

The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTIMER, EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

Bon Robert Kitz will please accept our thanks for favors received.

Thursday next will be Christmas Day, and the CARBON ADVOCATE gives a hearty greeting and a MERRY CHRISTMAS to its numerous friends and patrons.

The suit of the widow Oliver against ex-Senator Cameron, in Washington, has been continued until the January term, plaintiff being allowed to proceed in the case without printing the record.

Among the duties of the census takers next year, says an exchange, will be to ascertain the amount of the agricultural production of the country. The Superintendent therefore urgently recommends that farmers prepare themselves in advance to give the needed information promptly.

Those of our subscribers who, on reference to the direction tabs on their papers, find themselves indebted to us for subscription will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Our terms are very low, and in order to conduct our paper successfully we must receive prompt pay. In all cases where we mail bills, we must charge the credit rate, viz.: \$1.25. Remit now and save 25 cents.

Here are the two meaneest men on record: the owners of a clothing making firm in Boston employ thirty-five girls, who, from their poor earnings contributed \$22 on Thanksgiving Day and gave each of the two members of the firm a pretty album, occupying a half hour in getting ready and making the presentation. The two men fellows took the gifts with ready smiles, and on pay-day deducted from the wages of the girls time money for the half hour they had occupied in giving the albums.

The Pottstown Evening Chronicle, speaking for that locality, thinks resumption of special payments is an accomplished fact. It says in proof of the fact that "from December 1st, 1878, to November 30th, 1879, Mr. A. W. Jones, the paymaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, paid out for labor in gold and silver the sum of \$2,797,700. During eleven months of the present year the Miners' National Bank of Pottsville paid out, over its counter, in gold and silver, \$388,135; the Government National \$40,000, and the State Deposits Bank, \$150,000—making a total of \$3,756,135 in gold and silver put into circulation among the people of this region in one year."

On the 22d of November the administrators to the estate of the late J. B. McCrory filed a bill of complaint in the suit brought by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the petitioners claiming in brief that the receivers of the company—E. W. Clark, R. Williamson and W. H. Tilliglass—had obtained less money for their coal than a similar article was sold for by other companies, and that the contract with Charles Parrish for operating the company's mines was not to the advantage of the company. The case came up for hearing Friday last before Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court. After argument the Judge refused all the prayers of petitioners save the right to appear before a master.

The elegantly illustrated and deeply interesting book of travel and history, by John Russel Young, "Around the world with Gen. Grant," which is being published in 20 parts by the American News Co., will now in a few weeks be completed. It embraces, in detail the Grand tour, commencing at Philadelphia, in 1877, and terminating at that city the present week. The work has no political significance, is not a laudation of Grant; but is a faithful record of the incidents of the trip and of the political and social customs of many nations on the globe. It will also be found to be not only one of the most interesting but at the same time one of the most instructive books of the kind ever published in this country. W. D. Harrington, of this borough, is the only agent for its sale in Carbon county.

The Greenbackers of the country, although comparatively few in numbers, says the Philadelphia Ledger, hold the balance of power in many Western districts, which accounts for the manner in which some Republians and Democratic members from the West dance to their piping. The Greenbackers have in fact, a much larger representation in Congress than their numbers would entitle them to, if it were not for coalitions, whereby they determined the choice of representatives between the two party candidates. If Democrats and Republicans in the West had been true to their own principles, instead of attempting to buy up by advantages by sacrificing them, they should have had fewer schemes of influence before the present session of Congress. An examination of the returns of elections generally shows that the member who introduces a Greenback bill comes from a doubtful district where the Greenbackers hold the casting vote. Such a man though nominally a Democrat or Republican, is really represented only by his own selfish interests.

Speaking of the practice among newspapers of publishing free notices for shows and lectures, the Topeka (Kan.) Capital very truthfully remarks, and it fits just as well east as west: "The people pay a great deal of money to cheap, evading, charlatans and swindlers who travel as professional amusement makers, and if the press had more sense and did less trucking such frauds could not beat the people as they do. Often to save a few dollars worth of advertising, the entertainment is lauded and praised without stint, when it ought to be denounced as a cheap swindle. The advertising columns of a paper are the means by which the public are informed, for the benefit of the advertiser, of what he has to show or to sell. The space is sold at so much per square, and the benefit is a mutual one between the advertiser and the publisher; it is between the merchant and his customer. The publisher who feels called upon to commend everything and everybody advertising, is in the same position the merchants would be who would undertake to give a certificate of good character to every purveyor of a dollar's worth of goods. The publisher has a right to furnish upon that editorial and news columns of his paper being free for the influence of the advertising columns, and in asserting his independent opinions upon public entertainments, he does his readers and general public a service that ought to be appreciated. We believe all editors and publishers are as reasonable and as considerate of the rights and feelings of those who frequent their offices as other classes of business through before the Congress-

ness men are. All that is demanded by publishers is that the general public appreciate their efforts to conduct the business of making papers, by legitimate honorable business methods, and that the principles and opinions of the editors are not for sale at advertising rates."

General Grant arrived in Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, and had a reception from the citizens which was a magnificent climax to the ovations he has received in his progress across the American continent. When the General arrived at the railway depot he was met and formally welcomed by Mayor Stetley, and replied in a few words. He was then taken in a carriage to his place in the procession, which formed on Broad street, and moved over the route as published. The procession, which occupied more than four hours in passing a given point, comprised United States troops and marines, militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; Grand Army Posts of Philadelphia and State, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia; Civic Associations, Political Clubs, Trade Organizations, Employes of Public Offices, Letter Carriers and Firemen of Philadelphia and other cities. The decorations of the buildings along the route, especially on Broad, Market and Chestnut streets, surpassed even those of the Centennial year. Triumphal arches in front of Independence Hall and at several other points, added to the superb display. Immense throngs of people, numbering in the aggregate several hundred thousands, lined the route of the parade, and cheered to the echo as General Grant passed. After the General had returned to Broad street, by way of Chestnut, he reviewed the procession from the League House as it was countermarked along that street. During the day business was entirely suspended, and flags were hung from private residences in all parts of the city. In the evening General and Mrs. Grant were entertained at a private dinner at the residence of Mr. George W. Childs. The party consisted of General and Mrs. U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Miss Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. George Augustus Sala, Hon. J. Donald Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. DaCosta, Mr. J. S. Morgan, of London, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Hon. John Weld, Hon. George M. Robeson, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr. The dinner was followed by an informal reception, which was attended by prominent citizens from different parts of the country.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Our Letter from Washington.
Our Country's progress—Cheap and convenient Transportation the chief aid to our present Prosperity.—The Federal election laws—Why we may be likely to have a short Session.—Society Chaps, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1879.

The chief of the bureau of statistics, has sent to the printer a report on the internal commerce of the United States, in the preparation of which he has been engaged for more than a year. This report embodies the results of an extensive investigation of commercial and transportation affairs in various parts of the country. The habits of the people of this country, in their social and commercial interests become conformed to the exigencies of railroad transportation. New trade currents have thus been formed, and in many cases there has been an entire revival of the course of trade. These changes and developments have been largely the result of the facilities for the direct shipment of merchandise over connecting rail road and for direct traffic with foreign ports. The growth of manufacturing industries throughout the Middle, Western and Northwestern States has also tended to produce important changes in the course of our internal commerce. Seven-eights of the surplus products of the trans-Mississippi States, the North of the State of Arkansas now crosses the Mississippi river on railroads at and between St. Louis, Mo., and St. Paul, Minn., and are transported directly east to markets in this country and in foreign countries. During the year 1878 the eastward shipments from St. Louis, by rail, exceeded the southern shipments from that city by the Mississippi river. The cities of St. Louis and New Orleans were formerly closely identified in almost all their trade interests, but they are now sharply at variance with respect to the trade of Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Northern Louisiana, and a large part of the trade of Texas. The four principal east and west trunk lines leading from the Atlantic seabord with their western connections to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, now constitutes the most important avenues of commerce in this country, and the trade currents which pass over them largely influence the course of our foreign trade with respect to the ports at which foreign goods are imported and domestic products are exported. This great east and west current of trade has led to a radical change in the course of the trade of States situated south of the Ohio river and south of the State of Missouri. The cities of St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati now contribute at least two-thirds of the trade of the three States in general merchandise and have, therefore, become their chief commercial outlets. Not for this trade these cities compete actively with Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. In the aggregate St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati greatly surpass Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston in population.

Influences have been at work to hasten a decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the case pending before it involving the constitutionality of the Federal election laws. It is now said that the decision will be pronounced in January, and there is a rumor that the Supreme Judges have already made up their minds upon the question. This rumor is that Justices Clifford, Field, Bradley and Harlan hold that the election laws are unconstitutional, while the Chief Justice and Messrs. Strong, Miller and Swaine will affirm the constitutionality of the laws. Justice Hunt being off the bench, temporarily at least, this would make a tie, and result in maintaining the laws. Whether this reported division of the court will be correct or not, the decision will be final with both parties, and is apparently the policy of Congress to await the decision of the Supreme Court. The confirmation of ex-Senator McRae as his successor secures a satisfactory administration of the War Department.

The Washington Post made a furious and almost indecent assault upon Secretary McCrory, in opposition to his confirmation to the circuit judgeship. Mr. Hutchins is doubtless proud of his influence, as indicated by the result—unanimous confirmation by the Senate, every Democratic Senator voting as he now is called, is a man of fitness and ability, just the particular kind of ability, well fitting him for the position. The Democrats could not expect a better appointment, from their standpoint, at the hands of the party which has introduced a Greenback bill.

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is recess. It was at first agreed to replace the marshals deficiency appropriation bill, but it having been ascertained that the Republicans intended to antagonize it, it was thought best to keep it back until after the holiday recess; rather than chance a political discussion. The temper of the committee now is to report the army bill with the same restrictive clauses of the use of the army at the polls, as were in the bill which President Hayes signed. It is not thought that any riders will be attached to any of the other bills, but that an attempt will be made to pass them as separate bills, which it is expected of course the President will veto.

Society has fairly opened its doors during the week, and is delightful to meet again so many old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Horatio King gave the opening card reception of the season, and the classic old home was filled to overflowing with one of the most distinguished companies ever gathered together in our city. This was not one of the old time reunions (so well known and highly enjoyed by thousands) but was a select assemblage of friends invited for social and musical enjoyment, and for the purpose of meeting Mr. King's nice, a contralto singer of great power who is now on a trial visit to her relations in Washington. Martha Morrison, Mrs. King, was married November 26, in Portland, Me., and left immediately with her husband for the Capital, where both have received much attention, and especially the fair singer, whose voice is a very well-spring of pleasure. Avocet.

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New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER, AND LEHIGHTON HERALD, has been filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office, dated Dec. 18, 1879, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, will be presented to the Judge of Probate on the 2d day of JANUARY, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Peter Hart, administrator of the estate of Ephraim Hart, deceased. Filed June 1879.

First and final account of Anna McKenna, administrator of the estate of Patrick McKenna, deceased. Filed November 1879.

First and final account of Phillip V. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Susan Fry, deceased. Filed November 1879.

First and final account of J. B. Tweedie, administrator of the estate of Lewis Schumacher, deceased. Filed November 1879.

First and final account of Thomas Komert, administrator of the estate of Oliver Bremer, deceased. Filed November 1879.

First and final account of Henry Boyer, executor of the estate of Jonathan Roth, deceased. Filed November 1879.

First and final account of George W. Phillips, Register.

SHERRIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDAY WRIT OF LEV. FEE, PR. & VEN. EX. ISSUED OUT OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CARBON COUNTY, AND TO THE Sheriff of Carbon County, to be executed on the 2d day of JANUARY, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., for confirmation:

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THREE ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR PERCHES.

MORE OR LESS.

The improvements thereon are:

TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

PARSONAGE, STABLES, ETC.

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FIFTEEN ACRES AND SIXTY-FIVE PERCHES.

MORE OR LESS.

The improvements thereon are:

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

PARSONAGE, STABLES, ETC.

BY VIRTUE OF SUNDAY WRIT OF LEV. FEE,