The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1881.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James A. Garfield is no more. For eighty days he combatted the dread destroyer and finally succumbed on Monday evening at twenty-five minutes before eleven o'clock. All Americans of whatever religious faith and whatever politics, are shocked alike by the bloody deed which removed him from our midst. During the weeks of suffering, the sympathies of the civilized world, went out to the distinguished patient who bore his afflictions with true nobility and manhood. In the days of doubt and uncertainty, when President Garfield's life hung trembling in the balance, there was but one expression: the hope that he would recover. Fairly elected to the Presidency, he had naught but the good wishes of fifty millions of freemen. His Administration was yet in its infancy, when the infamous Guiteau did his murderous work, and it was too early to carefully estimate the value of his services in the high office to which he had been elevated by the suffrages of his fellow citizens. But there were high hopes, that he would prove the wisest Republican President the country had had, since the days of the lamented Lincoln. Whether this estimate of his public worth was correct, can never be known. Death has intervened and the grave will soon receive the remains of one whose future offered magnificent possibilities had his life been spared and had he the courage to improve them. He was a man of genuine ability and of an amiable and sympathetic nature, and it cannot but be a consolation to his family and friends, that he died universally honored and beloved, after attaining the highest pinnacle of political ambition. His name will live in history and his children and his children's children, can point with pride to the record of their revered ancestor.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

A new Republican President has taken the oath of office. It is an event which was entirely unlooked for and unexpected twelve months ago, when the country was in the midst of an exciting Presidential campaign, in which the merits of James A. Garfield and Winfield Scott Hancock were really the ones under consideration. No one then thought that Chester Allan Arthur, would ever occupy his present exalted position. But time works wonderous changes, and the man who was almost overlooked a year ago, is to-day the acknowledged head of fifty million of people.

It is too early to estimate the nature of his services to his country or to predict the influence his Administration will have on the Nation's future. We can only hope that he will lay aside the strong partisanship which has heretofore been one of his prominent characteristics and try to administer the duties of his great office impartially and patriotically. If he will do this he will have the support of every honest person irrespective of party.

Several weeks must elapse before the new Administration will be fairly under way, and in the meantime its policy cannot be determined. It is a fact that Gen. Arthur represents a faction of the Republican party, opposed to the one of which the late President was the leader, and it would only be natural for him to dispense the official patronage at his command to repay political friends, who have steadfastly upheld his cause and assisted in promoting his political ambition. It is not likely that many removals will be made immediately, but in the near future, there will doubtless be some interesting changes in all of the departments of the Government. But let us wait and see what the future will bring forth.

—The remains of President Garfield, after brief religious services in the cottage at Elberon, Wednesday morning, were taken to Washington on a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were accompanied to the National capital by the members of the Cabinet, President Arthur and General Grant. The train went through without stoppages, but thousands of people gathered in respectful silence at the different stations as it passed. Washington was reached at 35 minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon. Amidst a vast throng of people, the remains were transferred to a hearse, and, escorted by naval and military organizations and followed by the mourners, they were borne to the Capitol, and laid in state on a catafalque in the center of the rotunda. The lid of the coffin was raised, and after those present had looked upon the face of the dead, the public were admitted. The body will lie in state until this (Friday) evening, when it will be taken to Ohio. President Arthur, while in Washington during the obsequies of President Garfield, is the guest of Senator Jones of Nevada. Mrs. Garfield will remain at the residence of Attorney General MacVeagh, as she does not desire to again see the White House, where she spent so many sorrowful days.

—It is a common rumor that Gen. Grant was greatly excited over the announcement of President Garfield's death. Grant is ambitious, but it would hardly be right to ascribe to him, a feeling of satisfaction over the death of the man, who vanquished him in the Chicago Convention. Whatever may be the change in the Republican Administration, one thing is certain, Grant will never abandon his pursuit of a third term, as long as he has the slightest following in his party.

—It is probable that the assasin Guiteau, will be removed from Washington to New Jersey, on the requisition of the Governor of that State. According to the law of New Jersey, when a person who has received a wound in another State is removed into New Jersey and dies the person who inflicted the wound can be apprehended on the requisition of the Governor and tried for the crime.

—Since the day on which Washington took the oath of office as President of the United States on the 30th of April, 1779, but three Vice-Presidents besides Gen. Arthur, have succeeded to the Presidency, John Tyler, in 1841, Millard Fillmore, in 1850 and Andrew Johnson, in 1865.

ELEVEN WEEKS SUFFERING.

A SKETCH OF THE PRESIDENT'S CASE FROM THE SHOOTING TO HIS DEATH.

On Saturday morning, July 2, the President in company with Secretary Blaine, drove to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station in Washington, with the intention of taking the train for an extended journey through New England. He was to have been met at Jersey City by Mrs. Garfield, who had nearly recovered, at Long Branch, from her serious illness. With their children and a few friends they were to have visited Williamstown, Mass., to attend the commencement exercises of William's College, the President's alma mater. Thence they were to have gone to St. Albans, Vt., the White Mountains, Mount Desert, Boston, Concord, N. H., and thence by way of Connecticut and New York back to Washington. As the President and Secretary of State, arm and arm, passed through the ladies' reception room of the station, Charles Jules Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, stepped into the room, having just left a carriage outside and fired two shots from a heavy revolver at the President's back. One bullet slightly grazed his arm, the other took effect about two and a half inches to the right of the spine and between the eleventh and twelfth ribs, fracturing the former, and being thence deflected downward. The President fell to the floor and was carried by willing hands to a room upstairs, where his wound was superficially examined by surgeons hastily summoned, and thence taken in an ambulance to the White House.

Mrs. Garfield was notified by telegraph and at once started for Washington, a special train being placed at her disposal. She arrived at 6:40 p. m., about nine hours after the assassination, and found her husband apparently in a dying condition. He sank rapidly, and the attending surgeons gave no hope that he could outlive the night.

The assasin was secured at once, and safely lodged in jail. He confessed his crime, declaring that he had no accomplices, that his deed was prompted by a desire to make Arthur President, and that Garfield's death was a political necessity. Drs. D. W. Bliss, J. K. Barnes, J. J. Woodward and Robert Reyburn assumed charge of the President's case, and Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, and Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, were summoned in consultation.

Mr. Garfield did not die on Saturday night, however. He rallied about 10 p. m. and slept from that hour until early morning. He improved somewhat during Sunday, and Monday found him still living and in a measurably comfortable condition. Improvement was steady up to Saturday, July 23, three weeks from the time of the shooting, when the patient was taken with a severe chill, followed by vomiting, fever and other chills.

Drs. Agnew and Hamilton were summoned by telegraph and sped to the capital on special trains. It was decided that a pus cavity or an abscess had formed in the track of the ball at the point where the rib was fractured. An operation was performed on Sunday morning, the 24th, by which a fragment of bone and some scraps of clothing were removed from the wound. Disquieting rumors prevailed for some days succeeding, but continued and steady convalescence was the report of the surgeons up to August 5, five weeks after the President's wounding, when an alarmingly high fever set in and continued during the evening. The next day another pus cavity was reported, and another incision was made below the rib, so as to communicate with the track of the ball and permit a freer discharge.

Satisfactory progress was reported for several ensuing days, but on the 13th concern was expressed on account of the febrile symptoms of the President. Sunday August 14, was another anxious day, though the official bulletins gave only encouraging statements. On Monday the reports became alarming. It was known that Mr. Garfield had suffered much from restlessness and nausea—in fact had vomited several times during the night—and that while there had been a decrease in his temperature there had been with it a very threatening acceleration of pulse. The evening reports were still more unfavorable, and the public anxiety again rose to fever point. It was evident that the bulletins were designed to allay the general alarm, and to put the best face possible on the matter, yet there was enough in them to show that the President's condition was critical, and that the surgeons had serious fears for the result. Tuesday showed little change in the tenor of the reports, but such as there was for the better. On Wednesday the surgeons authorized the statement that they felt encouraged to hope that the present crisis was past, and the bulletins showed some cause for this confidence. Thursday and Friday passed quietly, the only unfavorable symptom supervening being a swelling of the right parotid gland. Saturday's reports were less favorable, though the President's stomach continued to improve in tone, and he was able to assimilate some liquid food. But the discovery of an obstruction of the wound, and it being partly admitted that the President was suffering from a mild form of blood poisoning, gave rise to grave fears.

Another day of gloom was Sunday, August 21, the President vomiting during the afternoon and being delirious at times. Monday showed little improvement, though the surgeons expressed encouragement. Tuesday's record was a duplicate of Monday's, and on Wednesday the gland, which had superated in spite of all efforts to prevent it, was lanced by Dr. Hamilton, and the result was declared satisfactory. The President had for a day or two appealed to be removed to his home in Mentor, Ohio, and Dr. Agnew was summoned from Philadelphia to consult as to the practibility of his removal. On Wednesday night and Thursday morning consultations of the doctors were held, at which it was decided that any removal of the patient from the White House would be imprudent and dangerous. The President did not rest well during the night, and Thursday morning showed no improvement in the appearance of the parotid gland or in his general condition. The encouraging feature of his case was his ability to take liquid nourishment with gastric disturbance, but the surgeons admitted that there was no improvement in strength, if, indeed he was holding his own. His condition on Friday deepened the anxiety of the country, and the discharge of pus from the inflamed parotid gland through the ear, which was regarded in the morning as likely to afford relief, did not come up to the expectations of the more sanguine of the physicians. The patient continued to swallow liquid food in adequate supply, but exhibited a tendency to continuous drowziness and other symptoms of weakness that showed plainly he was gradually sinking. Mr. Blaine's afternoon dispatch to Minister Lowell was not encouraging, and pronounced the case very critical.

Saturday morning, August 27, began the ninth week of the President's illness very gloomily. The morning bulletin gave no ray of hope, and when at 12:30 no improvement was reported, and the record of his pulse was given at 120, with marked weakness in its quality, it was thought that the end was surely approaching. But at 4 p. m. some amelioration in his symptoms was noted, and when at 6:30 a lower pulse and temperature was recorded a slight degree of hope was felt. At 10:20 Secretary Blaine cabled to Minister Lowell that the good indications had continued, and that the President had called for and eaten some milk toast. Colonel Rockwell declared emphatically that the President was not dying, and that he might yet surprise the country by getting well. Sunday showed a continuance of the favorable symptoms, the pulse diminishing in rapidity, while the patient continued to retain the nourishment administered. Apparent improvement continued up to Thursday, when it was announced that, barring new complications, the august patient was out of danger, and hopefulness took the place of despair.

On Saturday, September 3, the surgeons held a consultation as to the practicability of the President's removal from the malarial atmosphere of the White House to the invigorating sea breezes of Long Branch. The patient had for some time been begging the doctors to take him away, and they finally consented. Dr. Boynton admitted in conversations with correspondents that the President's condition was so greatly reduced that to leave him longer exposed to the malarial from the Potomac flats meant death—removal might save his life. On Tuesday, September 6, at 5:30 a. m., the President was carried on his bed from the White House to a large wagon outside and conveyed to Pennsylvania avenue, where a branch track had been laid and a special train, furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was in waiting. This consisted of a car specially fitted with a low, easy bed on springs for the President, the car of President Roberts, a Pullman car for the use of the surgeons and attendants and a baggage car, all drawn by locomotive No. 558, and preceded by a pilot engine. Right of way was given to the train, which started at 6:30 a. m., and at 1:07 p. m., it reached Elberon Station, Long Branch. Thence a spur track had been laid to the Francklyn Cottage, on the shore—one of the first villas of Long Branch—which, with one or two adjoining cottages, had been placed at the disposal of the Presidential party. The patient bore the journey well, and his pulse fell from 113 at the start to 102 on arrival. He was safely carried to a beautiful room overlooking the ocean, and though his pulse showed a decided rise in the evening—124 being the recorded figures—he seemed to recover from the fatigue of the journey well, and the next day or two his condition showed improvement. During the passage of the train from the capital to Long Branch public prayers were offered in most of the churches of the country, and some classes of business were quite generally suspended. Drs. Barnes, Woodward and Reyburn were discharged from the staff of Presidential attendants after the arrival at Elberon, by the President's order, and Mrs. Dr. Edson's services were also dispensed with. As usual, Saturday was a bad day with the patient, though no very serious effects were reported. The most unfavorable symptom disclosed was a cough, with purulent expectoration, showing that at least one of his lungs were affected, probably by an abscess, the result of the blood poisoning from which he had been suffering so long. The fact of any such trouble with the lungs had been strenuously denied by Dr. Bliss, and no mention of it made in the official bulletins till Tuesday morning, September 12, when it was stated that the cough was less and the expectorstion materially diminished, and the surgeons claimed that they believed the danger from this cause passed. The symptoms, however, gave rise to grave anxiety on the part of all competent to judge of the case. On Tuesday the President seemed much better, and sat in a reclining chair for half an hour. On Wednesday he was again placed in the chair, and remained for an hour and a half enjoying the view of the ocean and taking a short nap. The lung trouble seemed to be causing him no great suffering. On Tuesday, however, his condition, while not alarming, was not so hopeful as for some two or three previous days, and on Friday it was admitted that he was decidedly worse. The doctors admitted that the trouble with the lung was alarming, and that the wound was not healing at all satisfactorily. The President was weaker, both in body and in mind, and, though the surgeons did not admit that the case was hopeless, it was said by Attorney General MacVeagh that a crisis was expected within forty-eight hours, and that the result was awaited with anxiety.

Saturday, the beginning of the twelfth week of the President's illness, was another critical day. He had a chill shortly before noon, when his pulse ran up to 137. This chill lasted about half an hour, but he subsequently rallied and passed a comparatively comfortable night. Sunday was apparently a more comfortable day up to the hour of the evening dressing of the wound, when his pulse was 102. Shortly after, however, he had another chill, lasting ten or fifteen minutes. It was short, sharp and severe, according to Dr. Bliss, though not as bad as Saturday's. When it passed off he fell into a quiet slumber, and though grave apprehensions were of course felt by all around him there was nothing to warrant anticipations of a speedy fatal result.

On Monday, September 19, while the surgeons were dressing the wound in the morning another chill came on, and the operation was suspended. The patient seemed to suffer greatly during the chill, which lasted for about twenty minutes, while the pulse ran up to 143. The surgeons admitted that there was little hope of a change for the better, the President's strength being nearly gone, while the lung was seriously affected. Mrs. Garfield was declared to have given up hope, for the first time in all these dreary weeks. In spite of all these discouraging symptoms, however, such was the sufferer's vitality that he rallied somewhat, and the afternoon passed with no further chills or other bad features, and at 9:30 p. m., he was said to be resting quietly. This was but the pause before the final act in the President's life, and at 10:30 he was reported sinking fast, and all the surgeons were instantly assembled at his bedside. Five minutes later the President's sufferings were over, and his worn and wasted form lay lifeless. Attorney General MacVeagh notified Vice President Arthur of the sad event by telegraph, and the members of the Cabinet were called together.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

ELBERON, Sept. 20.—The following official bulletin was prepared at 11 o'clock tonight, by the surgeons who have been in attendance upon the late President:

By previous arrangement a post-mortem examination of the body of President Garfield was made this afternoon, in the presence and with the assistance of Drs. Hamilton, Agnew, Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Andrew H. Smith, of Elberon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Lamb, of the Army Medical Museum, Washington. The operation was performed by Dr. Lamb. It was found that the ball, after fracturing the right eleventh rib, had passed through the spinal column, in front of the spinal canal, fracturing the body of the first lumbar vetebra, driving a number of small fragments of bones into the adjacent soft parts, and lodging below the pancreas, about two inches and a half to the left of the spine and behind the peritoneum where it had become completely encysted. The immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage from one of the mesenteric arteries adjoining the track of the ball, the blood rupturing the peritoneum, and nearly a pint escaping into the abdominal cavity. This hemorrhage is believed to have been the cause of the severe pain in the lower part of the chest complained of just before death. An abscess cavity, six inches by four in dimensions, was found in the vicinity of the gall bladder, between the liver and the traverse colon, which were strongly adherent. It did not involve the substance of the liver, and no communication was found between it and the wound. A long suppurating channel extended from the external wound between the loin muscles and the right kidney, almost to the right groin. This channel, now known to be due to the burrowing of pus from the wound, was supposed during life to have been the track of the ball. On an examination of the organs of the chest evidences of severe bronchitis were found on both sides, with broncho pneumonia of the lower portions of the right lung, and, though to a much less extent, of the left. The lungs contained no abscesses, and the heart no clots. The liver was enlarged and fatty, but free from abscesses, nor were any found in any other organ except the left kidney, which contained near its surface a small abscess about one-third of inch in diameter.

In reviewing the history of the case in connection with the autopsy, it is quite evident that the different suppurating surfaces, and especially the fractured spongy tissue of the vertebra, furnish a sufficient explanation of the sceptic condition which existed.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. K. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN,
FRANK H. HAMILTON,
D. HAYES AGNEW,
ANDREW H. SMITH,
D. S. LAMB.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 20.—The following arrangements for the funeral services have been ordered by the Cabinet, and are given to the press for the information of the public:

The remains of the late President of the United States will be removed to Washington by special train on Wednesday, September 21, leaving Elberon at 10 a. m., and reaching Washington at 4 p. m. Detachments from the United States Army and from the Marines of the Navy will be in attendance on arrival at Washington to perform escort duty. The remains will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capital on Thursday and Friday, and will be guarded by deputations from executive departments and by officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Religious ceremonies will be observed in the rotunda at 3 o'clock on Friday p. m. At 5 o'clock the remains will be transferred to the funeral car and be removed to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania railroad, arriving there Saturday, at 3 p. m. In Cleveland the remains will lie in state until Monday, at 2 p. m., and be then interred in Lake View Cemetery. No ceremonies are expected in the cities and towns along the route of the funeral train beyond the tolling of bells. Detailed arrangements for the final sepulture are committed to the municipal authorities of Cleveland, under the direction of the Executive of the State of Ohio.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

STATE NEWS.

Bridget Tracy, aged 90 years, died suddenly of heart disease at West Chester on Monday evening.

John Spath, aged 70 years, fell through a railroad bridge at Allegheny on Saturday and died the same night.

A large boiler in the United pump station at Rixford, McKean county, exploded, wrecking the building. No one was killed.

Edward Anthony, a car repairer at Sunbury, was caught between two cars in the yard and crushed to death one day last week.

James Close, a prisoner in the Erie county penitentiary, on Thursday of last week cut his throat with a razor, and died instantly.

An 8-year-old daughter of William Holland, of Benezet, Elk county, died on Friday from drinking some bed-bug poison a few days before.

A boy named Maguire, 10 years old, tried to board a shifting engine at Pittsburg on Friday, and fell under the wheels and was cut to pieces.

A boiler in the Dunbar Furnace at Uniontown exploded on Friday morning, killing James McDonald, the fireman, and injuring several others.

Benevolent Lodge of Odd Fellows, the oldest secret organization in Delaware Co., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at Chester on Saturday.

John O'Brien, section boss on the railroad, was fatally crushed while coupling cars at Taylorstown, Washington county, on Saturday.

The last half mile of the Meadville and Linesville Railroad was completed on Sunday, and regular trains will begin running this week.

Thomas Evans, aged 35 years, of McKeesport, drowned himself in a pond on his father's place on Sunday night. He was subject to fits of despondency.

John H. Donnelly, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed on Thursday near Summerhill by falling from his engine under the wheels of the train.

Mrs. Sara Zieber, aged 45, while changing passenger cars at Reading on Friday afternoon, was passing from one car to another, when an engine backed up against the train and she fell between the two cars and was caught by the head and killed.

The body of Reuben Lock, a young farmer who has been missing since Thursday last, was Sunday found in the canal at Harrisburg. An investigation by the Coroner indicated that he had fallen while drunk from the platform of a car while crossing the canal.

A Board of Arbitration in Lancaster has decided "no cause for action" in the case of Adam R. Bear, who sued Levi Densenig for slander, setting the damages at $20,000. The local politicians were much interested in the case.

A fire at Pittsburg on the South Side on Monday morning totally destroyed Jonnson & Co's glass warehouse and a portion of Hayes' lumber yard, on Twenty-fourth street. The loss is estimated at $250,000; fully insured. The fire originated in an oil shed.

John Billet, a respectable farmer of Spring Garden township, York county, died in the county hospitable at York on Wednesday evening or prostration. Billet was a religious enthusiast, and attended a number of camp meetings during the summer, taking an active part in the services, and finally became insane upon religious matters.

It is reported that a syndicate has been formed by men thoroughly competent and acquainted with the manufacture of iron to lease the mills and furnaces of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. The party having in charge the furnaces at Swedeland have been notified to set the place in readiness for work, and to inform the hands formerly employed there that their services would be needed at once.

—General Arthur took the oath of office as President at his residence in New York, Tuesday morning. President Arthur went to Long Branch in the afternoon, and after a consultation with the Cabinet, returned to New York in the evening.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an Application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County for the dissolution of "The Lehigh Building and Loan Association, of Lehighton, Pa.," at October Term of Court, 1881. All persons interested will please take notice of the same.

DANIEL OLEWINE, President.
W. M. RAPSHER, Solicitor.
September 24, 1881.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an Application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County for the dissolution of "The Fort Allen Building and Loan Association, of Weissport, Pa.," at October Term of Court, 1881. All persons interested will please take notice of the same.

J. G. ZERN, Secretary.
W. M. RAPSHER, Solicitor.
September 24, 1881

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A BAD BREATH may result from acidity of the stomach, or from biliousness. In either case a few doses of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

administered accoading to directions, will supplant the unpleasant companion with a sweet and healthful one. It is a sa.ine corrective, specially suitable for warm weather, and leaves the system strong to do its work of recuperation.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Poet and Traveller Said: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge."

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C., Said (1880): "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name and reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation."

For new Illustrated Circular address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., HARVARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, MEDIA, PA., 12 miles from Philadelphia.

$500 given for an 1804 U. S. Dollar. Illustrated catalogue, with prices paid for old and rare coins, sent free for 10 cents. C. STEIGERWALT, Lancaster, Pa.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, AUGUSTA, ME.

Pamphlet for advertisers. 100 pages, 25 cts. G. P. ROWELL & CO., N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY:
A CURE GUARANTEED.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE and BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only when the treatment is ordered direct from us. JOHN C. WEST & CO., Sole Proprietors, 161 & 163 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. A. J. DUHLING, Agent, Lehighton, Pa.

SMITH KLINE & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. sept. 24, '81-1y

HUNTER'S 12 ARTICLES IN ONE. Millions in use—everybody's choice. 44 page illustrated catalogue of other specialties free. J. M. HUNTER MFG CO., Cincinnati, O. SIFTERS. AGENTS WANTED.

New Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby forbid meddling with a BROWN HORSE, loaned by me to PETER SWARTWOOD, of Mahoning Valley, Carbon county, Pa., as the same is my property. L. F. KLEPPINGER.
sept. 24, 1881-w3. Lehighton, Pa.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Carbon County:

TRUSTEE'S ACCOUNT.—C. H. Nimsen, trustee of Henry M. Dengler, having filed his account up to July, 1st, 1881, the same will be confirmed nisi at the October Term by the Court, unless objected to.

GEORGE W. ESSEN, Prothonotary.
Sep. 24, 1881-wt.

$500 Reward!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Liver Vegetable Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 181 & 183 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 2 cent stamp.
Smith Kline & Co., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, Pa. se. 1. 24, '81-1y.

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FOR ALL.
To Sell a Household Article.

THE poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the wife, as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man, the girl as well as the boy, may just as well earn a few dollars in honest employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to earn it for them. We can give you employment, all the time, or during your spare hours only; traveling, or in your own neighborhood, among your friends and acquaintances. If you do not care for employment, we can impart valuable information to you free of cost. It will cost you only one cent for a postal card to write for our Prospectus, and it may be the means of making you a good many dollars.

Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money, and run the risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from $10 to $100, a week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, honorable, straightforward and profitable. Attend to this matter NOW, for there is MONEY IN IT for all who engage with us. We will surprise you and you will wonder why you never wrote to us before. WE SEND FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address

BUCKEYE M'F'G CO.,
(Name this paper.) MARION, Ohio.
Sept. 24.-m6.

GENERAL
Election Proclamation

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvani, entitled "An act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and a further supplement to that act, approved January 30, 1874, I, THOMAS KOONS, Sheriff of the County of Carbon Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Carbon, ON THE TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, being

THE EIGHTH OF NOVEMBER,

Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, at which time the following officers will be voted for:

One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Associate Judge.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for Recister and Recorder of Wills.
Three persons for County Commissioners.
Three persons for County Auditors.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid elections in the several townships of the said county will be respectively at the places hereinafter designated, to wit:

The freemen of the borough of Lehighton will hold their election at the public house of J. W. Handenbush, in said borough.

The freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Andenreid district will hold their election at the school house in Andenreid; the freemen residing in that part of Banks township known as the Beaver Meadow district, shall hold their election at the school house at Leviston, in said township.

The freemen of the township of East Penn will hold their election at the public house of Penrose George, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lower Towamensing will hold their election at the public house of Lewis Groff, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Franklin will hold their election at the public house of Edward Raber, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lausanne will hold their election at the female school house at Buck Mountain, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Lehigh will hold their election in the school house in Rockport, in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Weatherly will hold their election at the public house of G Keiser, in said borough.

The freemen of the first ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Nathan Klotz, in said borough.

The freemen of the second ward of the borough of Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Frederick Stahl, in said borough.

The freemen of East Mauch Chunk will hold their election at the public house of Christopher Curran, in said borough.

The freemen of the township of Mahoning will hold their election at the public house of J. Thompson McDaniel, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Penn Forest will hold their election at the public house of Enos Koch, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Upper Towamensing will hold their election at the public house of John H. Weiss, in said township.

The freemen of the township of Packer will hold their election at the public house of Peter Harta, of said township.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk residing within the Summit Hill district will hold their election at the town hall in the village of Summit Hill.

The freemen of that part of the township of Mauch Chunk residing within the Nesquehoning district will hold their election at the public house of Patrick McKenna, in the village of Nesquehoning.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township known as the south district will hold their election at the public house of Paul Eckard, in said township.

The freemen residing in that part of Kidder township known as the North district will hold their election in the school house at Bridgeport in said township.

The freemen of the borough of Parryville will hold their election at the public house of Jacob Schwartz, in said borough.

The freemen residing in the election district of Packerton will hold their election at the public house of George Hazan in said district.

The freemen residing in the election district of Lansford will hold their election at the public house of George Evans, in said borough.

The freeman of the borough of Weissport will hold their election at the public house of H. H. Everett, in that borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of the State or any city or incorporated district, whether commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and the State Legislature, and the select and common council of any city, commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Act of 30th, June, 1874

And all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

Given under my hand at Mauch Chunk, the 14th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

THOMAS KOONS, Sher'f.
Sept. 24, 1881.

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