The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1881.

NOTICE.

The annual Democratic County Meeting will be held at the Court House, at Mauch Chunk, on MONDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1881, at ONE o'clock p. m. All Democrats are invited to attend.

R. M. BRODHEAD, Sec'y.

THE END NOT YET.

Since the election of two Senators from New York, political matters have been exceedingly quiet. This quietude is not the result of harmony in the party, or of apathy on the part of the defeated faction. It is attributed to the President's critical condition, which completely clogs the political machinery. A great many enthusiastic Republicans are congratulating themselves that all the trouble is over, and that henceforth, nothing but the utmost harmony will prevail. In this this they are sadly mistaken. The powerful Anti-Administration faction has been temporarily defeated, but they are not dismayed. Powerful in numbers and skillfully officered, they will yet have ample opportunity to prove to their opponents that it would have been better to have made concessions, than to have driven them into a fight which can only end in the political annihilation of all concerned.

In every State Convention that shall be held in the near future, this bitter antagonism will show itself and prevent that unity of sentiment and action, without which the great States, on whose support the Administration rely, cannot be kept in the fold. It will be a desperate fight. No quarter will be asked and not an inch of ground will be given up without a desperate struggle. Had Mr. Blaine seen fit to hold forth the olive branch, a bargain might have been made and certain disaster have been prevented. But he did not and nothing was further from his thoughts. He could not curb his desire for vengeance on men who had twice defeated his Presidential aspirations, and though the party might suffer in the end, the vindictive Secretary of State must have his revenge. He has had it, but it seems as if its enjoyment will be very brief.

Conkling notwithstanding his imperiousness, is a power in his party. His following outside of his own State is immense. He knows his strength and realizing that the affronts put upon him were not the deliberate verdict of the people, but the result of the rankest bribery and grossest corruption on the part of the Administration, he will not rest easy until he has unmasked the men who are posing in the role of reformers.

The fight will be begun anew and with greater vigor in the New York State Republican Conventon, and its effect will be felt all along the line, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lake to the Gulf. It has been the invariable custom of the party for many years, to adopt strong resolutions at its State Conventions in favor of the National Administration. This was the course pursued during the Administrations of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant and to omit to do this now, would be considered a downright insult to the present Government. This question will have to be considered this fall. The two factions may be able to compromise their differences and select a ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, but the subject of commending the Garfield Administration will cause a bitter fight. Mr. Conkling has reasons for being spurred to great activity and that he will make unusual efforts to strike down his enemies and maintain his standing in the party he has so cheerfully led for ten years there can be no doubt. In the meantime the Democratic party remains firm and united. All discordant elements have been eliminated and it will enter the all contests, with greater strength, numerically and morally, and better chances of success than it has ever had.

—Mr. Garfield's condition has so much improved that the daily bulletins from the White House no longer furnish exciting reading. He is now able to be raised in the bed and take nourishment without inconvenience; the wound is doing well and the evening fever has become almost insignificant. Those about the President now entertain the hope that before the end of the month it may be possible to move him to a more healthful atmosphere han that of Washington. On Monday several attempts were made to locate the exact position of the bullet by the means of Professor Bell's induction balance with some success. The spot indicated is about 4½ inches below and to the right of the navel, just where the black and blue spots were apparent for several days immediately following the shooting. Reyburn further said that there was no intention of cutting for the ball at present; they were all pleased to feel that they knew where ball the is, but as long as it is doing no mischief they do not intend to disturb it. There was nothing in the result of the experiment to indicate the depth of the ball below the surface, beyond that it is not less than two or more than five inches. Prof. Bell of course feels greatly encouraged by his achievement of science, will endeavor to still further improve the apparatus. The experiment caused no sensation to the prtient, and he has continued to rest comfortable in a raised position since the dressing of the wound. The dispatches on Tuesday afternoon report that the President is now able to make use of his arms, to lift himself about a little, and can draw his leg without pain. He makes no complaint of pain in the back, though all the lower portion of his body is very stiff. Nothing has been decided in connection with the removal of the ball. The President passed a very satisfactory day Thursday and his attendants are beginning to discuss plans for giving him a change of air and possibly a sea voyage.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has just passed upon a novel question in a case that is fortunately rare in our courts. It appears, says the Pittsburgh Post, that a physician being summoned to attend a woman in confinement, took with him a person to act as assistant in case of need. It happened that the services of the latter were called into requisition, and when subsequently it appeared that he was not a medical man an action for damages was brought against the doctor by the patient. On the trial it was not claimed that the physician had represented his assistant to be a doctor, nor that either husband or wife had objected to his presence. In fact, both had consented. No fact of professional skill on the part of the doctor nor misbehavior on the part of his assistant was charged. The simple complaint was that the physician had brought to his aid, without disclosing his character, one who was not a professional man. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court to test the question of the physician's liability. The judgment for damages was promptly affirmed by that tribunal, which declared that "it would be shocking to our sense of right, justice and propriety to doubt even that for such an act the law would afford an ample remedy. To the plaintiff the occasion was a most sacred one, and no one had a right to intrude unless invited or because of some real and pressing necessity, which it is not pretended existed in this case."

—The two greatest States in the Union—Pennsylvania and New York—cannot feel much pride when they look at their representatives in the Senate. The private characters of all these gentlemen may be excellent—we say nothing about that here. But Senator Cameron, the only one of the four who is known beyond his native village, makes no pretensions to statesmanship, and is incapable of making a ten minute's speech in defense of any interests of his constituents, while Mitchell, we all know, sits in his shadow, and "bobs up serenely," only when he is bidden. As to New York, Lapham is a country lawyer of average ability, who will cut a very insignificant figure in the Senate. His colleague, Miller, is a wealthy monopolist, made so by the patent he owns. The next Senate will be composed of very poor legislative timber. Bayard and Edmunds, and a very few more, that can be counted on one's fingers are the only Senators in Congress who rise above mediocrity.

—It is reported from Peoria, Illinois, that P. W. Crowe, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the manufacture of infernal machines for shipment in ocean steamships, has acknowledged to an interviewer his complicity in the diabolical business. He is reported as saying that, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United Irishmen in New York last year, the expediency of purchasing the Holgate torpedo boats to "devastate the shores of England," was discussed; "but they decided that it would be too expensive, and that they could better work by depositing torpedoes in British ships, which could be done for $25 apiece, and which would bring England to terms by making it dangerous for people to go abroad in British vessels." He is also reported as saying that "these infernal machines are being made in every city in which there is a branch of the Order."

—Gove Saulsbury, ex-Governor of Delaware, died at his residnce in Dover, on Sunday afternoon, at the age of 56 years. He was a physician by profession, but early in life became active in politics, and was elected a State Senator. In 1863 he was chosen Governor to succeed Cannon, deceased, was re elected and held the executive office until 1870. In 1871 he was a candidate for U. S. Senator, but was defeated by his brother Eli. He was a delegate to the last two Democratic National Conventions. Ex-Governer Saulsbury was prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, being chairman of the Trustees of the Wilmington Conference. He was also a delegate of the Methodist Ecumenical Council in London, and was to have soon sailed for England to attend its sessions.

—The State Convention of the Prohibition Reform party of Pennsylvania, met Thursday, 28th ult., in Altoona. Forty-five delegates, representing twenty-two counties, were present, and nominated James M. Wilson, of Mercer county, for State Treasurer. The resolutions adopted recognize the "providence of God in the establishment of and maintenance of the Government;" denounce the refusal of the State Senate to submit to the people the question of prohibition; assert that "all Christian features of the Government should be sacredly maintained; favor civil service reform, a protective tariff and compulsory education, and oppose polygamy, monopolies and the selling of convict labor.

—The body of Philip Klinger Smith, at one time a bishop of the Mormon Church, has been found in a "prospect hole," in Sonora, Mexico, under circumstances indicating murder. His death is attributed to the Mormon Danites, who are supposed to have killed him in revenge for his testimony, given years ago, convicting John D. Lee of directing the Mountain Meadow massacre. After returning from the trial, Smith's wife left him, by order of the church, and he went to live in Arizona, where two attemps were made to kill him. It is said that he expressed his belief that, sooner or later, "the Church would kill him."

—The debt statement issued Monday shows a decrease in the debt during the month of July of $10,078,023, cash in the Treasury, $236,878,190; gold certificates, $5,749,820; silver certificates, $51,983,980; certificates of deposit outstanding, $10,740,000; refunding etificates, $653,850; outstanding legal tenders, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $7,098,645; cash balance available Aug. 1, $154,827,214; debt less cash in the Treasury Aug. 1, $839,520,788; amount of 6 per cent. bonds continued at 3½ per cent. outstanding, $178,655,150; amount of 5 per cent. bonds outstanding, $439,708,050.

—The following call has been issued for a State Convention by the Republican State Central Committee:

A Convention of the Republican party is hereby called to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 8th day of September, 1881, at 12 o'clock M. of said day. Delegates, equal to the number of Senators and Representatives, to be chosen in the several districts of the Commonwealth. The Convention, when assembled, shall nominate a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, and transact such other legitimate business as may be brought before it. By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

—It looks as if Jay Gould and his Western Union Telegraph Company monopolists, will not long have it all their own way in telegraphy, James R. Keen, John W. Mackey and George D. Roberts, have organized a new telegraph company, with a capital of $10,000,000, and it will soon commence the construction of a line which will combine all the modern improvements, with the most economical rates. Competition like this tends to destroy the monopoly danger, which now threatens the country.

—The Democratic State Committee will meet at Bolton's hotel, Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 10th, to fix the date of the State Convention.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1881.

The information from the President today is cheering indeed. He slept all through last night with the exception of a single brief interval, and the beneficent effects of this refreshing rest, just at this time, could scarcely be overestimated. He is apparently on the road to convalescence, once more. The surgeons believe now that the worst is passed. Since yesterday forenoon the President has continued to improve, and last night he expressed himself as feeling better than he had for several days. There is every reason now to hope for his recovery. So favorable was the change in the President's condition, it was agreed by the physicians this morning to give the sick room a thorough airing and cleansing. He was moved from the room on the south front (where he has been since the day of the shooting) to the large room at the extreme western corner of the north front, known as the "Guest Room." The apartment is large and airy, with windows looking out upon the new State Department building, to the west, and the beautiful park on the north. The moving was attended without difficulty, the sick bed being easily rolled from one room to the other. It is the same room occupied by Mrs. Garfield during her recent illness. The change being made in order to purify the old room, the carpet was taken up, the room swept clean and purified by a large fire in the open grate, which was burned for an hour. In the meantime the President ate regularly and slept well at intervals, and when awake was quite cheerful. His room was in complete order at a late hour this afternoon, but he was resting so comfortably that it was deemed best not to move him at that time. The carpet was replaced by strips being placed in the more frequented parts of the room, and clean lace curtains had been hung in the windows. All the physicians are quite jolly to-day. Unless some unforseen accident occurs, they are now quite confident of his recovery. Drs. Hamilton and Reyburn remained in charge of the patient all the forenoon. The outer edge of the wound, above the incision, shows signs of healing, and pus has been discharged all day. Dr. Hamilton will remain with the President until to-morrow, and will leave for New York in the afternoon, when relieved by Dr. Agnew. Dr. Hamilton telegraphed to a friend this afternoon that the President was looking better than at any previous time.

The question of Homestead Entry, having been referred to him by the Interior Department, Attorney General Mac Veagh has decided that where a homestead entry of public lands has been made by a settler, the land so entered, cannot, whilst such entry stands, be set apart by the President for a military reservation, even "prior the completion of full title in the settler," but that where a pre-emption filing has been made of public lands, the land covered thereby my be set apart by the President for such reservation at any time previous to the payment and entry by the settler under the pre emption law.

Mr. J. W. Simonton's retirement from the direction of the New York Associated Press will be very much regretted by every well-informed journalist in the country. To his ability and untiring energy the Associated Press is largely indebted for the efficiency of the present system of collecting news. Mr. Houston, who succeeds Mr. Simonton, has at times temporarily filled the place, and latterly has been a London agent. He brings to his new position a long experience, and an ability equal, it is believed, to maintaining the reliability of the service.

Somewhat to the surprise of a number of friends, Colonel John C. Burch, Secretary of the Senate, died at his residence in this city yesterday about 2 o'clock. His ailment was organic disease of the heart. Deceased had been sick ever since the adjournment of the Senate, and about six weeks ago visited his home in Nashville, Tennessee, where he improved somewhat, and looked after the interests of his newspaper, the Nashville *American*. About a week ago he returned to Washington, and his condition changed for the worst, and his family being with him, he was tenderly nursed, and the day before yesterday was pronounced out of danger. There was a change for the worse yesterday morning, however, and he sank rapidly and died in the afternoon.

AUGUST.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1881.

The old saying that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to buy us all a farm" is almost literally true. While we hear of poverty everywhere, and see it all around us, there is lots of money in the National cash box. Few people know what a large amount of money passes through the United States Treasury in the course of a year. The general idea is that the Government is made of money, or, rather, can make just as much of that commodity as happens to be wanted; which is practically, though not exactly true. To reduce these generalizations to figures it may be stated that the total revenues of the Government amount to something over three hundred millions of dollars per year, or nearly a million a day. That does not sound so large, after all, in a country where we rate private fortunes by the million and daily talk of enterprises involving millions in their operations, yet to sit down and think of it calmly and collectedly a million dollars is a very large sum, and three hundred times as much goes almost beyond full comprehension.

Let any young person who fails to realize the magnitude of Uncle Sam's income undertake to count 300,000,000 blocks of wood or sheets of paper. It would need to be a very young person and a very smart one to finish the job in this life. Counting 10,000 per day only a little over 3,000,000 could be counted in a year, if we except Sundays, and nearly one hundred years would be required to count the entire number. The old gentleman with a scythe would be along before any one now living could accomplish the feat. Yet every dollar of this large revenue is handled over several times by the Government through its employees and officials, and under a perfect system of checks, balances and counter balances every penny of it is strictly accounted for. Of course not half or a quarter of the whole amount is ever on hand at one time. It comes in and goes out constantly, but there are always very large sums in the vaults and strong boxes. In a future article some account of the sources whence this enormous revenue is derived, and the manner in which it is expended, will be given, but it is the purpose of this letter to explain how the money bags are handled and guarded at the Treasury. It isn't everybody that knows where the money is or how it is kept safe from fire, moth and thieves—especially thieves. Your correspondent knows all about it and could go into the vaults any day and help himself to as much as he liked. But he is too honest; and besides he is wealthy. Newspaper men generally are.

That large mass of stone and mortar known as the Treasury building is a solid institution. It is not as handsome as some of the other Government buildings, but it came to stay. Located in different parts of the structure are various vaults of such massive construction that they may safely be said to defy all attacks of those who would break through and steal. The five principal vaults are connected with the Treasurer's office, for the contents of which he is responsible. They are known as the cash vault, the reserve vault, the silver vault, the redemption vault, and the National bank vault. The cash vault is used more than all the others combined in the daily transaction of business, and presents more interesting features. It is constructed on the most approved modern principles, and is, strictly speaking, an iron-bound apartment lined with gold and silver. The walls, floor and ceiling are of chilled iron, built in sections. These walls are over a foot thick, the space between the inner and outer plates of iron being filled with heavy iron balls, forming a compact mass the removal of which would require much time, skill and labor. The operation of removal would also be attended with much noise and danger to the workmen. There is only one entrance to the vault: through an iron door, which is only reached by passing through the cashier's room, then through a high iron railing always kept locked, and afterwards through the cash room with another iron railing. After the outer door of the vault is passed there are two inner doors of chilled iron and secured by two combination locks on each door. In addition to this the outer door has a "time" lock, which is precluded all possibility of access until the hour set for opening has arrived. Upon an examination of all these guards and surroundings one must conclude that it is indeed easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a wayfaring man to break in here and steal from his Uncle Samuel.

Yet with all this the Government does not rely upon mechanical appliances entirely for the safety of its ready cash. There are sixty watchmen provided by law for the Treasury building, at a salary of $720 per annum each. They are uniformed in blue suits and have powers of arrest in case of necessity. The force is divided into three reliefs, serving eight hours each, so that there are watchmen on duty every hour of the twenty-four, all fully armed and prepared for any emergency. These men are supposed to patrol the halls and each salute his neighbor every half hour. At night the corridors are lighted, not brightly, but sufficiently to enable the watchmen to see each other or to distinguish a strange presence. Many amusing stories are told of how the watchmen get caught sleeping at their posts. Not long ago one was taken in the midst of his dereliction in this respect. He was a German and slept rather loud. His snoring could be heard a long distance in the silent echoing halls, but he was always wide awake when any one approached. It was known he slept, but the trouble was to catch him at it. Finally one of the lieutenants laid in wait and removing his shoes, crept up and caught him by the nose just as his nap had begun. But the alert watchman took in the situation at at once and forestalled his superior by the tantalizing remark: "Well, I thought I could fool you." The man escaped this time, but was finally caught and dismissed. He took his discharge very good-naturedly, and argued that a sleep which cost him sixty dollars was very expensive and much above the regular hotel rates.

There has never been a raid upon the Treasury, except by the office-seekers and official rings, but the authorities were a little nervous at the time of the labor riots here in 1877, when the notorious Cohen and his gang were parading the streets, armed and vociferating against everything that represented money. The clerks in the different offices were armed with large revolvers and formed into squads, with the chief of each Bureau as the commanding officer. This army of clerks was to act in concert with the force of watchmen who were urged to extra vigilance and precaution. The arrangement was that if the mob should attack the building at night, a certain signal would be struck on the fire alarm bells, upon hearing which the squads of clerks were to assemble under arms in LaFayette Square and march to the assistance of the force on the inside. There were five hundred Government pistols distributed among the clerks so it will be seen that the authorities were really alarmed. The uprising did not amount to much, however, and was soon suppressed by the local authorities. One or two battles with the police took all the courage and desperation out of the mob. The Treasury remained unmolested, and the valiant department clerks did not have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves on the field of battle.

This romance will be "continued in our next." The remaining chapters will comprise the most interesting portion as they will pertain to that which is inside the vaults—that over which all these safeguards are set.

On Spring Hill, Allegheny, on Sunday, Louis Meyer tried to shoot a dog and, slipping, shot himself in the arm. One of his brothers tried to take the revolver from him to shoot the dog, but in the scuffle that ensued the weapon was discharged, fatally wounding Louis in the abdomen.

James E. Carr, aged about 25 years, was thrown from the top of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Monday and instantly killed. From papers found in his pockets it is thought that he had been employed recently in Coup's Circus, and was returning to Philadelphia.

The wife of Dan Rice, the once famous circus proprietor, is suing him for divorce in the Erie county Common Pleas. His first wife—who was divorced from him in 1861—is now a Mrs. Warner, living in Girard, and Dan is running a small show in the western part of the State.

Frank H. Banks was arrested at Johnstown on Tuesday evening on a charge of collecting and appropriating to his own use, about the beginning of June last, the sum of $9,480, which belongs to the estate of Mr. William Garrett, a former resident of Phœnixville, but now of San Francisco.

In the Pottsville Town Council on Tuesday evening a committee reported that the painting of the Nichols street bridge was badly done, and the price charged exhorbitant, and that as Peter D. Helms, a member of the Council, furnished the materials and labor, in violation of law, he should be expelled from the Council. He was accordingly expelled by a vote of 11 to 10.

As John Bentley, aged 62 years, was repairing the leather belting at the Central Foundery, in Lewisburg, on Friday afternoon, he was caught between the belt and the shaft, and had his right arm torn off near the shoulder, five ribs broken, and received several lacerations on the body and limbs. It thought he cannot recover.

In a bee tree cut down near Somerset recently a nest of black snakes was found. Bees and snakes entered by the same hole and the latter made themselves at home by eating the honey.

Silas Bishop tried to murder his father recently at Hollisterville. The old man came to see his wife, with whom he had not lived for years, and who was believed to be dying. The young man ordered his father to leave the house, and fired several pistol shots, which narrowly escaped killing him.

Charles Stengelin, aged 20 years, was accidentally thrown from an excursion train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Tuesday afternoon, and was injured so badly that he died at his home in Easton the same evening.

At Pittsburg, on Friday, a man named Miller negotiated the sale of $3000 worth of bonds with George I. Whitney on account of the Citizens' National Bank of that place. When the check for the bonds was presented for payment it was discovered that the securities were stolen. This led to the arrest of a man named South, a grain broker, Miller and a man named Nelson. Other arrests are to follow. The bonds are believed to be a part of those stolen from Mr. Conners, at Catfish Allegheny county, in March last. The old man and his wife were bound and gagged and $19,000 taken, $3000 in bonds and the balance in cash

The picker house of the woolen mills of Joseph Lees & Sons, at Swedeland, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire on Friday, Loss, $5000; no insurance.

The *Petroleum World's* July report of the oil fields shows a notible falling off of production for the month, also in the development of new wells.

Benjamin E. Hess, aged 40 years, died suddenly at his home at Rock Hill on Monday, it is supposed from eating cucumbers.

Bayard T. Jones, aged 10 years, was run over by a train near the Diamond shaft Hyde Park, on Monday, and instantly killed.

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