburg, 2-10 a.m. and 9.05 b. m.
Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:
(VIA PERRIOREN HIANCR.)
Leave Philiadelphia, 7.33 a.m., 1.00, \*1.30 and 5:80 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 7.20 a. m., 1.00, \*1.20 and 5.60 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Loave Philadelphia, 5.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Leave Reading, 7.40, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 400, 6.15 and 1.62 p. m.

Leave Reading, 7.40, 7.45, 10.25 a. m., 400, 6.15 and 1.62 p. m.

Leave Lancaster, 8.10 a. m., 1.25 and 2.63 p. m.

Leave Lancaster, 8.10 a. m., 1.25 and 2.63 p. m.

Leave Reading, 7.20 and 9.40 a. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a. m.

Trains marked thus (\*) run to and from depot bith and Green streets, Philadelphia, osler wains to and from Broad street depot.

Trae 5.90 a. m. and 5.50 p. m. trains from Allentown, and the 7.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

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and to all orinoipal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

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April 15-yi

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BOOK 55 newest and most popular Jacob Straussberger, struction and summements also, a list of all the matter struction and summements also, a list of all the matter structure of the structure

#### JUSTICE AT LAST.

BY L. H. WELLS.

Justice, like truth, is eternal, and as immovable as the rocks that form the base of the mountains. Crush it to atoms and reduce it to ashes, and the winds will gather it up and propagate it from the fragments. Its existance is coveal with liberty. The contrivence of man may for a time pervert justice, but it will always triumph, and come forth clad in a panoply of steel.

The sun had almost disappeared, leaving here and there a few golden traces—the residue of former grandeur. The miners' work was finished for the day, and the miners had gathered in a crowd awaiting the arriv al of the mail-carrier, whose coming to the district was like a shower of sunbeams after gloomy darkness.

The mining district here referred to was situated on the Pacific coast, where men made fortunes in the day and lost them at night. Every class was here representedthe ignorant and the educated, the refined and the brutal-all on a common level.

As the postman rode up he handed the miners several packages of letters, and one to Henry Stanton, the most successful miner in the district. Mr. Stanton immediately repaired to his cabin door and opened the package-letters from the old home, from his father and Eugene Holmes, his betrothed.

But here let us explain Henry Stanton's presence in this mining district. He was formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, where his father still resided, wealthy and well frespected. A disgrace had fallen upon Henry which caused him to leave his home to seek his fortune away from the scene of his humiliations. He had been a cashier in the banking house of a well-known firm in Cincinnati, and was trusted by this firm with implicit confidence, frequently being left in charge of the bank for months. He was a skillful manager and perfectly honest in all his operations. At one of the monthly examinations by the trustees on the condition of the bank, he was found defaulter to the amount of \$10,000. The trustees considered this some mistake in the eashier's account and gave him a week to readjust the error. Henry worked hard to make the correction, but it was impossible for him to discover where the error was. The evidence was clear against him, and he was placed under arrest. His fall was a great shock to all who knew him. His father paid the amount to which he was a defaulter, believing, however, that his was guilty. He was shunned by his former friends, who basked in the sunshine of his prosperity, and, when that sunshine failed, like summer birds, they sought other climes. The beautiful young lady to whom he was tuguged to be married within a few weeks was forbidden to speak to him, although in her heart she believed he was innocent of the crime of which the evidence against him showed him to be guilty. As soon as he gained his liberty he secured a secret interview with Eugene, and there denied his guilt and declared one day he would be known as an innocent and honest man. They both pledged to remain faithful to each other until they should meet again. They parted, Henry to brave the dangers of the "far West." Leaving behind him all that was near and dear, Henry started west, with no particular purpose or object in view; but at length drifted with the tide of humanity into a noted mining distret, and by dint of hard work and good fortune he accumulated an immense sum of money, and out of this fortune he paid his father the \$10,000. Henry had just received letters from his old home, and among them one from his betrothed. She urged him to return and establish himself in his home, and live down the disgrace on his name. The assurance she gaye him, and the clear evidence of her fidelity to him, shook the resolution he had formed never o return home until the stain on his character was completely removed. She urged

as he now had the means he could the more effectually prove his innocence. Her argument was supplemented by the fact that Eugene's father had determined that she should wed another, one who had been installed in Henry's place as cashier in the bank from which he had been expelled. This man's father, Judge Willson, was President of the bank, and made his son Frank assistant cashler under Henry Stantou. Henry often thought that his assistant had something to do with his account, but as he had no evidence he prudently kept silent. Now that Frank Willson had not only secured his position in the bank, but was about to deprive him of his sweet Eugene, he heeltated no longer.

On the following day he sold his rich mining claims to a company for \$80,000, and this sum, added to the amount he had prudently saved while working the mine, made a neat fortune of \$110,000. He wrote to Eugene that he would be in Cincinnati three months from the date of his letter, and also to his father, inclosing both letters

to his father. Settling his business, Henry started home to brave the storm he well knew awaited his return, but, being contident his innocence would be established after the storm

had passed, he did not hesitate. Eugene's father was more determined

than ever that she should wed Frank Willson. He was deaf to her entreaties and the time for the ceremonias was set, about two weeks after the time when Henry would re-

The news that Henry Stanton, the defaulter, was returning very rich caused quite a flutter in the city. His friends telegraphed to him that the bunk officials were intending to arrest him on his return, and Henry Stanton, undecided what course to puestie, did not go direct to Cincinnati, but went to Columbia to consult with a college friend, who was at the time an able and influential lawyer. Henry relating his case soon enlisted the lawyer's sympathics.

"There's one thing, Mr. Stanton," said Mr. Carpenter, the lawyer, "that is essential in this case, that is money, and plenty of it,

Henry carelessly throw down a check for \$25,000, and remarked:

"There's enough for present puposes." A detective was immediately called, and in a few minutes understood the situation. He asked Mr. Stanton:

"Who was connected with the bank when the default was discovered?" "Assistant Willson, and an office boy,"

answered Stanton. " How old was the boy ?"

"Liout 18 years."
"Can you tell what month and week the error in your account occurred?" again in-

quired the detective.

"The last week in January." It was agreed that Mr. Stanton should return to Cincinnati and be placed under arrest, and then bail himself out. He was then to telegraph to the detective, who was to repair to Cincinnati, and, in the guise of a financial reporter, examine the bank books.

According to agreement Mr. Stanton took the train for Cincinnati, and registered his name at one of the principal hotels in the city, and then sent his card to the bank. He took a newspaper and sat down to await result.

He did not have long to wait, for within half an hour he was arrested, waived examination, and his bonds were put at \$5,000, which he deposited and was set free. He sent a dispatch to the detective, who came on the midnight train. On the following morning Mr. Stanton

was apprised of his son's return. The old gentleman forgot his belief in Henry's guilt, and rushed out to find him. Henry was consulting with the detective, who had just made an examination of the bank accounts, when his father came. They met each other cordially, and Henry told his father he had come back to prove his innocence, and related his plans. His father hoped for the best, but seemed doubtful. Mr. Stanton was convinced of his son's innocence and offered him money to any amount, which he declined; and he also refused to return home till his innocence was fully established, and preferred remaining at the hotel. He frequently met the detective, at each occasion in different disguise, but all he could get out of him was that he had a

hard case, but hoped to make something out Henry had not seen Eugene since his return, but had received her words of encouragement and hope. She was to be married to Frank Willson on the same day in which his trial was to take place, and Henry offered the detective \$1,000 to delay the marriage until after the trial, but he considered this impossible.

Henry Stanton seemed convinced that his case was hopsless, and was tempted to give up in despair. At length the day of his trial came and the court-room was filled to its utmost capacity. In another house Eugene stood mechanic

ally obeying the directions of her dressingmaids, her young heart dumb with anguish, face bloodless and lips parted as if to cry out in the agony of her soul: "Will no one save me?" Yes, there is one to save-"Justice at

last." Every voice was hushed when Henry Stanton entered the plea of "Not Guilty."

The testimony on the part of the pros cution was strong for his conviction, while the defendant introduced but few witnesses, and these only testified to his good character. Conviction seemed inevitable

Counsel for defendant demanded that the office boy and the books of the bank should be brought to the court-room. An officer was dispatched for, and brought them in. Mr. Carpenter took the books; turned to the cashier's account in the last week in January, three years previous; asked the boy where he was on the morning of such a date; boy answered in the bank with Assistant Cashier Wilson: counsel asked what the assistant was doing; boy said assistant was looking through the accounts of Henry Stanton of

the day before.

Mr. Carpenter passed over to the jury and handed them the open bank books, and told them to examine a certain entry in each book, at the same time handing them a powerful magnifying glam. Great excitement prevailed among the jurors. Mr Carpenter made a powerful speech in Henry's favor, and ended by charging Frank Willson with changing Stanton's period. Much used for evening parties and accounts.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. An officer with a warrant was dispatched for Willson. Henry was surrounded by friends who had returned to again enjoy the sunlight of his returning prosperity.

Another scene-s bride at the altar; responses had been given and the clergyman was about to pronounce the fwain one; an officer steps quickly forward, places a pair of handcuffs on Frank Willson's wrists, and

Eugene is saved by "Justice at last." In conclusion we may add that Henry Stanton was satisfied with the result of his trial, as it not only established his innocence but showed him the value and fidelity of that sweet little woman whom he now calls by the endearing title of wife. - Chicago

#### THE PEOPLE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions and sentiments expressed by our cor-respondents under this head.

The Citizens' Cornet Band.

EDITOR CARBON ADVOCATE: In following the career of the Citizens' Cornet Band, from its inception over a year ago to the present time, we must say that it has passed through a stormy and unpleasant existence. We do not propose to criticise all of the various systems that have been adopted from time to time, to financially and otherwise improve the condition of the band, but we do think that a few remarks would wise improve the condition of the band but we do think that a few remarks would be appropriate upon the principal ones. In the first place, we think that sounder judgment and stability should have been exercised by its managers at the start, both in the choice of members and in the adoption of constitution and by laws. The chief requisite in membership should be that all should belong to the same town or borough, and the next that they should at least be able to pay for their teaching. The by-laws ought to contain rules that the members could observe, without being liable to break them the first time they appear in public, as was the case with this band, thereby losing the confidence of the public and disgracing themselves. Another great drawback seems to have been the incompetent teachers, who have been the incompetent teachers, who have been procured shiefly because they were cheap. Not the least of their troubles was the confusion caused by some malcontents who, having learned what they did know at other people's expense, assumed to control the working of the band, and, not succeeding as well as they desired, they withdrew and joined another organization in a neighboring town, thinking by those actions to break up the well-nigh disprired Citizens' Cornet Band. But, thanks to the plucky few that remained faithful, they went to work with a will to secure new members; and the noblest Roman of them all, in reorganizing the band, was our Jim. We are now pleased to learn that they have members) and the noblest Roman of them all, in reorganizing the band, was our Jim, We are now pleased to learn that they have eighteen members, all of them good, respectable young men. They have also secured the services of Professor Bush, of Bethlehem, whose experience in band teaching is well known throughout this section of the country. They have now only to hold well together, keep their organization clear of all backsliders, apply themselves closely to their work, try to regain the confidence of the people, and we feel assured that the Citizens' Cornet Band, of Lehighton, will yet be spoken of with pride, not only by the people of this town but by all with whom they may come in contact.

Lehighton, May 28.

LEHIGHTON, May 28.

The Financial Question. Entroa Carson Apvocats: In last week's

issue of your paper I noticed that "Anon" took exception to my epistic in the previous issue. I will try to answer him. In the first place he says the greenback is not a

issue. I will try to answer him. In the first place he says the greenback is not a legal tender. I did not say that it was, but now say it is. The greenback was worth less than a dellar during the late civil war. Labor and various products then seemed to command high prices: but really paper money had depreciated in value, because the people had lest confidence in the government. "Anon" says, "Let there be fair play in the matter," and yet hardly attempts to argue fairly himself. Perhaps, the words of far more able men than either I or "Anon" are will have a little weight in sustaining the proposition that the issuing of an irredecensable paper money would be stolish.

Washington says: Some other States are, in my opinion, falling into the very foolish and wicked plans of emitting paper money. I cannot but lament from my inmost soul that lust for paper money which appears in some parts of the United States. There will never be any uniform rule, if there is any sense of justice, nor any settled confidence in public then or measures, until paper money is done away with.—John Adoms, 1786.

Capital may be produced by industry and accumulated by economy, but jugglers only will propose to create it by legerdemain tricks with paper.—Jefferson.

The value of mency consists in the uses it will serve. Specie will serve all the uses of paper; paper will not serve one of the essential uses of specie.—Mucison's Works, volume 1, page 243.

The evils of a redundant paper circulation are now manifest to every eys. It alternately raises and sinks the value of every man's property. It makes a beggar of the man tomorrow who is indulping in dreams of wealth to-day. It converts the business of society into a mere lottery; while those who distribute the prices are wholly irresponsible to the people. When the collapse comes, as come it must, it casts laborers out of employment, crushes manufacturers and merchants, and rulus thousand of hones and industrito the people. When the collapse comes, are ment.crushes manufacturers and merchants, and ruius thousand of honest and industrious cilizens.—Buchanas; Debatts in Congress, volume 14, part 1, 1837, page 55.

Has "Anon" thoroughly studied the financial question?

Lemonros, May 28.

Assurcas.

-SACRAMENTAL WINE -- Speer's Port Grape Wine is a pure uninteximiting wine, from the finest native grown Port Grapes, especially for the use of Christian Churches, and guaranteed to rotain its grateful flavor and essential qualities unimpaired for any

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