

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, EDITOR. LEHIGHTON, PA. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

The Public Danger from Tramps.

William H. Vanderbilt, the President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, does not think there is any likelihood of railroad riots this summer; but he is apprehensive of danger from tramps. He is reported to have recently used the following words:

"The only class I think from which there is anything to be feared is the tramps. There is no telling what these people may do. In the large cities they are practically powerless, but bands roaming through the country may do infinite harm. In Chicago the authorities have become somewhat alarmed, and I understand have organized the militia."

These expressions, says the New York Sun, may perhaps induce exaggerated fears in some quarters. Tramps may undoubtedly do a great deal of harm. Their existence, habits, and practices have given rise to some difficult social and administrative problems. It is to their distinctly criminal acts, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt evidently refers. These are practically confined to country communities. Tramps lack the organization and common impulse necessary to crime on a large scale, such as is sometimes committed in political or labor riots. They pilfer hen-roosts, and assault women on lonely roads, or attack them in farm houses when the men are absent. The frequency of such crimes indicates an evil to be repressed, and one which must at times be vigorously dealt with; but it hardly seems to justify any such general alarm as is suggested by Mr. Vanderbilt's language.

On the other hand, the summer season is particularly favorable to depredations by tramps, and farmers and country people generally will do well to keep a watchful lookout for them. The danger from tramps is real, although its magnitude and extent may be overstated by Mr. Vanderbilt. Women should not be left alone in farm houses at night, and even in the day time a man should be within call. The firearms with which a country home is usually provided ought to be kept properly loaded, and in an easily accessible place, but not too plainly visible, lest an intruder should seize them first. Dogs will also be found a great safeguard. If possible, a number should be kept, of different kinds, so that they can not all be coaxed off with meat and poisoned. A large dog is sometimes disposed of in this way, when a little one, of more irritable nature, cannot be appeased. It would be well if women in the country imitated the example of some of their fashionable city sisters, and never went out unless accompanied by a dog; only, for the grotesque pug it would be well to substitute a powerful mastiff, St. Bernard, or Newfoundland, capable of tearing down a man at one spring, if occasion demanded.

We know these precautions are not practicable everywhere, but there are many places in which they might easily be adopted. In others, where they are impracticable, the best means at hand must be relied upon. Above all things it is important to the community that the crimes of tramps should be promptly punished. The brave woman in Virginia who recently turned the money which two villains were trying to take from her, and then killed them both with an axe, after she had received her own death wound, did not die in vain. The news of her deed at once spread far and wide, and will doubtless deter from like crimes many of the wandering class to which her assailants belonged, thus saving numerous other persons from the fate which befell her.

In those districts where tramps are more numerous, and where they travel about in thieving bands, an organization of local constabulary might also be advantageous. A few officers on horseback could patrol a considerable extent of country, and the expense of maintaining such a force need not be large. The watch thus kept on the bands would probably soon lead to their dispersion.

Points in Politics.

—Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Record: "The Bedford county republicans favor the re-nomination of Congressman Campbell."

—Springfield Republican (Ind.): Good people have got to be dragged into politics if the best things are to be reached.

—Hartford, McPherson and Grow are mentioned as possible candidates for the Pennsylvania Senatorship in the next Congress.

—The Inter-Ocean exposes the professional jurors of Chicago, who manage to make respectable incomes of legal fees and illegal perquisites, not to say bribes. A kindred evil in all large cities invites investigation.

—Washington Republican (rep.): "It is intimated that before Anderson was put on the stand by the conspirators he was specially advised that a lie well stuck to was just as good as the truth for their use, and he has acted upon that hypothesis with great fidelity."

—In the National Council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, at Baltimore, Wednesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: National Councilor, J. Adam Sohl, of Baltimore; National Vice Councilor, H. W. Lewis, of Dayton, Ohio; National Secretary, Edward B. Deimer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Wm. P. Hayes, of Trenton, N. J.; National Conductor, Sanford McKeeley, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; National Warden, J. M. Baker, of Ludlansopolis, Ind.; National Sentinel, George P. Monck, of Wilmington, Del.; New Brunswick, N. J.; was chosen as the next place of meeting. The Council adjourned sine die.

—This year's wheat crop, though not in proportion to the area sown, is estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, the largest ever gathered in this country.

—A New York Herald Washington correspondent has been interviewing Dr. Daniel B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, O., chairman of the Executive Committee of National (Greenback-Labor) Party, now in Washington. The Doctor is evidently a man of good sense, and he supplements this with a courteous, practical manner. He is exceedingly cautious in talking of the new party, carefully weighing every word he utters about it, and quite emphatically checking an untoward curiosity that would draw from him more than its welfare would require. He is impressed with the importance of his position as the head of what he somewhat enthusiastically denominates the party of the future, and is thus governed in his conversation upon the subject of old and new party lines by the utmost circumspection. To the correspondent's question, "What do you think will be the result upon the distressed classes of the country if Congress fails to take some positive action upon the subject of finance for their relief?"

He (the Dr.) replied: "This is the subject upon which I must be very careful what I say. It will not do to say anything from which these people may take the hint that their best chance is in an uprising. But they will be reduced to a most pitiable condition of suffering, and each member of Congress would assume a very grave responsibility in bringing the masses into that condition of suffering which borders closely upon anarchy. I do not think, however, that this can result in any very serious uprising in any section of the country, unless the people are exasperated beyond endurance. There is a limit, you know, beyond which men will not submit to oppression. But the people know too well that their surest hope of victory and relief is in the ballot alone."

—A correspondent in Paris of the New York World has been interviewing General Grant on the subject of Communism in the United States, and the result of the conversation is thus given:

"General Grant thinks that there is no cause for very serious alarm—just because the vigilant iniquities of the public mind in the States is in itself a sufficient security against the danger of revolutionary or, as most people prefer to put it, Communist excesses. If the General could be guilty of an epigram, he might say that you have no ground of uneasiness because you are very ill at ease, and this, in Hibernian fashion, would be the expression of a profound truth. The American people, he says, have evidently opened their eyes in time to the proceedings of a knot of agitators in the Union who would like to make capital out of the present distress in trade—though they seem to be opposed to capital in every other form. These men will be looked after and they will be prevented from doing serious mischief. Their treachery to one another will tend to supply the defects of public watchfulness; they may be relied on not to keep their own secret if they have any motive of vanity or greed for divulging it. The General finds much comfort in the reflection that most of them are foreigners—they will be the more easily traced on that account—and that the few Americans who have joined them are pure demagogues of no standing whatever in the country. Still he would by no means leave them to public contempt, and he thinks that every State should pass a law making secret organization a felony—under certain conditions which it would be easy to define."

—N. Y. Sun, Tuesday: Over \$400,000,000 of the people's money has been spent on our navy since the war, and only a few worthless vessels are left to show for it. Of this immense sum Secor Robeson spent fully \$182,000,000. The enormous frauds through which much of this \$182,000,000 was converted to the benefit of private speculators; the frequent and gross violations of law; the shameful manner in which the chief of the department and certain of his subordinates abused the high trusts confided in them, were Monday made plain in the startling report which a committee of Congress made to that body. The evidence was taken almost entirely from the records of the department, and upon it the committee recommends the indictment of the parties concerned. Secor Robeson, W. W. Wood, Isaiah Hanseon, and Jas. H. Watnough—the ex-Secretary of the navy and his chief subordinates—are the persons indicated. But, although the evidence was official, and although Secor Robeson's successor corroborates the committee's findings in important particulars, the Republican members of the committee refuse to sign Mr. Whitthorne's report.

—The Philadelphia Record says that a letter was some time ago received by the German Ambassador at Washington from Berlin, Prussia, postmarked "Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, Dec. 1877," purporting to be signed by Max Hoehne, whose alleged murderer, Walden recently committed suicide in jail. The letter has given rise, says the Record, to a suspicion that the body found at Elm Station was not that of Max Hugo Hoehne, and that he had gone West, as he stated was his intention in a letter to his father some time previous to his mysterious disappearance.

—The 163d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated Monday in Boston. The day was observed as a holiday, business being suspended and the public buildings closed. Bells were rung, salutes fired and concerts given, and there was a military parade and review. The day was also celebrated in other New England cities.

—The increase in immigration for the five months of the current year over the corresponding period of 1877 is marked. Up to the 1st inst. 28,149 immigrants had landed at Castle Garden; the alien stevedores for all last year was 46,267. The immigrants are mainly of the farming class and nearly all go West.

—The Greenback-Labor Convention of Luzerne County met in Pittston Tuesday, and nominated Hendrick B. Wright for reelection to Congress by acclamation.

—Congress adjourned Wednesday night. The last act of the session.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1878. It is an undoubted fact which holds good in all countries, and in all times, that where there is most improvement of labor-saving machinery, there the workmen are best off and enjoy more of the comforts of civilization. We have only, without looking into the history of the past, to compare the condition of working people to-day in inventive and non-inventive countries. Yet a speaker at a working men's meeting held here last night was applauded because he would abolish railroads and labor-saving machinery; and he even went so far as to say they manage these things better in China! Why, in that non-inventive country the working man in good times subsists on vermin, and in hard times, as they now have there, millions are starving. Why is this? Because they have not railroads to move their food supply, which is acknowledged to be sufficient. Again, the speaker ascribed the existence of Italian lazarets to English inventions. If so, why is the English working man better off than the Italian? Look at the toiling hand laborers all through Asia, who barely subsist at best, and sweat off by millions when there is a famine in the land. No one can believe that a majority of the intelligent working men of this country approve the views of last night's speaker and hundreds like him.

At last an economical Congress has seen fit to appropriate the money which Secretary Schurz has so often and so earnestly asked for, for the purpose of putting a new roof upon the noble patent-office building, destroyed by fire in the latter part of last September. With a persistence which does him honor, the Secretary had not ceased to urge this important matter upon the attention of Congress since the extra session, but without success; and it began to look as though the stately edifices on Ninth and G streets were to remain beneath their present temporary roof during the coming winter. This will give work to a large number of unemployed and dissatisfied working men in the District.

The bill providing a new form of government for the District of Columbia, as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference, passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President, is generally acceptable to all people, fixing, as it does, in a definite and lasting manner, the pecuniary relations between the District of Columbia and the government of the United States. This is by far the most important feature of the bill, as it determines the most difficult problem that our legislators had to contend with, viz.: fixing the proportion of the expenses of our local government which the United States shall contribute in the future. It is a measure of great relief to the heavily-taxed people of the District, and is but a just and fair contribution on the part of the Federal government toward the maintenance of its capital city. The bill gives the appointment of the commissioners to the President, and requires a citizenship of three years for eligibility to the office of commissioner, the engineer member of the commission to be of the rank of captain, at least. No contract can be awarded except upon a unanimous vote of the commissioners. The interest on the 7-65 bonds is provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to pay the same as it becomes due, and the amount thereof to be credited as part of the fifty per cent. of the United States. The Board of Health goes glimmering into the past, and a health officer, at an annual salary of \$3,000, takes the place of the great hygienic council of the nation. There is not a vestige of suffrage left in the bill, which has brought and now to the ward strikers and feather-duster politicians, but, to the people at large, a subject for earnest congratulation. The bill, as exercised in this District in the past, left aught but pleasant memories, and there is no desire whatever for a return to its blessed privileges. Altogether, the new bill is most favorable in its provisions, and will do much to lift our citizens from the slough of despair in which they have so long called for relief.

Our female friends, who are desirous of having certain legal disabilities removed and are after the right of suffrage, will doubtless have to renew the fight again during the next session of Congress, as to-day in the Senate whenever a bill upon the calendar, relating to such matters, was reached it was shipped over, or indefinitely postponed, was ordered.

The news of the death of William Cullen Bryant, though not unexpected, has been received with regret and sorrow by his numerous friends and admirers in this city. Mr. Bryant, having passed through a life far surpassing in length that allotted by the psalmist, and characterized, in every stage of its course, by usefulness, purity, and honesty, is estimated and eulogized by an unflinching truth, approached the grave like one who "wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

—In the U. S. Senate on Thursday of last week, on motion of Mr. Voorhes, the bill to repeal the reclamation act was taken up and finally passed by a vote of 45 to 15, being amended in such a manner as to provide simply, "That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable the same as coin in payment of the four per centum bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after October 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports."

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, showing financial data for the year ending June 30, 1878.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WEISSPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Table showing financial statement for Weissport School District for the year ending June 3, 1878.

EAST PENN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Table showing financial statement for East Penn School District for the year ending June 3, 1878.

PUBLIC SALE.

Of Valuable Real Estate IN LEHIGHTON BOROUGH.

Will be sold on the premises, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22d, 1878.

2-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Milken, and other outbuildings.

Also a VACANT LOT on Northampton street.

Also a HOUSE AND LOT in Mahoning Township.

The terms of all these properties are 15 per cent cash and balance in four months.

A BARE CHANCE FOR A SPECULATION.

W. M. RAPSHER, Secretary.

THE THIRD ANNUAL Financial Statement

of the Town Council of the BOROUGH OF LEHIGHTON for the Fiscal Year ending the Second Monday of April, A. D. 1878.

Table showing financial statement for the Borough of Lehigh for the year ending June 30, 1878.

Summit Hill District. MAUCH CHUNK TWP. SCHOOL BOARD AUDITORS' ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE, '78.

Table showing financial statement for Summit Hill District for the year ending June, 1878.

SPRING ARRIVAL!

The undersigned announces to the ladies of Lehigh and vicinity that he is now receiving and opening a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, comprising

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Matalasses, Delaines, Coburges, Alpaca's, &c. Also, a large stock of

PRINTS and GENERAL DRY GOODS, which he is offering

AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

In order to reduce stock, he is offering the balance of his Winter Stock of Dress and Dry Goods at a GREAT SACRIFICE ON FORMER PRICES.

Groceries and Provisions a Specialty, at prices to suit the times.

Clover, Timothy, Hungarian, and all kinds of Field and Garden Seeds, VERY CHEAP.

TILGHMAN ARNER, Opposite the L. & S. Depot, BANK Street, LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.

SPRING 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.

Also, TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN THE PRICES OF 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.

JUST RECEIVED! The White

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' Ready-made Linen Suits AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, a splendid line of SUITINGS, LINENS, GRENADINES, and WHITE GOODS at Low Prices.

Large Stock OF PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS AT VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Great Reduction IN Men's Small Wear.

Gent's 4-ply linen collars, \$1.60 per doz. or 15c. each. Gent's 4-ply linen cuffs, \$3.25 per doz. or 30c. per pair.

Gent's Magnum Bonum dress shirts, the best in the world at \$1.00.

LARGE STOCK OF FINE DRESS SHIRTS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. CALL AND EXAMINE.

Respectfully, J. T. NUSBAUM & SON.

PROPOSALS

Will be received until 10 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, JUNE 25th, 1878, for the JANITORSHIP of the SCHOOL HOUSE, and for the COLLECTION of the SCHOOL & HEADLAMP TAXES for the YEAR 1878.

By order of the Board, DAN GRAYES, Secretary, Lehighton School Board.

EGGS FOR EGG PRODUCTION AND PROFIT no lower can equal WHITE or BROWN LEGHORNS.

HATCHING. Hatched Eggs at REASONABLE PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO., BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa. MILLERS and Dealers in

Flour & Feed.

All kinds of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES.

Best of Coal

From my Mine desired at VERY LOWEST PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO. 3415 27.