The Carbon Advocate.
H. V. MORTHIMER, EDITOR
LEHIGHTON, PA.:
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1880.

Hancock can Carry Pennsylvania!

We clip the following correspondence from the columns of the N. Y. *Sun* of the 12th inst. The letter is dated Philadelphia, July 10th, and the writer evidently knows whereof he writes: The Democracy of this State is in better heart than it has been since 1856. The Harrisburg Convention settled all divisions in the party, and the Cincinnati nominations have filled it with enthusiasm. Hunt where you will, you cannot find a sorehead or a croaker. There is not a Democrat in Pennsylvania who does not believe that Hancock will be elected, and scarcely one who does not believe he will carry his own State. They say: "The last Democratic President was a Pennsylvanian nominated at Cincinnati, and so will the next one be." There are in this State 80,000 soldiers who served under Gen. Hancock or with him. The people, without regard to party, are grateful to him, not only for his splendid services to the Union on distant fields, but for the immediate preservation of their homes and firesides at Gettysburg. There is no man that could have stirred Pennsylvania feeling to a greater depth than Hancock, and it is exactly true that his nomination was received in every city, town and village with a general outburst of applause. He will poll the full party vote, a large independent and Republican vote, and pretty much the whole soldier vote. Under these circumstances the talk of carrying Pennsylvania is anything but wild. Hoyt is a minority Governor. The majority against him on the combined vote of the opposition was about 60,000. The Riot bill, the pardon of Kemble and the other bribers, and other measures of a most disgraceful administration have seriously disgusted and disheartened the Republicans. These scandals afford local issues which will materially aid the Democratic electoral ticket.

On the other hand, the Republican party here is in the worst condition since it was born. In order to carry through the third-term scheme, Mr. Don Cameron and the machine managers committed a series of outrages upon the rank and file that cannot be forgotten. They failed, and in their failure the machine was smashed, its power dissipated, and the old and experienced leaders buried in the rubbish. Mr. Cameron has disappeared. He is heard of only through a dismal groan from the White Sulphur Springs, or somewhere else far beyond the scene of conflict. His father, the old General, has covered his head and turned his face to the wall. None of the ancient set, who have held the State for years by their energy, their money, and their thoroughly organized system, will turn a hand for the election of Garfield. Why should they? They have had enough of Hayes and his kind, and they know that the high-handed means by which they undertook to force Grant on the party can never be forgiven. What can they expect from Blaine, and Sherman and Garfield, or from the Republican people, who were compelled to imperil the very existence of the party—to fight them to the verge of disruption—in order to be rid of their audacious tyranny? They will regard Garfield's defeat as their vindication, and they look forward to that event in November as confidently, if not as hopefully, as the Democrats.

There have never been so many changes reported at this stage in any campaign. In many places we hear of Hancock and English clubs composed exclusively of Republicans. Some of the deserters are men of national reputation—among them E. Joy Morris and Col. John W. Forney, who have already thrown themselves unreservedly into the canvass. The old Republican ship is lurching and sinking in full view, and the sea is black with departing rats. The flight of some of these—old and sagacious fellows—is, in the eyes of Pennsylvanians, a sure sign of the coming victory.

GARFIELD'S LETTER.

From the N. Y. Times, (Rep.)

On the tariff, Gen. Garfield's expressions are generalities, of no value in themselves, but, interpreted in the light of his recent course in Congress, giving little cause for expecting any aid from him in those rational reforms which are imperatively demanded by the interests of the country, and by none more than by the great body of unprotected and overtaxed manufacturers. Neither in substance nor form is this part of his letter worthy of his position, or calculated to strengthen him where he most needs strength. The portions of Mr. Garfield's letter relating to the reform of the civil service are below the level of the platform adopted at Chicago. He calls for legislation from Congress which would certainly be desirable, if it were of the right kind, but he ventures no definite suggestion as to what such legislation should be, nor does he pledge his personal support to the principles of the system which has been, in places, applied with perfect success by Mr. Hayes without any aid whatever from Congress. On the contrary, he distinctly takes a stand less elevated than that of the platform—which declares that "fitness, determined by practical tests, should admit to the service"—by announcing the necessity of consulting members of Congress, whom he indicates plainly, though he describes them in a roundabout fashion, as to appointments. On the whole, the letter of Gen. Garfield is very uneven, and fails to place him in that commanding position which he might have easily assumed. It is, however, in its most essential parts, a fair statement of the principles of his party, and will be so accepted.

From the N. Y. Graphic, (Rep).

The General is much too mild on certain topics, and is silent on others on which he might well have been outspoken.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, (Rep.)

He is neither courageous nor frank, only respectable and moderate; and we fear that his uncertain phrases will fail to give satisfaction to either branch of the party he represents, or to stir the hearts of the people like the sounds of a trumpet.

—The first official statement of the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Coal & Iron Companies was completed for presentation to court Friday afternoon, 9th inst. The receivers announced that they are unable as yet to make a report as to the state, condition and circumstances of the property of the companies, as directed by order of the court, but that they will file such statement as soon as the necessary examinations are completed and information obtained to enable them to do so. The report relating to the railroad shows that the total mortgage debt is $89,376,632.94; total debenture debt, $15,651,169.10; total floating debt, $10,254,766.96; to which add dividends unpaid, taxes, wages, &c., $3,360,515.96; sinking fund loan, sundry credits, $1,126,146.48; total, $22,851,521.44. To this add the capital stock, made up of $32,726,375.28 of common stock, and $1,551,800 preferred stock, making a grand total debt of $127,129,496.72. Then follows a statement of the bonded debt of the railroad company, as follows: Outstanding of consolidated mortgage, dated June 1, 1871, $24,189,500; outstanding of general mortgage bonds, dated July 1, 1874, $58,249,500; to which add miscellaneous loans and scrip, making the grand total $87,558,482.04. The statement of rents of leased roads and canals, making an annual liability of $4,733,611.85, closes the report concerning the railroad company. The liabilities of the Coal & Iron Company are made up as follows: Total mortgage debt due to others than the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, $13,534,234.50, to which add bond and mortgage of railroad company, dated July 1, 1874, $29,737,965·53, and bond and mortgage, dated Dec. 28, 1876, $10,000,000, making total mortgage debt $53,272,199.83; debenture loan, $1,731,000; total floating debt, $1,000,482.47; advances, wages, &c., $1,616,215.93; capital stock, $8,000,000; total liabilities, $72,878,417.47. The total bonded debt is $15,265,234.39, to which add bonded debt of companies controlled, making a grand total of $17,065,234.30.

—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"Take the letters of the alphabet in their numerical order from 1 to 26, spell out the name of each candidate in full, and number the letters in their regular order, and we have the following somewhat astonishing result:

2	3	9	14	7	9	2	14	9	2	15	20	20	8	1	14	5	13	5	13						
W	I	N	F	I	E	L	D	S	C	O	T	T	H	A	N	C	O	C	K						
10	1	12	5	8	1	18	4	15	14	3	5	18	1	8	1	M	3	A	R	W	I	T	E	L	L
J	A	M	E	S	B	L	A	I	N	E															

"Total—Hancock, 215; Garfield, 154. The total equals the Electoral vote—369."

—The Committee of the Democratic National Convention, appointed to notify Gen. Hancock and Mr. English of their nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, performed that duty on Governor's Island last Tuesday. General Hancock expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him and said that as soon as the importance of the matter permitted he would prepare and send his formal acceptance of the nomination.

LETTER FROM CAPE MAY.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 10, 1880.

On the extreme southern point of New Jersey is a light house, which flashes its welcome presence to the anxious mariner nineteen miles away on the trackless ocean. For some distance to the eastward of this beacon is a stretch of hard, sandy beach, on which the waves of the broad Atlantic are ever beating, now with the gentle intonation of a maiden's sigh, and again with the roar of offended majesty. Upon this beach is situated one of the most pleasant and agreeable resorts to be found upon the Atlantic coast. Two years ago, Cape May was devastated by a fire which wiped out the most important portion of the town, from a pecuniary standpoint. It swept away nearly all the principal hotels, which were light, wooden structures, so thoroughly and completely, that the ground to-day, covered as it is with weeds and grass, gives no sign that any human habitation ever covered them. Fortunately, the "Stockton" was preserved, as it was situated some little distance from the startingpoint of the conflagration. So upon the grand piazza we are sitting, inhaling the glorious breeze from ocean's breast, and our heart turns in sympathy to the poor mortals who are caged in streets walled in by brick and mortar, away from the life-imparting ozone of Father Neptune's manufactory.

"Why," said a new arrival from Baltimore, to the partner of his joys, "it is real cold here, isn't it." "This is perfectly lovely," she responded, and proceeded to envelope her little one in a woolen coat, to prevent it from suffering from the frigidity of the change of air.

The bathing is simply grand. On a gentle, shelving beach, the surf comes dashing in with, however not too much impetuosity for comfort, but with a sufficiently rough entrance to cause one to wrestle somewhat with the breakers to prevent an overthrow. The water is cool and refreshing and as pure as old ocean's fountains can supply.

Our hotel is of the heroic order, for with an accommodation for 1,200 guests, it can claim a just title to "first-class." The manager is one well calculated to assume the keeping of this large number of inmates. There are but few travelers who have not sometime during the past 20 years visited the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, and met there Charles Duffy. To those who have, it is unnecessary to speak of him, as he is as well known as household words. In the summer he assumes the management of the "Stockton," assisted by Charles, Jr., a very handsome "chip off the old block."

While we are penning these lines the delightful strains of "Zannhauser," from Hussler's Band, fills the air, which harmonize well with intonations which the breezes bear from old ocean's cares.

When the shades of night have settled on the sands, Professor Asher calls the devoted to participate in terpsichorean festivities, in which the graceful "glide" and new-born "racket" find numerous exponents.

The meeting of the Third Army Corps union takes place to-day. About 40 members from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, will eat their annual dinner. Gen. Sickles and Gen. Robinson, each one-legged heroes, are here, also Gen. Sewell, Col. Fassett, Col. Rafferty and others.

The hotel is filling up rapidly, and what, to our eye, is somewhat peculiar, is the large number of old people of both sexes, who are guests for the season. There are also a number of charming young ladies, as was exemplified by the complimentary hop which was given last night. AUGUST.

For the CARBON ADVOCATE.

THE LOST HAIR-PIN.

What can make a woman feel any more helpless, any more as if she were cast, forlorn, upon a desert island, like Crusoe's, than to lose her last hair-pin? She does not generally discover that she is so badly off until she is combing her hair in a hurry to go somewhere, with her husband waiting down stairs and calling out to her, once a minute: "What in the dickens are you about? I could get ready to go to Jerusalem in the time you have been puttering around up there!" Puttering around, indeed! and she with her boots to button, her dress to change, the frill to sew around the neck the elastic broken on the overskirt, her front hair to crimp on an iron, her teeth to clean, her complexion to be brightened by a little pearl powder, her hair to dress—and her last hair-pin gone! She guesses he'd say "puttering around" if he had to go through all that! She makes the discovery about the hair-pin just as she has got her elaborate French twist disposed to her mind and is holding the other half of her hair in her mouth to keep it out of the way—discovers its loss just as she was going to put it into the structure she had built up with so much labor, to hold it in its place. She tears around in frantic haste to find a hair-pin, only just one, to hold that twist up till she can go down stairs and borrow two or three from Bridget. In the drawers and vases, no hair-pins! Almost any time she thinks she can look on the floor and see at least one hair-pin there, waiting to be picked up. Where is it now? She looks behind the bureau; plenty of pins and old gloves, two dressing-combs and any quantity of lint, but no hair-pins! "Bridget!" she bawls down the back stairs, "lend me three or four hair-pins, quick!" "Bridget has gone to Vespers," bawls her husband, up the front stairs; "let the hair-pins go to the deuce and come along; we shall be late!" That is the hour when she wishes she had never married him! the hour when she wishes she were back with mother! And she feels provoked enough to cry, and cross enough to stick pins in the partner of her joys and sorrows! Another hasty search and she sees a hair-pin sticking out under the edge of the carpet. It is crooked and rusty, and it pulls her hair out by the roots, and brings tears to her eyes, but it is a godsend. In it goes, the comb follows, the crimps are tied back, the Paris bonnet goes on, and a last look in the glass is taken—just as the male voice down stairs is heard muttering, "I'll go alone! Hang so much primping!" And they set forth, she momentarily expecting her head to fall to pieces, and he descanting on the difference between man and woman who are going somewhere. And just as they reach their destination that one hair-pin succumbs, and down comes the hair of the unfortunate victim of lost hair-pins. Her husband stands by in lofty scorn and says if he were a woman, he'd try and see if he couldn't fix his hair so it would stay up *once!* Yes, sir! TOM.

Compiled for the CARBON ADVOCATE.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

An extensive company has been founded in Germany for a North Polar expedition. The ship "Wilhelm Barends," which has already made two trips to the Northern seas, has been equipped for the occasion, and the party embarked about the first week in July.

Observances have demonstrated that an increased activity takes place in the volcanic eruptions of Vesuvius, at the time of each full moon.

Scientists claim that intemperance and educational cramming produce more cases of insanity than all other causes combined. At least, the rule has been found to hold good in Prussia and other foreign countries where more thorough observances have been made.

The soil of a cemetery in England, in which no interment had been made for 30 years, was recently analysed by an eminent chemist, and the products of animal decomposition were still found to exist to a considerable degree.

It has been learned that fully five per ct. of cows advanced in lifed suffer from tubercular disease, and as it is a well known fact that the affection may be communicated to human beings by the drinking of the milk, it stands farmers and others in hand to keep their bovines in a healthy condition, and see that no milk is used that comes from an unhealthy cow.

Army worms, by the millions, are invading Long Island and also the shore country of New Jersey and Connecticut, and in their onward march totally destroy grass, corn, oats, clover, garden crops and all succulent vegetation, leaving the ravaged territory brown and bare. Such destruction was never before caused in this country by these pests.

An appropriation bill providing for the survey of the Gulf Stream from its origin to its final whirl around the Sargasso Sea, has just been passed by the House of Representatives. This is an important step and it is to be hoped that a liberal appropriation may be made and that the work may be faithfully and minutely carried out. The plan embraces current observations, deep sea temperatures, surroundings; etc., and when done the work will doubtless prove an important one—adding to the nation's record of scientific exploration, another valuable and interesting chapter.

A price indicator for gas meters, is a new invention which has just been patented in this country. The apparatus is said to be quite simple and perfectly accurate in its workings, enabling the consumer to tell at any moment the quantity of gas consumed and the amount, in dollars and cents, of his indebtedness to the manufacturer.

A new and novel method of heating railway cars has just been patented in Europe and is being placed upon the Paris-Lyons and other routes in France. It consists in using the acetate of soda in foot warmers. In dissolving in water this substance absorbs or renders latent a large amount of heat which continues for a considerable length of time—say from 15 to 20 hours without being renewed.

An exhibition will be opened in Glasgow in August and remain in session for six months, for the purpose of promoting an exhibition of naval and marine engineering models of that section and will be under the supervision of a large and influential committee of shipbuilders and marine engineers.

Two elegant locomotives were recently manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., for the Parondi Railway in Japan.

A petrified shark some six feet in length and weighing about 200 pounds was found at the La Panza diggings, in California. When it was taken from the ground, parts of the tail and nose were broken off and its original length was about eight feet.

A balloon for navigation, having three cars attached, has been invented by Herr Baumgartner, a German. Each car is supplied with rings and fans to be set in motion by cranks, and the whole will be guided by means of sails specially arranged. The inventor is sanguine of succeeding in navigating the air in the most successful manner.

For their improved and safe methods of manufacturing nitro glycerine, Boutny & Foucher, have been awarded a prize of 2,000 francs, by the French Academy of Sciences. These gentlemen have been engaged in the manufacture of this article at Vonges, the past six years, without meeting with a single accident.

An exhibition has been opened at Vienna by the well known African traveler, Dr. Holub, who has thousands of objects brought by him from the South African tribes. The articles are arranged in groupes and classified as zoolological, botanical, mineralogical, archaeological, ethnographical and commercial, the collection being rare and of great value.

Paper air cushions are being manufactured in Japan that are pronounced superior to those made of rubber in many respects. Their strength is said to be marvelous—it requiring some 200 pounds weight to burst one.

A new use of electricity as a motive power is suggested in the paving of streets with iron, and in such a manner as to form a continuous electrical conductor, the same to be charged with electricity by powerful stationary steam engines and dynomo machines. It is claimed that wagons, carriages, fire engines and other vehicles provided with electrical driving wheels, could be run over a pavement of this kind in any desired direction and with more ease and safety than by the present system of horse locomotion. What next?

Dr. J. H. Girdner, of New York has obtained some wonderful results in skin grafting during the past few months. In the treatment of a large ulcer recently, he cut a piece of skin from a man who had been dead a few hours, laid it on the granulated surface of the ulcer and bandaged the leg up firmly. In three days the graft began to show signs of life, a perfect union having taken place, and in a week a splendid skin, smooth and elastic, had grown over the ulcerated part, making a complete cure and leaving no scar behind.

The indestructibility of matter may be readily demonstrated by preparing two glass tubes of equal weight as follows: Fill both with pure oxygen, containing a few particles of carbon free from ash—that prepared from the fine loaf sugar gives best results. Hermetically seal the tubes, then heat one of them until the charcoal is caused to burn and ultimately to disappear. By weighing both tubes at this stage of the experiment, they will exactly balance each other—and the one in which the matter had been burned up will be found to have lost nothing in weight by the destruction of its contents.

A gentleman in Paris has invented a telephone which he calls an electrophone and which works with an induction coil. The induction current is sent from a long distance and the hearing is said to be very satisfactory.

A rich gold mine was recently discovered near Sydney, New South Wales. A large and costly diamond was also found in one of the mines of that region.

Dr. Calautarients, of Scarborough, England, has invented a crystaline substance to be used as a substance for ice in skating rinks. The mixture consists mainly of carbonate and sulphate of soda, which when laid as a floor by his plan, can be skated on with ordinary ice skates, and a writer states that by moonlight it has all the appearance and effect of real ice.

Workers in iron at Titusville, Pa., have learned by experience that a barrel of petroleum will generate heat sufficient for making a ton of iron, while it would require a ton and a quarter of coal to produce the same result.

GEN. GARFIELD'S LETTER.

HIS FORMAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

His Views on the Southern Question, Education, the Currency, the Tariff, River and Harbor Improvements, the Chinese Question, and as to Civil Service Reform.

MENTON, O., July 12, 1880.

To Hon. George F. Hoar:

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress.

I venture however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion. Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will will outlast war. But it is certain that the wounds cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws.

Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail; immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be crippled by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils; for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he please.

Next in importance to freedom and justice, is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt, will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence.

The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulation medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets. With the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national import-ance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiment of our people, have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their prosperity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without misgiving. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present Administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purposes of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is, perhaps, the most difficult of all duties which the Constitution has imposed on the Executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall cooperate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service. But, without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office, and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficacy, and faithfulness.

To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary dev ces of a party to attract votes and carry an election; they are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws and to promote, as best I may, the interests and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am very truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

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Beg leave to announce to the citizens of Weisport and surrounding neighborhood, that they lately purchased the stock and fixtures of Dr. C. W. Lentz's Drug Store, and having replenished and largely increased the stock, have to move it into the elegantly fitted-up room in the Brobst Building on White street, formerly occupied by Mr. Fred Schmidt, where they are prepared to accommodate their friends and the public generally with Fresh and Pure
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
of all kinds, together with a full line of all such FANCY GOODS as are usually kept in well supplied Drug Stores, comprising
Chamois, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Lamps, Chimneys, Trusses, Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, Syringes, Nursing Bottles, Rye Staffs &c., &c.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal purposes, and a large stock of choice CIGARS.
The business will be under the personal charge and superintendence of Dr. J. G. ZERN. We intend to give full satisfaction to our patrons in quality and price. Give us a call.
July 17-y1 RAPSHER & ZERN.

OPIUM HABIT Cured by the ONLY TRUE cure, in less time and at less cost than by any other means. No suffering or inconvenience. Treatment shipped to any part of the U. S. or Canada. Full testimonials free. Address, B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich. (Established 1868.) July 17y1

WATCHES, Clocks, Novelties, Etc. Send for price lists. AGENTS in all parts of the U.S. and Canadas. C. C. DUDLEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, Berrien Springs, Mich. July 17y1

YOUTH AND MIDDLE-AGED, Would you be restored to SOUND Manhood? Send stamp and you will get advice in sealed envelope. Address, Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Ogdensburg N.Y. July17y1

RUPTURE The IMPERIAL TRUSS is what you want. The greatest invention of the age! See our pamphlet. Sent free. Prof. J. Y. EGAN, Ogdensburg, N.Y. July 17y1

KANSAS.
All about its Climate, Soil, Crops, Live Stock and Farming Interests. Its rapid increase in population and wonderful development of material resources—its dry and wet seasons—its advantages and disadvantages, all can be learned in the KANSAS FARMER, now in its 16th year, the oldest Agricultural Journal in the New West, an 8-page Weekly Farm and Family paper. 100 contributors among the practical farmers, fruit-growers, and breeders of the West. Crop notes, farmers' letters from every county in Kansas. The FARMER is the official paper for publishing the State's Statistics. Subscription price, postage paid, 1 copy, 1 year, $1.50; 1 copy, 6 months, $1.00; 1 copy, 3 months, 50 cents.
Sample Copy Free to any Address.
E. E. EWING, Editor and Publisher.
July 17-w3 TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CHARLES W. BOWER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
PENNSVILLE, East Penn Township,
Carbon County, Pa.
May be consulted in English and German. Residence at the Hotel. July10y1

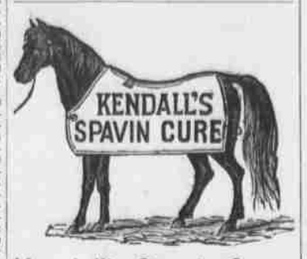
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
At a regular meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Lehighton, a semi-annual dividend of two and-a-half per cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1880.
W. W. BOWMAN, Cashier.
July 10-w3.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. July10y1.

MONEY is now being made faster than ever by those at work for us. Persons of either sex can make $99 a week in their own towns, if they are willing to work. No risk. $5 outfit free. Anyone can join the business. Reader, if not satisfied with what you earn, we will send you $5 for your time. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 10y1

CAMPAIGN BADGES, FLAGS, &c., &c., &c.
Beautiful Campaign Badges of the Republican and Democratic Candidates
GARFIELD and ARTHUR. OR HANCOCK and ENGLISH.
Containing life like Photographs of the Candidates enclosed in pretty Minature Gilt Frames, with pin for attaching to coat or vest. Active agents can make $10 a day selling them, and city and country merchants can make a handsome profit. Price 10 cents each; 2 for 15 cents; 10 for 50 cents, or $60 for $5.00. Photographs same price as Badges. Crayon Portraits on tinted slate paper. Heads size 22 by 28, 1x 25 cents. Flags of all sizes, kinds and prices. Now is the Harvest time for agents and dealers. Send for samples and full particulars to
U. S. MANUFACTURING CO.
July10w3 115 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.



Kendall's Spavin Cure,
The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.
From Rev. P. N. Granger,
Pres. Elder of St. Albans Dist.
St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours,
P. N. GRANGER.

Perseverance Will Tell.
Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & CO., Gents:—In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure' one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no sign to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has come for me its sale will be very great.
Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.
CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 2, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & CO.: Gentlemen:—We have a beautiful roan mare that was given to us on account of a spavin on her leg, which made her lead lame. We took off her shoes and allowed her to run in the barn yard in the fall of the year, applying 'Kendall's Spavin Cure' according to directions. We did not use her for a month. She was entirely cured, *and the bunch completely removed*, and has never been lame since. We state what we know to be a fact. We have sold twelve dozen bottles in the short time that we have acted as your agents in Concord. Respectfully yours,
UNDERHILL & KITTREDGE, Apothecaries.

Statement Made Under Oath.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly and a large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure.
E. A. GAINES.
Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.
JOHN G. JENNE, J. P.

KENDALL'S
Spavin Cure on Human Flesh.
Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N.Y., February 21, 1878.
B. J. KENDALL M. D., Dear Sir.—The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of 16 months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels all things we ever used.
Yours truly, REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Callous, Sprains, Swellings, any Lameness, and all Enlargements of the Joints or Limbs, or Rheumatism in Man, and for any purpose for which a Liniment is used for Man or Beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild yet certain in its effects.
Send address for Illustrated Circular which, we think, gives positive proof of its virtues.—No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as Man.
Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. june 26-y1

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
Lewis Weiss,
POST OFFICE BUILDING
LEHIGHTON, PA., has the Largest and Most Extensive Stock of
Boots, Shoes,
HATS, CAPS, &c.
ever offered in this borough. Having purchased my Stock in the Eastern and other Manufactories early in the season and at a saving of 10 to 15 per centum on the present Advanced Prices, I am prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to my customers. Special attention has been given to the selection of
Fall and Winter Boots!
and I invite my numerous friends and patrons to call and examine my stock before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am prepared to give special inducements to all CASH PURCHASERS.
Remember, LEWIS WEISS
Post-Office Building, Lehighton, Pa.
Sept. 20.

Franklin County Statement.

*Annual Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of Franklin Township School District, Robert Anthony, Treasurer, in account with Franklin Township School District, Car