The Carbon Advocate.

H. T. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The population of the State of Pennsylvania is 4,282,786, of whom 2,148,151 are females, 537,533 foreign born, and 85,680 colored.

—Thomas J. Edwards, of Eckley, has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator in the Twenty-first district. He is a miner, and well known in political circles in Luzerne county.

—The steamer Bohemian, from Boston for Liverpool, totally wrecked on the Irish coast last Sundry night, was valued at $500,000, and had a cargo worth $237,675. Of those on board, believed to number 69, about 35 were lost.

—The *Perry County Freeman* has been informed of the death of Benjamin Kline, in Saville township, that county, in his 81st year, and that policies were held on his life by speculators for $100,000. One policy was taken out an hour before his death.

—Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Wednesday evening issued an address to the Republican members of the State Legislature withdrawing from the contest for the U. S. Senatorship. At a caucus of Grow's supporters held same night, Mr. Grow virtually announced his declination.

—It is stated at the Treasury Department, Washington, that standard silver dollars with eight feathers in the tail of the eagle possess no value over those containing only seven feathers, as about half a million pieces were coined at Philadelphia and as many more at the Western mints before the change was made, so that there can be no great demand for them by numismatists.

—A statement prepared by the Philadelphia Custom House officials places the total value of the goods brought to that port from foreign countries during 1880 at $40,638,724, the highest figure reached since the establishment of the Custom House. The proportion entered free of duty was $4,192,789, and the goods brought by direct trade in American bottoms was valued at $15,595,167. The increase in the value of the imports over 1879 was $12,717,856, and $18,885,298 over 1878.

—An eminent physician of Edinburgh, Scotland, Dr. Maclaren, who has given much attention to the subject of late years, states that the types of insanity have changed with modern times. A few years since, acute delirious mania was quite prevalent while it is now comparatively rare. As a result of the overwork and worry of the struggle for existence at the present day, mental enfeeblement, attended with paralysis, a thing almost wholly unknown in the past ages, is becoming more and more common. Dissipation and intemperance is also cited as one of the modern causes of mental incapacity and insanity to a great degree.

—The generous spirit manifested by the Mexican Government in granting Captain Eads the right of way for his proposed ship railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is something remarkable. He is to have the right of way, half a mile in width, with an additional half mile of width where stations are required; also a subsidy equal to 1,000,000 acres of public land, toward the construction of an harbor on the Pacific Ocean. It is stipulated in the agreement that the work must be begun within two years from the date of the grant and completed within twelve years after begun. The length of the route at Tehauntepec will be 112 miles, thus making travel for vessels from New York city to San Francisco, 1500 miles shorter than by the proposed line at Panama. The estimated cost of the line is $75,000,000.

—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, the Union Steel Screw Company, and more than forty other companies, firms and individuals interested in the iron trade, have signed a memorial to be sent to General Garfield, in reference to the recent decisions of the Treasury Department regarding hoop iron, and protesting against "the decision now pending" on tank or plate iron. The memorial concludes by declaring Secretary Sherman's decisions "fatal to a large class of American manufactures," and requesting General Garfield, in appointing a Secretary of the Treasury for his administration, to select a man who possesses the ability and inclination to carry out the doctrines of protection to American manufactures, and who will not overrule in his decisions the spirit and purpose of the tariff laws when evasions of duty are attempted by ingenious contrivances."

—A MAGNIFICENT NEWSPAPER.—This complimentary designation has been fitly applied to the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* under its present able management. With a greatly strengthened editorial staff, a large corps of trained special correspondents and distinguished occasional contributors, and an unsurpassed mechanical equipment, it may fairly claim to have distanced all rivals in an enlarged field of usefulness. In editorial discussion it aims to be courteous as well as fearless and independent; in the collection of news its enterprise is great; in the family departments nothing of interest in the home circle is slighted; in fiction its standard is high, and the best stories of foreign authors appear exclusively in its columns by arrangement with the publishers; its *agricultural department* is of unsurpassed interest to farmers, being a careful record of agricultural progress, while enriched by contributions from the best living authorities; in a word, there is something in its pages every week to interest all classes. We commend the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* to the attention of all who are making up their lists of newspapers and periodicals for the year. It is a neatly printed newspaper of eight pages, and is offered to clubs on particularly attractive terms. Send to the *Press*, Philadelphia, for a sample copy, terms to clubs, or inducements to agents.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Thursday, Feb. 3rd, Mr. Logan's joint resolution, extending the franking privilege, was reported from the Committee on Post Offices without any recommendation and placed on the calendar. Mr. Morgan called up the concurrent resolution introduced by him on June 15th last, declaring that the Vice President is not invested by the Constitution with judicial powers in the counting of the Election votes. Motions to refer the resolutions and to amend it were rejected by party votes, and finally, a vote being taken on the resolution, the Republicans abstained from voting, leaving the Senate without a quorum. It being apparent that the Republicans intended to continue their tactics, a motion to adjourn was carried.

In the House, various Senate amendments to the Naval and Indian Appropriation bills were agreed to, and others were non concurred in. The Apportionment bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate Friday, conference committees were appointed on the Indian and Naval Appropriation bills. Mr. Bayard, from the Finance Committee, reported the Funding bill, with important amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up early next week. A bill was passed appropriating $175,000 for the purchase and equipment of a vessel to search for the Jeannette and other missing vessels in the Arctic seas. Mr. Logan moved to take up the bill for the retirement of General Grant. Lost, yeas, 26; nays, 30. Mr. Morgan's resolution, denying the right of the President of the Senate to make the Electoral count, was taken up, and finally passed—yeas 42, nays 1. The Pension Appropriation bill was considered.

In the House, the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission on Food Adulteration was reported and placed on the calendar. Considerable debate, running finally into a sectional discussion, arose during the consideration of some private bills. Conferees were appointed on the Naval and Indian Appropriation bills.

In the Senate on Saturday, the House joint resolution requesting the President to invite the participation of France in the Yorktown celebration was passed, with an amendment making an appropriation of $20,000 and extending the invitation to the family of Lafayette. The Pension Appropriation bill was considered. Pending consideration of private bills the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bicknell called up the Senate concurrent resolution for the counting of the Electoral votes, and after considerable debate it was adopted, some of the Republicans voting in the affirmative and some of the Democrats voting in the negative. The Apportionment bill was discussed.

In the Senate, Monday, Messrs. Hamlin and Thurman were appointed tellers for the Senate in the Electoral Count meeting. A sharp debate took place between Messrs. Butler, of South Carolina, and Conkling, of New York, in connection with a speech of the former in reference to the alleged census frauds in South Carolina. Pending consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, under the call of States. Among them was a resolution by Mr. Turner, of Kentucky, declaring that the Constitution confer no power on Congress to impose a tariff or internal taxes except for the purpose of raising revenue, and that all imposts should be levied on the luxuries, not necessaries of life. Resolutions were also offered by Mr. Gillette, of Iowa, expressing sympathy for the Irish, and by Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, requesting the President to carry to the Queen of England the good wishes of the American people in regard to her colonies, and their hope that she may recognize the independence of the Transvaal, if the Boers desire it. The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. House, of Tennessee, and Crowley, of New York, as House tellers in the Electoral Count. Motions to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolutions looking to reciprocity with Canada, and to pass the bill making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer were lost, for want of a two-thirds vote in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Frye, the rules were suspended and the Senate bill passed amending the laws relative to seizure and forfeiture of vessels for violation of the revenue. Mr. Reagan moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor bill. After debate, the motion was lost, yeas 160, nays 86, the affirmative being 4 less than the necessary two-thirds. Mr. Whitthorne introduced a bill appropriating $175,000, to be expended by the Navy Department, in a search for the Jeannette. Referred.

In the Senate, Tuesday, the credentials of Philetus Sawyer, Senator-elect from Wisconsin, and Arthur P. Gorman, Senator-elect from Maryland, were presented and filed. The joint resolution for the enforcement of the Eight hour law was reported adversely from the Committee on Education and Labor, and indefinitely postponed. Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting, after the year 1900, the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages within the United States. It was referred. Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported an amendment to be proposed to the Post-office Appropriation bill when it comes up, appropriating $1,000,000 for additional foreign postal service in American iron steam vessels. A resolution, offered by Mr. Conkling, was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to all nominations for appointments in the New York Custom House, made between January and December, 1880. The Pension Appropriation bill was considered. The House resolutions in regard to the death of Congressman Farr, of New Hampshire, were concurred in, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was reported from the Committee on Rules providing that when the morning hour is dispensed with members may during that hour move to consider bills on the calendar, and the motions shall prevail unless five objections are made. It was laid over for one day. Mr. Reagan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor bill, and it was reported to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill making an appropriation for a search for the Jeannette was reported to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back within one week. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered. The death of the late Congressman Farr, of New Hampshire, was formally announced, and after the usual eulogies and the adoption of appropriate resolutions the house adjourned.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Wallace, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably the bill for the extension of the Philadelphia Mint, and it was placed on the calendar. Nr. Ingalls, offered a resolution, which was ordered printed and laid on the table, for the appointment of a select committee of three Senators, to sit during the recess, and inquire into the condition of the laws relative to the adjustment of pensions, and report at the next session, by bill or otherwise. At noon the Senate proceeded to the Hall of Representatives and participated in the Electoral count. On returning and resuming legislative business, Mr. Garfield gave notice that on Friday he would ask consideration of the Geneva Award bill. The Pension Appropriation bill was taken up, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, and all but 12 pages of the bill were disposed of in Committee of the Whole. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Vice President and Senate were announced, and the two Houses went into joint convention, the Vice President presiding, and proceeded to the counting of the Electoral votes under the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and House. The votes of the different States being recorded in turn, when all was completed, Senator Thurman made the following announcement: "The tellers report that the whole number of Electors appointed to vote for President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. Were the votes of the Electors for the State of Georgia cast on the second Wednesday of December, 1880, being the eighth day of said month, to be counted, the result would be: For James A. Garfield, of the State of Ohio, for President of the United States, 214 votes, and for Winfield S. Hancock, of the State of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States, 155 votes. If not counted, the result would be for James A. Garfield for President of the United States, 214 votes, and for Winfield S. Hancock for President of the United States, 144 votes. In either count, James A. Garfield has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed." A similar statement was made regarding the votes for Vice President. Vice President Wheeler thereupon announced that James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, having received a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, were duly elected President and Vice President of the United States, respectively, for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1881. The announcement was received with loud applause from the Republicans. The Vice President and Senators then withdrew. After the legislative session was resumed, the Legislative Appropriation bill was passed. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee on the Whole. Mr. Frye called up his resolution, reported on Tuesday from the Committee on Rules, and it was agreed to. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1881.

The feature of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Gen. Garfield will be the grand ball at the National Museum building on the night of the 4th of March, and for that event a large amount of money is to be expended. The intention is to decorate the building upon a novel and original design, and one attraction in this respect will be a colossal statue of America, thirty feet high, with sixteen of the largest sized figures, emblematic of peace, war, commerce, science, navigation, agriculture, mining, horticulture, fruit-growing, &c. Electric lights will be extensively used, and especial attention will be paid to the erection of approaches to the building, which will be constructed for all the vicissitudes of the weather. The music will, of course, be furnished mainly by the Marine Band, but a proposition is being entertained to invite the most prominent of the visiting bands to assist, thus providing a competitive concert. It is expected that there will be a crush at the ball, and though it is estimated that the building will accommodate over 12,000 persons, the tickets will be limited to a much less number.

Everybody in Washington looks to Garfield's inauguration with delight, as being more gorgeous and jovial than Hayes's. At Hayes's last reception there was but one woman with bare arms and back, and if she had been as naked as an egg she could not have looked queerer. There was a time when the glowing shoulders moving down the East Room made it look like the pummeled deck of a ship, and men were given away in marriage, by regiments, because to look was to be lost. Now they go buttoned to the throat, and even pull the hair down over their foreheads, lest they might exceed the bounds of modesty. Nevertheless, the population increases, as by a sort of divine arithmetic, and there are people held enough to say that if Mrs. Hayes did not button her Puritan gown so close up on her milk-white throat she would be perfectly magnificent. We are pining for undress receptions.

With every year the social attractions of the city increases. In spite of the fact that new houses have been built by the hundred since last fall, the demand is greatly in excess of the supply, especially for furnished houses for the season, which means for the session. Some of the new houses and blocks of houses in the northwest section, which is the fashionable quarter, are quite elegant in architectural effect and are supplied with all the comforts and conveniences for modern housekeeping, a feature which is wanting, or is clumsily supplied, in the older houses. To keep house and to entertain hospitably is coming to be considered the duty of a Senator or Representative who is known to be in a position to do so. What makes Washington so crowded in the season is not the number of persons who are making the capital a winter resort. A wealthy man, whose purpose is to enjoy life, can hardly do better now than to establish his winter quarters in Washington.

Another retired statesman is going to write a book in his seclusion. Secretary Schurz, after March 4th, will divide his energies between his newspaper and the preparation of a work for the Appletons. The Republican agitation in Germany which exiled Mr. Schurz, the war in which he played a part, both as a soldier and a civilian, his senatorial career, and lastly, his four years' service as a Cabinet Minister, furnish varied and interesting materials for a remarkable autobiography.

Word reaches here from Ohio that the friends of ex-Attorney General Taft will make a pressure for his appointment to the bench in the event of either the rejection or withdrawal of Mr. Matthews' name. This gossip rather startles the democrats who oppose Mr. Matthews, for between Mr. Matthews and Judge Taft, the former is to them pre-eminently preferable. AUGUST.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1881.

The world of art is just now in full swing, and dealers, artists, buyers and connoisseurs have ample opportunities of busying themselves in a congenial way. On Saturday evening last, the private views and "stag party" of The Artists' Fund Society, was held in the main gallery of the National Academy of Design. This Society is, as is generally known, a species of life insurance guild, the pictures contributed each year by the members being sold at auction and the premium or yearly sum due from each going into the common fund. Anything over this brought by any picture is returned to the artist. The contributions this year are fully up to the average in quality although some of the best known artists, e. g. Messrs. Huntingdon, J. G. Brown and Wyat are conspicuously absent, and, seen through the wreaths of cigar smoke and under the benign influence of oyster salad and punch, the pictures looked uncommonly well. Among the guests present in addition to artists and presumes there were noticeable the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet banker, Laurance Nutton, O. B. Bruce, of *Appleton's*, Alvan S. Southworth, the African traveller, H. C. Bunner, of *Puck* and other celebrities. Mr. Thomas Hicks, N. A., President of the Society welcomed the guests and Mr. McCord, the secretary, dispensed cigars to all who wished to blow a cloud. In the domain of landscape proper the chief and most excellent works in this exhibition are those of Messrs. Edward Gray, Homer, Martin, Ernest Paeton, Minor, Swain, Gifford, Arthur Pacton and Macy. Mr. Gray's large picture of winding stream and sloping meadow land, is full of crispness and breath; Arthur Paeton's "Evening" with its well-drawn tree palm and excellent sheep, is the best picture he has given us for some time and conveys a sense of rest and quiet, and Mr. Martin's woodinterior, where the warm light comes mellow through the foliage and broods over the still water, is very sweet and poetic. Among the figure painters Mr. Hicks is represented by a capital work—a boy and girl in a cottage kitchen inspecting a bird cage and its occupant. Mr. S. I. Guy sends "Sweet Whispering" a charming and highly finished picture, depicting a mother listening to a chubby, naked baby who stands on her knee. Mr. Abbot Thayer contributes the head of a lady, very well painted and excellent in quality, and Mr. Douglas Volk a sleeping girl in the arms of a negress, the only part of whom visible is her sable hands clasped in front. Arthur Quantly, as usual, has it all his own way among the marines: "St. Marblehead, Mass," and "Raritan Bay," with its fishing boats are full of breeze and sea-motion, the clouds and waves being instinct with movement and reflection. Mr. Julian Scott, the well-known delineator of war scenes, is represented by a scene entitled, "I wish I could take a hand," in which an officer is overlooking some of his men playing cards, and also by a snow scene with a sentinel on duty. Wordworth Thompson portrays a river boat drawn by two horses, and a diligence full of passengers drawn up *a l'entree del'hote* of a Mediterranean town. Both are bright and ariel in quality. Other good and typical contributions come from Oliver I. Lay, Dielham, J. F. Cropsey and several other well-known members.

In addition to this exhibition and that of the Water-Color Society, which steadily improves every day there are now on view at the American Art Gallery in 23rd street, the "pictures and studies" of Mr. F. A. Bridgman, who has been so successful in Paris, and whose artistic presentation of Moorish and Eastern scenes and types have gained him such a high place in contemporary art. There are more than three hundred of his works in the present collection, embracing landscapes, interiors, figures, animals and indeed running the entire gamut, so to speak, of pictorial art. Several of the most important canvases are lent by their owners Messrs. J. G. Bennett, Dr. Keep, J. W. Stearns, Judge McCue and others. "Funeral Rites of a Mummy" is a most impressive and fine composition, the large containing the casket, the professional mourners, the musicians and the ceremon forming a harmonious, concentrated and picturesque whole. A Circus Scene, in which a man standing on two horses supports a girl on his knee, is also excellent; and "A Royal Pastime in Nineveh," a circus arena where archers and spearmen face lions, is replete with vigor and interest; the body of the dead lion, and the militent bearing of the one just let loose and facing his foes are finely postrayed. "Prayer in the Mosque" and "Nubian Fortune-tellers" are likewise noteworthy, but were one to specify the diverse and multitudinous points of interest in this Catholic collection he could fill reams. It may be mentioned, however, that many of the heads—Nubian, Jewish, Arabian and Assyrian—are full of individuality and race-characteristic, while in texture and quality they attest Mr. Bridgman's title to the high place he occupies. Some few of these pictures are for sale, and buyers should seize the opportunity, ere Mr. Bridgman folds up his tent, like the Arabs, and silently steals away, back to the East from whence he has come.

In the dealers' galleries new and valuable importations are not wanting. At Schaus's there has just been hung a superb and most important work by the world-famous Carl Becker. It depicts Othello telling his story to Desdamona and her father. He stands before them by the pillar of the open balcony looking out on the spires and domes of Venice, Desdamona, golden-haired and beautiful, gazes fixedly at him from her reclining position at her sire's knee, and the lines intended to be immediately illustrated are "She loved me for the dangers I had passed, and I loved her that she did pity them." In composition, in *technique*, in expressiveness, in short in all the constituents of the highest art this work is not to be surpassed. The draperies and textures, the flesh quality and modelling, the action and expression are beyond all cavil. Other characteristic and delicious accessions in this gallery are from Palmaoli, Jacquet and other foreign artists of note.

In Goupil's there is a new and good example of the great French artist, Bonnat, entitled "Ribera Painting in Rome." The cowled monks are coming out of the church and descending the steps where the *lazzaroni* loiter, and on one side the artist, also on the stone steps, pursues his art under difficulties. The time-worn steps and walls are finely rendered; the tone is low but deep and harmonious, and the figures are striking and compact. Amberg is represented by a girl reclining on a hill slope and reading a letter; a "Fantasia Arabe" depicting horsemen in full career and mock combat proves how much greater Fortuny would have become had he lived; while charming examples of Rico and Tolano fill up the interstices. There is certainly no lack of art treasures in New York at present.

In literary circles there is nothing particularly new at present. The first issue of a new weekly, however, appeared last Saturday. It is called *The Studio and Musical Review*, and is under the editorial direction of Mr. Alvan S. Southworth, well-known as the *Herald* correspondent in Africa and Paris during the Commune and subsequently as secretary of the Geographical Society. It will be catholic, impartial, open to all earnest and well-written expressions of opinions, and this first number promises well its future. The leading writers on art and music will be contributors. Mr. B. F. Reinhart, the historical and portrait painter, contributes a philosophical, temperate and searching article on "The Artist, the Dealer and the Buyer." A journal of this class has long been needed, and Mr. Southworth is a fit person to launch the venture.

Mr. Bentley and the Pension Laws.

From the Washington, D. C., *Free Press*.

During the past four years the Commissioner of Pensions has devoted a very large proportion of his time to the utterance of complaints against the pension laws now in force, and to a series of vigorous efforts to secure a radical change in the entire system of adjudicating pension claims. That the abundant zeal of the Commissioner has not been prompted altogether by a desire to protect the Treasury, may be fairly inferred from the fact that when he had before him data showing that the arrearages of pensions act would cost $150,000,000, he kept silent in relation thereto, and permitted Congress to pass that measure on the supposition that it would cost but $20,000,000. Here was an opportunity to have enlightened Congress to some purpose, but the power and patronage of the Commissioner would not have been increased by the defeat of that bill.

As another indication of this officer's insincerity, it is worth noting that, while he is always complaining of a lack of sufficient clerical force to keep claims from accumulating in this office, he was able, during the month of October, 1880, when many of the clerks were absent on political business and when many of those remaining here were similarly employed, to dispose of 4,000 claims, besides mailing a vast number of campaign documents. This rate, continued throughout the year, will keep the docket in good order by disposing of claims as rapidly as the proofs are completed.

It is the belief of those who have given much time and thought to the investigation of this subject, that the faults of the present system are not in the law, but in its administration. For four years Commissioner Bentley has bent all his energies to the work of making this system appear as bad as possible. Instead of using its advantages for the successful prosecution of the work of his office, he has confined his labors mainly to the detection of imperfections and an effort to magnify them. The change he proposes will not, in our opinion, be productive of any good, if it should unhappily be tried, but it certainly will increase the power, the patronage and influence of the Commissioner. It will make him, practically, dictator in the whole business of pension claims.

Let us look into the details of Mr. Bentley's bill, as amended. It provides that a lawyer and a doctor shall be appointed as a pensions court in each Congressional district. But the Commissioner can reduce this number as often and as much as he may deem expedient. This lawyer and this doctor are to take testimony, of course, as that is the alleged object of their appointment, but if they fail to get testimony to suit the Commissioner in quantity or quality, the bill provides that the commission may supply the deficiency "in such other manner as the Commissioner of pensions shall direct. The medical members of these boards are to make examinations of such invalids only as they "may be required by the Commissioner of pensions to examine." The lawyer and doctor are to go to see such witnesses as are unable to go to them, provided the Commissioner shall order them to do so. As to the testimony which is to be taken by these lawyers and doctors, there is no promise that it shall be taken under the rules of law, but "under instructions and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of pensions." The bill requires the lawyer and doctor to "visit each county seat in their respective districts as often as three times in each year, unless otherwise directed by the Commissioner of pensions." They are to visit "such other places in their respective districts from time to time as they shall be directed by the Commissioner of pensions to visit. And they are to investigate fraudulent causes on the roll whenever the Commissioner so directs.

Absurd as all this seems we have quoted literally from the bill—from the bill as amended and approved by men who call themselves statesmen and lawyers! There is nothing of importance in the bill that is not left entirely at the discretion of the Commissioner. It puts the whole matter of adjudicating claims into the hands of one man.

It is proposed to do this thing at a cost of $1,500,000. The object is to get evidence—to get evidence that shall not be *ex parte*. But there is no provision in the bill for compelling the attendance of witnesses. In fact, it does not hold out so much as the shadow of probability that it will do so well as the present system in the matter of collecting honest unbaised testimony.

Mr. Bentley scenes soldiers and their friends of wholesale frauds. That there are frauds in this and all other departments is probably true. It is true, also, that his bill would do nothing to prevent them. But there is no good reason to suppose that the frauds are one-tenth of what he alleges. They seem to grow according as his desire to get his bill through becomes more ardent and the danger of its failure increases. For instance, in 1876 Mr. Bentley estimated the actual loss by fraud, if we remember correctly, at about $500,000. In 1878, in his letter to the Secretary, it rose to $2,000,000. In 1880, it was stated, on his authority, at $4,000,000, and now it has been claimed, on the same authority, on the floor of the Senate, at $5,000,000.

This is wild exaggeration, and Mr. Bentley must know it. Congress gives this officer forty-one special agents to detect frauds. They go at his bidding, and the public purse pays their bills. But how many rascals does the office convict? We quote from his report for 1878, the following convictions: "Two for presenting false and fraudulent claims: nine for filing false and fraudulent affidavits." Eleven convictions, all told!

The laws as they stand are sufficient to afford all needful protection. Mr. Bentley has the means at his disposal to run his office efficiently, and protect the Treasury. The bill that he proposes is not in the interest of honesty or decency. Its passage would clothe Mr. Bentley, or his successor, with powers such as have never been put in the hands of any officer since the formation of our Government.

STATE NEWS.

Lawrence county is free from debt.

Farm hands are scarce in Chester county.

The peach buds in Berks county have been destroyed by the intense cold.

In some of the ravines between Bedford and Johnstown the snow is fifteen feet deep.

Emaus Furnace, located at the place of that name, will be blown in on the first of March.

Large shops and a foundery are to be built at Atglen, Chester county, for the manufacture of car axles.

Miss Dollie Lockhart, of Washington, is said to be the most successful duck hunter in the western part of the State.

A wagon load of logs upset upon Arthur Smith, at Wilsonville, Wayne county, on Saturday, killing him instantly.

Abraham Patterson, a wealthy contractor and prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died in Pittsburg on Saturday.

Arrangements are being made by the fire companies of Reading for a parade in that city next fall of all the volunteer fire companies in this and adjoining States.

Williamsport hackmen are accused by the *Banner*, of that city, with being in collusion with notorious characters in robbing passengers.

Joseph Berman fell dead in Lancaster on Saturday of excitement induced by witnessing an encounter in which pistols were drawn but not used.

The residence of David Lash, about a mile from Douglassville, Berks county, was destroyed by fire Monday morning. Loss, $7000; fully insured.

A number of tramps engaged in a fight at the Wayne Iron Works on Saturday. Several of the mill hands who took part were badly wounded. Five of the tramps were arrested.

The *Record* published an item a few days ago to the effect that Miss Emma Smith, of South Bethlehem, had been frustrated in an attempt to elope with Mr. Amanias Snyder, of Ohio, her father stating that she was not of age. The young lady afterward furnished evidence that she was over 21, and she and her young man have since been made one.

Addison Rowland, a miser, died in a miserable hovel in Meadville on Saturday. Among his effects were $456 in gold, $1952 in silver and $2600 in greenbacks. Besides these there was a box of fractional currency, a bushel of pennies, large sums of county orders, six gold watches, twenty-four silver watches and a large amount of silverware and jewelry. He was a cobbler.

Charles Blanchard, publisher of a paper called *The Out*, has been held for trial at Scranton for libel.

Mrs. Frank Carrol, of Prospect borough, Cambria county, fell into a spring a few days ago and was drowned.

James Russell, of West Coatesville, recently found a live chicken under a drift of snow, where it had been for five weeks.

A small girl named Ida Bash slipped on the ice in Lancaster on Monday, and striking her head upon the pavement was almost instantly killed.

George B. Wharton's tannery, at Huntingdon, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss, $10,000; insurance $6000. The stock was owned by Mr. Robinson, of New York.

James Larkins, the defaulting City Collector of Meadville, who badly wounded himself some months ago in an attempted suicide, has recovered, been arrested and put under bail.

Closing prices of DeHaven & Townsend, Stock, Government and Gold 40 South Third Street, Phila., February 10, 1881.

U. S. 6's 1881	101½	bid	102½ asked
U. S. Currency 6's	126	bid	128 asked
U. S. 5's, 1881, new	100½	bid	101½ asked
U. S. 4½'s, new	112½	ale	112½ asked
U. S. 4's, new	112½	bid	112½ asked
Pennsylvania R. R.	53½	bid	54½ asked
Phila. & Reading R. R.	31	bid	32½ asked
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	bid	59½ asked
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	42½	ale	42¾ asked
United Companies of N. J.	54	ale	55 asked
Northern Central R. R.	49	bid	48 asked
Hestonville Pass. R. R.	20	bid	21 asked
Phila. & Greene R. R. Co	26½	bid	29 asked
Central Transportation Co	48	bid	48½ asked
Northern Pacific Com.	41	bid	41 asked
Pref'd.	70	bid	70½ asked
North Pennsylvania R. R.	58	bid	58 asked
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	8	bid	7½ asked
Silver. (Trade)	[illegible]	bid	99½ asked

Lehighton Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, pe sack	$3 20
Buckwheat flour per sack	3 00
Corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	35
Mixed Chop, per cwt	1 40
Middlings, per cwt	1 70
Corn Chop	1 40
Bran, per cwt	1 10
Butter, per pound	30
Eggs, per dozen	25
Ham, per pound	12
Lard, per pound	12
Shoulders, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	60

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Account of C. H. Nimson, Trustee of H. H. Dengler, under the will of Charles Dengler, deceased. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County.

The Account of C. W. Nimson, Trustee, having been filed in my office on the 29th day of January, 1881, will be allowed by the Court, at the April Term, 1881, unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed.

GEO. W. ESSER, Prothonotary.

Feb. 12-w4

AGENTS WANTED FOR

Glimpses of the COMING WORLD

It is an exhaustless mine of Christian Truths, an armory of the weapons of the Almighty for pulling down of the strong holds of Infidelity and Skepticism. The entire religious community are enthused at its startling arguments and consoling reassurances. THE BOOK OF THE AGE to meet the wants of the Church in this time of need.

AGENTS WANTED in every township. Send for Circular and Terms, also 50 cents for Outfit, and Secure Territory at once. WILLIAM FLINT,

Feb. 12-w4 Philadelphia.

$10,000 WANTED.

The School Board of Lehighton offers for sale $10,000 in school bonds, for which 4 per cent. interest per annum will be paid.

The bonds are free of taxation, and are a very desirable investment for parties having money to loan.

The interest will be paid annually.

DANIEL GRAVER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5, 1881.-w4.

New Advertisements.

DR. HUTCHIESON'S

WORM DESTROYER.

AN OLD and TRIED REMEDY. Removes the Worms and the secretions that keep them alive. We GUARANTEE its virtue. We have hundreds of Testimonials collected in the last 15 years, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to DR. HUTCHINSON'S WORM DESTROYER to remove the Worms (all kinds Round, Seat, Long and Tape), that infest the human system. Physicians buy them and give them to their suffering patients. There is no humbug or quackery about this thoroughly reliable medicine. Price, 25 cents per box.

A. W. WRIGHT & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

Feb. 5-m3

Receipts and Expenditures OF CARBON COUNTY For the Year 1880.

MAX SCHWEIBINZ, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Carbon, as follows:

DR.

To Balance in the Treasurer's hands at last settlement		$13160 76

COUNTY RATES AND LEVIES FOR 1878.

T. T. Kreider, Mauch Chunk Borough	$136 04	
H. A. Beitz, Lehighton	53 37	
		189 41

COUNTY RATES AND LEVIES FOR 1878.

J. P. Reis, Banks township	100 00	
Diddine Snyder, Parryville borough	116 89	
W. F. Streeter, Kidder township	200 00	
H. G. Deppey, Penn Forest township	30 00	
		446 89

COUNTY RATES AND LEVIES FOR 1879.

Hiram P. Levan, Franklin township	863 20	
Daniel Brislin, Banks township	256 65	
C. E. Miller, East Mauch Chunk borough	955 66	
George M. Stimson, Kidder township	799 17	
James P. Smith, Lehighton borough	594 69	
John Strohl, Lower Towamensing township	461 64	
W. W. Scott, Mauch Chunk borough	941 68	
Denis O'Donnell, Mauch Chunk township	152 89	
Jacob Buss, Nesquehoning	152 49	
S. W. Meckes, Penn Forest township	272 03	
C. C. Rapp, Parryville borough	285 72	
Anthony Hinger, Towamensing township	493 00	
J. W. Hunter, Weatherly borough	214 14	
Daniel Schoch, Weissport borough	73 44	
		8499 10

COUNTY RATES AND LEVIES FOR 1880.

C. E. Miller, East Mauch Chunk borough	500 00	
Daniel Schoch, Weissport borough	170 00	
David R. Keller, Packer township	411 89	
Hiram P. Levan, Franklin township	425 00	
Reuben Kehrig, East Penn township	804 00	
James P. Smith, Lehighton borough	1450 00	
John Strohl, Lower Towamensing township	687 12	
Dem'k O'Donnell, Mauch Chunk township	2845 91	
Chris. C. Rapp, Parryville borough	135 00	
Anthony Hinger, Towamensing township	485 00	
Elias Huff, Kidder township	676 20	
Dennis Gallagher, Lansford borough	2158 34	
John O'Donnell, Lausanne township	151 30	
James Cannon, Lehigh township	210 00	
J. D. Hoffman, Mahoning township	1521 72	
A. B. Bobecker, Weatherly borough	1226 17	
W. W. Scott, Mauch Chunk borough	2120 10	
		19127 79

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Thomas Kemerer, dog tax		22 50
Lewis Armbruster, rent	80 00	
First National Bank, rent	12 00	
		92 00
Taxes refunded		12 25
Amount over paid on Mrs. Elizabeth Ray's Inquest		20 00
Amount over paid on Commonwealth vs. Thomas Dowdell		1 00
Received from sale of two stoves		12 50
Brick sold to J. S. Weibert		3 18
Sheriff for board returned		3 00
Old lumber sold		8 80
Fines for Hunting on Sunday		12 45
Redemption, unseated lands		282 20
		4677 44

Total Receipts $46571 28

CR.

BY ORDERS PAID AS FOLLOWS:

JURORS AND MILEAGE.

A. J. Brobhead, October Term, 1879	$ 4 12	
Grand Jury, January Term, 1880	109 44	
Petit Jury, January Term, 1880	209 16	
Traverse Jury, Jan'y Term, 1880	234 44	
Grand Jury, April Term, 1880	204 77	
Petit Jury, April Term, 1880	300 76	
Traverse Jury, April Term, 1880	309 02	
Grand Jury, June Term, 1880	171 64	
Petit Jury, June Term, 1880	342 08	
Traverse Jury, June Term, 1880	305 44	
Grand Jury, October Term, 1880	179 08	
Petit Jury, October Term, 1880	425 64	
Traverse Jury, October Term, 1880	213 92	
		3518 61

COURT EXPENSES.

Witnesses, Constables and Justices fees	1002 14	
Sheriff's fees	21 30	
Prothonotary's and Clerk's fees, Esser and Kemerer	272 30	
District Attorney's fees and expenses	199 00	
Stenographer's fees	285 12	
Court Crier	246 00	
Constables returns and mileage and tipstaves	484 12	
		2368 98

STATIONERY, ADVERTISING & PRINTING.

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