The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

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With to-day's issue of the CARBON ADVOCATE, we commence our tenth volume. The success of the ADVOCATE has been uniform and steady—its circulation being second to none in the county; its price $1.00 a year placing it within the reach of the poorest of our citizens. As an advertising medium it is equal to any in this section. In connection with the paper we have a well appointed Job Office, and can do work equally as well and cheap as any office in the Lehigh Valley. Thankful for past favors, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the patronage of our people.

A FEW REFLECTIONS.

There is no reason why this country should not be the richest in the world. Its resources are almost beyond ordinary comprehension and its revenues are immense. And still we stagger along under a load of debt. Of course we meet our interest promptly, but the sum total of our indebtedness remains about the same.

Reformers spring up on all sides and tell us how these evils can be remedied; how the Government can be run economically, the burden of taxation removed and the country put upon a financial footing without a parallel in the history of nations; but somehow or other their theories do not seem to work. And it is because the people take no stock in theoretic government. Americans know that America—the United States—is almost boundless in dimensions and unexampled in resources, and that, despite dishonesty in high places and wholesale robbery in all departments, it can live and thrive. The people dislike a change. They have come to believe that the removal of officials, whose many years experience in office has familiarized them with their duties, will entail endless annoyance and complications and disorganize business, and they submit to many things which in the ordinary avocations of life they would not tolerate. Under the Grant regime the country was robbed right and left. The people knew it, but they grinned and bore it and hoped for better times. Under Hayes it was not much better, though that fraudulent pretender, made a show of trying to run his Administration economically and well to the dissatisfaction of the men, whose Returning Boards had made him President without the shadow of reason except political expediency.

Years ago—away back in 1801—when Thomas Jefferson became President the national debt was $83,000,000—it was an enormous sum at that time—but in twelve years of Democratic administration it was reduced to $45,000,000, to the admiration of all mankind. But then those were not the days of Robeson, of Belknap and Shepard. They were the good old times when every man prided himself on the fact that his word was as good as his bond. In twelve years the public debt was reduced nearly half and the territory was almost doubled by purchase at good round figures.

Would that we could make the same exhibit to-day. Unfortunately, we cannot now, and we will never be able to unless some of the creatures who feed and fatten at the public board are driven into merited obscurity, and that time will only come when honest, intelligent voters have the manhood to vote understandingly, according to the dictates of their consciences, and not at the behest of a whipper in of one of the great political parties.

—General Walker, ex-Superintendent of the Census, on Saturday submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, a statement concerning the representation in the next U. S. House of Representatives. It appears that the total population of the States—49,371,340—with the number of Representatives at the present figure, —293—would give one Representative to every 169,080 of population. Upon this basis there would be the following changes in Representation in the Forty-eighth Congress: Arkansas, California, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia would gain one each; Minnesota and Nebraska would gain two each; Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee and Vermont would lose one each, Pennsylvania and New York three. There would be no change in the other States.

—The "Kenebec (Me.) Journal," of Tuesday last, published the following: "Many rumors are in circulation in regard to Mr. Blaine's political course in the immediate future, and his name is mentioned in connection with different public stations in Maine. We are authorized to state that Mr. Blaine will not be a candidate for Representative in Congress, will not be a candidate for Governor, and will not be a candidate for the United States Senate. When Mr. Blaine retires fr m President Arthur's Cabinet, early in the ensuing month, he will devote himself entirely to his private affairs. The rumor of his going as Minister to England, has no foundation whatever."

Judge Hunt, the present Secretary of the Navy, don't mean to "get left" if he can help it. Being a guest of the Merchants Club of Boston, the other evening, he improved the opportunity to make some very eulogistic remarks regarding President Arthur. Hunt may not retain his present position long, but he has a well developed idea that saying flattering things about his superior officer, will not hurt his chances for securing some other little official plum. Shrewd man is Hunt?

—A movement has been started to induce Congress to increase the pension paid the widow of Abraham Lincoln from $3,000 to $5,000 a year. Mrs. Lincoln's physician says that she has not the means to provide herself with the attendance her physical condition absolutely requires, and she will probably remain an invalid for the remainder of her life.

—Roscoe Conkling has opened a law office in New York, and James G. Blaine, it is said, will soon take up his residence in the same city.

GUITEAU AGAIN SHOT AT.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—As Charles J. Guiteau was being removed this afternoon in a prison van from Court room to the jail he was fired upon by a man on horseback, but the only injury the prisoner sustained was a bruise on his left arm. When Guiteau was put in the van there was a man about 45 years of age on a sorrel horse within a few feet of the vehicle. He followed at some distance, and when it had reached the intersection of East Capitol and First streets, about three-quarters of a mile from the Court House, he stopped his horse and fired into the left side of the van. This caused no little confusion, and as soon as the policeman returned the fire there was a general rush of people to the scene. Within the past three days the mounted guard that attended the van has been discontinued. To day Deputy Marshal Perry Carson, who stood on the step, and Policeman Edelin, who rode with the driver, constituted the only guard.

There are several statements about the details, though all agree as to the general facts. One statement is as follows: Guiteau was standing in front of the van looking through the small hole of the vehicle, a policeman being on the left and the driver on the right of the seat. The colored guard, Perry Carson, was on the steps at the back of the van. The man who fired the shot followed the van five or six blocks from the Court House and could see Guiteau from the aperture in the rear of the van. In order to avoid the risk of firing at him from behind and hitting some one else, he rode upon the left of the vehicle, and, after getting alongside where the prisoner was supposed to be standing, discharged his pistol, but as he miscalculated Guiteau's exact location the ball penetrated the side of the van about a foot in front, grazing the top of his left arm two inches below the elbow making a flesh bruise, but no wound. Guiteau's coat and shirt sleeve were torn by the bullet, which, striking the opposite wall of the van, rolled down on the floor, where it was found.

When Guiteau found that he was shot at, which he realized at once, he crouched down in the bottom of the vehicle, not knowing but what this was the first demonstration by a mob. He cried to the driver and guard to make for the Court House as fast as possible, the jail being a mile distant.

As soon as the man fired he started his horse at full speed, dashing in front of the van, the policeman rising to his feet and shooting at him. The assailant leaned forward on the side of his horse and urged the animal to its full speed, going up First street toward the boundary. The van at once stopped; but, as the horses were refractory, it was several minutes before pursuit could be given.

James Leonard, the driver of the van, says: "When we left the the Court House I noticed a red faced man on a sorrel horse who followed along in the rear, but at first there was nothing unusual about his doings. We kept watching him as he gradually neared the van. As we reached the intersection of First street he rode, as I thought, to turn into the other street. As soon as we had passed to my astonishment he presented a pistol and fired, the bullet crashing into the left side of the van. We were, of course, excited by this unexpected event, and the horses of the van began to plunge, requiring my best efforts to manage them. The unknown horseman then rode a little to the front, and I was sure he was going to shoot either me or Policeman Edelin. The policeman said, 'You scoundrel!' and drew his own pistol. As soon as Edelin got to his feet he levelled his pistol and fired at the horseman. The assailant, dropping to the side of his horse, galloped up First street toward the boundary. He got three blocks the start of us, but I turned my horses and put them out on full speed. We gradually gained on him, but I did not get near enough to do any good. At the time he shot into the van a crowd of boys were yelling and hooting around the vehicle. The chase, which continued for six or eight squares, was very exciting. The noise caused several teams that were on the street to run away. We yelled as loud as loud as we could, and the people sprang out to see what was up. The fleeing horseman motioned them back with his hand, and they obeyed as if afraid he would do them some injury. Of course they did not know what was the cause of this novel chase—where a prison van, like a small locomotive, was pursuing an armed horseman. The horseman was dressed in brown clothes, and looked like a country person. The ball penetrated the side of the van, and after grazing Guiteau's arm, fell to the floor, where it was found. Guiteau was a little frightened when he reached the jail. The effect of the explosion was the same on Guiteau as that which raw soldiers experience when they are for the first time under fire, and he had to have a change of clothing on reaching the jail. Guiteau did not at first know he had been shot. He thought that only his coat had been pierced by the bullet. We did not stop until we reached the jail. Guiteau, when he discovered the cause of the shooting, said to Warden Crocker; 'Where's your body guard now? Inform Major Brock, Chief of Police, and tell him to catch that man and deal justly with him. I can't protect myself in here. Tell Detective McElfresh to hunt him down and bring him to justice.'"

William Jones, arrested on suspicion of having attempted to shoot Guiteau, was arraigned on Monday morning, in Washington. He waived an examination, and was held in $5,000 bail. The officer of the police van were unable to identify the accused.

William Jones, committed, on Monday, in default of $5000 bail on the charge of attempting to kill Guiteau, was released, Tuesday, on giving security for that amount. The witnesses in the case of Jones were before the Grand Jury Tuesday, and it is understood that Officer Carson and the driver of the van testified that they recognized Jones as the man who did the shooting, while Officer Edelin was quite positive that he was not the man. An indictment against Jones will probably be presented.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Secretary Blaine was the first witness on Thursday morning, (17th), in the Guiteau trial. He described the scene at the shooting of President Garfield, in the railroad depot, at Washington. He did not see the assassin when the fatal shot was fired. The main portion of Mr. Blaine's testimony related to Guiteau's persistent appeals for office previous to the murder, and to the dissensions in the Republican party after Garfield became President. The political portion of Mr Blaine's testimony was brought out on the cross-examination by Scoville, who explained that he wanted to show what the political feeling was at that time, with a view to the effect it might have had upon the prisoner. Mr. Scoville questioned the witness pretty closely on the question of giving rewards for party services, but the Secretary proved a wily witness, and sometimes he asked questions instead of answering them. What he said of office seekers and political tactics entertained the listeners, and sometimes made them laugh. He declared himself the author of the term "Stalwart," and when Mr. Scoville questioned him on certain subjects he said he could make a political speech, but he would like the questions made more specific. Other witnesses of the shooting were examined, but none of them heard Guiteau make use of the expression so often attributed to him, "I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts," but they heard other exclamations by him. The prosecution brought out the point that when Garfield was shot he sank down on the spot where he stood instead of falling at full length, the intention being, it is said, to show by this fact that the wound was mortal. Guiteau attracted all eyes by his conduct. He was not particularly demonstrative while District Attorney Corkhill was making his opening speech, but he became excited at times when the witnesses were testifying, and he interrupted one by calling out that what he was saying was false. He again declared himself his own counsel, repudiated Mr. Robinson, although Mr. Scoville had explained that Mr. Robinson and himself were in accord; proclaimed himself the agent of the Deity; insisted upon making a speech, and finally called forth a threat from the Judge to remove him from the court room.

It has all along been understood that Guiteau's defence would be based upon his alleged insanity, and Friday his counsel, Mr. Scoville gave the prosecution notice that that would be the line of defence. He said nothing of any intention to show that Mr. Garfield's death resulted from surgical malpractice, though that was one of the points strongly urged by Guiteau himself, in the written speech he tried to deliver on the first day of the trial. Mr. Scoville's cross-examination of the witnesses is directed chiefly to Guiteau's conduct at the time of the shooting and after his arrest. Several witnesses were examined on Friday, and all of their testimony related to the incidents of the shooting and the arrest. It is worthy of note that one of the clearest and most succinct accounts of the affair was given by a young woman who happened to be at the railroad depot that morning. The oddities of some of the other witnesses gave an amusing feature to the day's proceedings. Guiteau again made a scene, and was again threatened with removal from the court room. Mr. Scoville appealed to the Judge to prevent the prisoner from interrupting the proceedings and from giving out communications unauthorized by the counsel. This enraged Guiteau, and, jumping to his feet, he denounced Mr. Scoville, defied the Court to put him out, scolded the bailiffs who tried to keep him quiet, and insisted that he was going to manage his own case. Later in the day, when in a quieter mood, he announced that Judge Magruder, of Maryland, had offered to assist him in his defence. A prominent incident of the day was the examination of the pistol, which the jurors passed from one to the other.

Court was opened on Saturday without incident, and George C. Maynard, electrician, was put upon the stand and testified to loaning Guiteau ten dollars at one time and fifteen dollars at another. Guiteau protested against the line of evidence; did not think it anybody's business whether he owed twenty-five dollars or some one owed him. "Maynard is a good fellow, and I owe him twenty-five dollars; that's all there is in it."

Pending the examination of the pistol, Guiteau desired to announce to the Court that he invited John B. Townsend, of New York, and Leonard Swett and A. S. Trude, of Chicago to assist him. There was plenty of brains on the other side, and he desired as much on his in the interest of justice. "Another matter," he continued, "I desire to call to the attention of the Court. There are a number of disreputable characters about the Court, and some threats of violence have been made during the week past. I have no fears for my personal safety. The Chief of Police has kindly furnished me a body guard, and I wish to announce to all evil disposed persons that if they attempt to harm me my body guard will shoot them down; that's all there is about it." Then, nodding to the reporters' tables, he said: "Reporters, put that down."

Colonel A. S. Rockwell, the next witness, began to detail the occurrences at the depot, when Mr. Scoville interposed, acknowedging the killing. Guiteau quickly shouted: "No, your honor, we acknowledge the shooting, but not the killing."

Dr. Bliss was the next witness. He pointed out on a portion of the human skeleton, the course that the ball had taken, and the manner in which death had been produced. The wound made by the ball was the immediate cause of death.

The cross-examination was opened by Mr. Robinson, with the following very comprehensive questions:

"Relate concisely but accurately what was observed on each date from the time of the shooting until the time of the death. Describe all the symptoms observed each day, and also what was done. Begin with the first day." The witness proceeded to make the statement called for. The statement was interrupted by inquires, and responses as to the medical consultations held prior to the arrival on the 4th of July, of Doctors Agnew and Hamilton. Then the witness was asked to describe again minutely the course of the ball. In doing so the witness made use of an actual section of the President's backbone, showing the hole made by the bullet. This exhibit was laid on the edge of the Judge's bench, where it was the object of morbid curiosity for some time. Then the District Attorney handed it to the Judge for his personal inspection. All this time the human skeleton used in the demonstrations lay on the desk beside the witness.

While this was going on the section of the President's vertebræ was handed over to Mr. Scoville, who put on his spectacles for a critical examination, in which he was joined by Guiteau in the most cold blooded manner. Then Guiteau again resorted to a newspaper, to which he appeared to be paying more attention than he was paying to the doctor's testimony.

The cross-examination of Dr. Bliss ran upon the probing and washing of the wound. The witness was asked to detail the symptoms during the first four days. It being evident that the defence proposed to go into the question of malpractice, in order to save time it was agreed that the doctors' record be handed to the counsel for the defence and by them examined.

In the further examination of Dr. Bliss he was asked; "What was the character of the wound? Is it a mortal wound?" "Yes; it is a mortal wound," was the answer.

This concluded Dr. Bliss' examination.

In the Guiteau trial Monday Mr. Robinson, of counsel for the defence, arose and complaining to the court of discourtesy received from Mr. Scoville, asked to be discharged from the case. During his remarks he was interrupted by Guiteau, who wanted him to stay in. After a few remarks by Mr. Scoville, deploring the disagreement, Judge Cox relieved Mr. Robinson from further connection with the case. Mr. Scoville said the defence did not expect to be compelled to conduct the case entirely without assistance, and Guiteau, interposing, said he would like to have his counsel Judge Magruder and John D. Townsend, of New York, and Messrs. Swett and Trude, of Chicago. After some further remarks by the prisoner, Drs. Woodward and Lamb were called, and testified that the wound inflicted on President Garfield was a mortal one. They also identified the ball taken from President Garfield's body, and it was shown to the jury. The prosecution then rested their case, and Guiteau was allowed permission to be heard in the opening of his defence. Without rising from his seat, he said he was not aware that he was expected to speak that morning. Mr. Scoville whispered to him, but he refused to stand up, and said he had no set speech to make, his idea being to make corrections as they went along, just as he had done the previous three or four days. When Guiteau had finished, Mr. Scoville began his opening statement for the defence. Before he had finished the Court adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Guiteau's council, Mr. Scoville, continued his opening speech Tuesday, outlining the defence upon the plea of insanity. He recited the rulings of the courts in cases where such a defence is made, asking the jurors to keep their minds upon the evidence that would be offered on this point. He argued that Guiteau was not feigning insanity, and gave an account of Guiteau's family, asserting that several of its members had been insane. The assassin's father was insane on religion, and the son's insanity followed the same direction. While dwelling upon the subject of religious insanity, Mr. Scoville referred to the case of Lawrence, who tried to kill President Jackson. As his council was telling the story of his life, Guiteau frequently interrupted the speaker, as though he could not bear to hear anything in disparagement of his mental capacity, but his remarks indicated that he approved of the line of defence. He had brains enough, he said, and was not a fool. In one of his interruptions he declared that plenty of persons would testify that he was insane. Sometimes he excitedly contradicted his counsel's statements, as when Mr. Scoville related that he had once threatened his sister with an axe. At other times he laughed at the anecdotes told of himself, and occasionally he helped the speaker with his own recollections. At one time Guiteau became very much excited, and declared that Mr. Scoville had been lying to him. District Attorney Corkhill intimated that the prisoner was playing a part, and there was a tilt between him and Mr. Scoville, in which the latter was loudly applauded. Mr. Scoville indicated that his witnesses would be experts, called to prove Guiteau's insanity, and persons who can testify concerning the assassin's career and the insanity in his family. His speech was not concluded.

Mr. Scoville concluded his opening speech for the defence Wednesday, and called several witnesses to sustain the theory of the assassin's insanity. Guiteau frequently interrupted his counsel's speech, and solemnly protested against the attempt to make him out a fool. The testimony of the witnesses was all directed to showing the condition of Gusteau's mind. Dr. Rice, of Wisconsin, had examined him in 1876, and decided he was insane then. Other witnesses testified to his oddities and strange freaks. Guiteau will testify in his own behalf. Court adjourned till to day (Friday.)

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1881.

The great Guiteau trial is fairly on at last. The scene in the court room to-day was one of intense interest. Still the trial did not partake of the sensational character it would undoubtedly have assumed a few weeks ago. The public here has long been surfeited with Guiteau. Of course there is yet much interest, but the predicted demonstration was wholly lacking. So far from any danger besetting the prisoner in his removal to and from the court room, he attracted no more attention than a common drunkard in charge of a policeman, or a thief being carted away from the Police court in the prison van. Guiteau himself, though cowardly and fearing the mob, was evidently chagrined to find how insignificant he was after all. The twelve jurors were secured on the second day of the trial, and yesterday the real work begun, with the examination of witnesses for the prosecution. The opening address of District Atterney Corkhill was clear, practical and manly, and bristled with points. The main question was the motive and responsibility for the crime, which were well set forth. The letters of the prisoner read in course of the speech show that Guiteau, even up to last May, had not discovered that he was a Stalwart of the Stalwarts, or that he was not in full accord with that wing of the party to which General Garfield was supposed to belong. The motive of the miserable wretch is seen to be personal only, not at all political, and the idea of a conspiracy between him and any other partics to have no foundation. Colonel Corkhill is not likely to fail in keeping up his side of the case. He is fortunate in being able to do so, for the leading counsel and brother-in-law of Guiteau has not so far been obliged to plead ignorance of criminal law, to excuse any blunders or mistakes by him committed. The conduct of Guiteau is perfectly outrageous. It was so abominable yesterday that Judge Cox threatened to order him out of the room in irons. It is probable that the Judge spoke without reflection, as it is doubtful if the trial can legally go on unless the prisoner be in the court room. There does not seem to be any reason, however, why gagging and muzzling should not be resorted to if he continues to turn the court into a beer garden. Whatever might be the effect of his antics on the jury, they certainly have had no effect in altering, in the least, the popular verdict, which charges the horrible crime to his superlative egotism, and not to an insane mind, for which he cannot be held responsible.

I have been amused at the noise made over the petty looseness in accountability in the Treasury Department, because it is really funny to see how easily the public overlooks or underlooks the most gigantic robberies. Take the pension business, for example. The Commissioner of Pensions has just put in a cool request for $100,000,000 for the next fiscal year. In the meantime, as a little deficiency pocket money, he wants $20,000,000 at once. Do you know what $100,000,000 means? It is a big sum of money, more than the best newspaper man ever made in a year. Fifty million was the deficiency last year, and twenty million more is wanted. Ninety million will see us through the present fiscal year. Ah, there is nothing mean about the pension business. We deal in millions now. Just think of a job of carpentering for Sherman compared with great pension robbery, which will, it is now estimated, not fall short of $500,000,000. And yet Sherman's carpentering, Shermans's hay rum, etc., have created more vigorous condemnation than this gigantic robbery of the age.

In the forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, much space is devoted to the discussion of the Indian question, in the course of which Secretary Kirkwood recommends that liberal provisions be made by Congress for teaching the Indian youth our language; that upon just terms to the Indians the number and area of the existing reservations be greatly reduced; that on such reservations as are not well adapted to farming without irrigation, efforts be made to teach the Indians to become herdsmen instead of endeavoring to try to make them farmers; that the Indians' titles to the reduced reservations be individualized and also thoroughly protected by laws, and that the more civilized reservation Indians be encouraged to abandon their tribal relations by setting up experimental forms of local government among them as nearly alike as may be to the system of country government prevailing in the states or territories in which the reservations are respectively located.

AUGUST.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1881.

Since the elections and the President's visit to New York, a fresh batch of gossip and Cabinet rumors have started. One of these is the revival of the report that President Arthur seriously contemplates bringing a wife to preside over the White House. This is denied by those who profess to know, yet everybody admits that it would be a very nice thing for such a very handsome widower to do. Those writers who speak of President Arthur as a batchelor are mistaken. His wife, who was a lady well known in Washington, died but a short time previous to his election to the Vice-Presidency. She was an intimate friend of Mrs. General Sherman and was so much attached to her that the President recently expressed to Gen. Sherman an intention to call and pay his respects. It was suggested, however, that court etiquet made it proper for Mrs. Sherman to call at the President's house instead, which she did a day or two ago, accompanied by her little daughter. President Arthur was very deeply attached to his wife it is said and has lately taken the same pew in St. John's Episcopal church, which she formerly occupied. The correspondent of a Boston paper recently stated that Mr. Arthur is the third bachelor President within twenty-five years. This is wrong again. James Buchanan is the only bachelor occupying the office during that time.

The latest political gossip briefly stated is to the effect that Secretary Lincoln will not remain in the Cabinet, having no particular desire for the place, especially as there is considerable feeling between him and General Sherman. It is also alleged that Frelinghuysen will not now be Secretary of State, having lost heavily in the bursted Newark bank, and feeling unable to keep up a $50,000 establishment here on $8,000. Postmaster General James, it is said, has arranged to take care of Vanderbilt's bank on the first of next January. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, Mr. Filly is on a hot trail after Mr. James' portfolio. Some very interesting reading is promised when Mr. Blaine leaves the Cabinet, and with Bill Chandler gets a chance to relieve his mind concerning MacVeagh. Ex-Senator Howe's name is not so prominently mentioned as is Emory Storr's as MacVeagh's successor. It is stated upon pretty good authority that George C. Gorham will succeed Mr. Upton as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. George stands no chance to ever be Secretary of the Senate, notwithstanding his instrumentality in bringing Mahone's vote over to the Republicans for that purpose.

In view of Mahone's successful Generalship in Virginia, he will be a greater lion than ever in political circles here. He is now talked of for a Cabinent position and as a possible candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Virginia is too small for him hereafter, and he proposes carrying the war into other Southern States. One drawback to this programme is the fact that none of the other States have a big debt to repudiate, or readjust. Mahone has taken a suite of rooms in the new Portland Flat, on Fourteenth Street—a fine institution and the first of the kind in Washington. Each suite is entirely distinct and separate from the others, and embraces every convenience. The seven rooms, including a parlor, in Mahone's suite, are being handsomely furnished, and will be occupied in a few days. The rent is $1,800 a year. Meals, which of course are extra, are furnished by the celebrated caterer Gray who is the caterer for the whole house. The General, at the last session of Congress, occupied a suite of rooms at the Arlington Hotel, at the cost of $1,000 a month. This suite was the one occupied by the Grand Duke Alexis, and Senator Sharon, of Nevada.

Since autumn has cast her rich halo of glory about this beautiful city, environed by forest hills and winding river, it is apparent that the grand Capitol of state palaces, broad avenues, long smooth streets and love parks and grounds, have been much improved during the season. The enchanting Capitol grounds have grown in beauty; a new park has been made out of Mount Vernon Place; elegant mansions have been built by many Statesmen and wealthy men for winter houses in the city, where banks of flowers yet bloom in the golden autumn sunlight, and scarlet vines swing in the soft winds of its gentle clime.

DOM PEDRO.

—Old Mr. Jesse Baldwin, is a rich farmer living near Youngstown, Ohio. He recently went to Washington and exchanged $17,000 in Government bonds for gold, which after a great deal of trouble he conveyed to his home, where he locked it up with $15,000 or $20,000 more specie in an old fashioned safe in his dining room. The other night some professional crackmen blew open the old gentleman's safe and ran off with his savings. Mr. Baldwin is now willing to pay $1,000 for the return of his money.

—It now appears that not only did Cashier Baldwin, of the broken bank of Newark, N. J., speculate with the bank funds, but that his brother, who was also teller of the same institution, was a heavy operator in Wall street, buying at one time on a margin a block of stock which represented over $1,000,000. Bank directors should heed the lesson which the failure of the Mechanics National Bank has taught, and look to the safety of their own concerns.

The profits of the Delaware Agricultural Society from its exhibition this year were $1291.17. The society has a surplus over liabilities of $2407.19.

Thirty Years' Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, &c., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. 49-y1

A Good and Cheap Kansas Paper.

We are in receipt of the *Weekly Capital*, an eight-page, 48-column weekly paper published at Topeka, Kansas, the Capital of the State, at one dollar per year, to any address. It is brim-full of state news, correspondence, crop notes, markets, etc., and is, in every respect, a journal worth the money asked for it. Those who want to learn about Kansas should send for the *Capital*. Address, Topeka Daily Capital Publishing Company, Topeka, Kansas. 52-4.

Lehighton Markets

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour per sack	$4 00
Buckwheat flour per sack	none
Corn, per bushel	95
Oats, per bushel	60
Mixed Chop, per cwt	1 70
Middlings, per cwt	1 65
Corn Chop	1 70
Bran, per cwt	1 25
Butter, per pound	36
Eggs, per dozen	30
Ham, per pound	16
Lard, per pound	10
Shoulders, per pound	11
Potatoes, per bushel	1 10

Stock Market.

Closing prices of DEHAVEN & TOWNSEND Stock, Government and Gold 40 South Third Street, Phila., Nov. 22, 1881.

U. S. 6's, 1881 Ext	101½	bid	101¾ asked
U. S. Currency, 6's	120	bid	122 asked
U. S. 5's, 1881, new, Ext.	101½	bid	102 asked
U. S. 4½, new	113¾	bid	113½ asked
U. S. 4's new	116½	bid	116¾ asked
Pennsylvania R. R.	53¾	bid	53½ asked
Phila. & Reading R. R.	32¼	bid	33 asked
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61½	bid	62 asked
Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	46½	bid	46¾ asked
United Cos's of N. J.	182	bid	185 asked
Northern Central R. R.	54¾	bid	55 asked
Hestonville Pass. R. R.	20	bid	21 asked
Phila. Tit. & Buff. R. R.	21¼	bid	22 asked
Central Transportation.	4	bid	4 ¼ asked
Northern Pacific Com.	39½	bid	39¾ asked
" " Pref'd.	81¼	bid	81¾ asked
North Penn. R R.	55½	bid	60 asked
Phil. & Erie R. R.	21	bid	21½ asked
Silver, (Trades,)	99½	bid	99¾ asked

Just received, a Lot of the

FINEST SHAWLS

Ever exhibited in this Borough. Will say that I have Bought them at the Lowest Cash figures and will sell them very close; also, a good assortment of

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AT CASH PRICES, and a LARGE Stock of all Classes of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at WINTERMUTE'S

BOTTOM PRICE STORE.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble, but a pleasure to show goods.

HEAR YE DEAF!

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums.

As invented and were by him perfectly restoring the hearing. Beware of the many quacks who have sprung up with them, even whispers, clearly. Are not observable, and recommended by all who use them. Call or address, DR. GARMORE, 451 CHESTNUT St. Philadelphia, Pa. Do not be deceived by home ear drums. None in the only genuine artificial ear drum manufactured.

John Gimmerty, N.W. Cor. 4th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS BEST in the WORLD!

Prices, $55, $75, $100, $125 and upwards for new pattern organs. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

GARFIELD'S Elegant PORTRAIT by Bierstadt, N. Y., in the one cent Victoria. Superior to Steel Engraving. Sent for trading stamp, $1 by mail. Agents Wanted. E. B. Trevey, 729 Broadway, N. Y.

BORROW

The New York Weekly Witness from your nearest post office for one year, on receipt of the name and address of a new subscriber and the price, $2. Specimen free. Address, John Dougall & Son, Witness Office, New York.

PRACTICAL TELEGRAPHY

The great demand for operators, and the high salaries paid, are fully set forth in our circular, which we send free to any address, announcing the opening of our new term. Address, VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

Elegant PORTRAIT of Garfield, certified by Mrs. Garfield to be the best likeness of her husband, sent free for 1 dollar. Address, P. H. FITZGERALD & CO., Chic. Agents, Lock Box 1, Phila., Pa.

Agents Wanted for the Life and Speeches of Garfield. Fifty Thousand Sold in Two Months. Only complete, authentic work. Fifty-two Engravings. Sells on sight. Agents report from $20 to $50 per day. Extra terms to Agents. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

GARFIELD

Elegant Engraving, suitable for Agents, sent free for 3 cent stamp. Address, J. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

KING OF THE SINGERS.

The above is the exact representation of the sewing machine we sell for twenty dollars. It is in every respect the very best of the Singer style of machines; finished in the best manner, with the latest improvements for winding the bobbin, the most convenient style of table with extension leaf, large drawers and beautiful gothic cover. It stands without a rival.

King of Singer Machines.

We do not ask you to pay for it until you see what you are buying. We only wish to know that you really want to buy a machine and are willing to pay $20 for the best in the market.

Write to us sending the name of your nearest railroad station. We will send the machine and give instructions to allow you to examine it before you pay for it.

WILLMARTH & CO.,
729 Filbert street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9.-1y.

M. HEILMAN & CO.,

BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.

MILLERS and Dealers in

Flour & Feed.

All Kinds of GRAIN BOUGHT and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES.

We would, also, respectfully inform our citizens that we are now fully prepared to SUPPLY them with

Best of Coal

From any Mine desired at VERY

LOWEST PRICES.

M. HEILMAN & CO.

July 23.

Central Carriage Works,

Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.,

Are prepared to Manufacture

Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Spring Wagon, &c.,

of every description, in the most substantial manner, and at Lowest Cash Prices.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

TREXLER & KREIDLER,

April 26, 1879 y1 Proprietors.

Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at this office. Give us a trial and be convinced.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps,

or, Gents' Furnishing Goods

GO TO

CLAUSS & BROTHER

THE POPULAR

Merchant Tailors,

Bank Street, Lehighton.

PRICES VERY LOW FOR CASH. The public patronage solicited. july1-tf

JOHN F. HALBACH,

Instructor of Music,

(Piano, Organ, Voice and Theory.)

LEHIGHTON, PA.

Sole agent for the

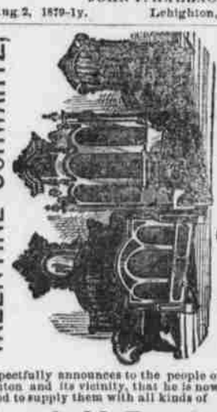
WEBER PIANOS and the NEW ENGLAND ORGANS;

And dealer in all kinds of Pianos and Organs. Terms low and easy. Slate, lumber, bricks, etc., taken in exchange

Sheet Music and books furnished on short notice.

For particulars, terms, &c., Address,
JOHN F. HALBACH,
Aug 2, 1879-1y. Lehighton, Pa.

VALENTINE SCHWARTZ,



Bank St., Lehighton, Pa.

Respectfully announces to the people of Lehighton and its vicinity, that he is now prepared to supply them with all kinds of

Household Furniture

Manufactured from the best Seasoned Materials at Prices fully as low as the same article can be bought for elsewhere. Here are a few of the inducements offered:

Parlor Sets at from	$50 to $60
Walnut Marble-top Dressing Case Bedroom Suites, 3 pieces	$40 to $65
Painted Bedroom Suites	$18 to $40
Cane Seated Chairs, per set of 6	$6
Common Chairs, per set of 6	$4

and all other Goods equally cheap.

In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the people to my ample facilities in

THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS

with a NEW and HANDSOME HEARSE, and a full line of CASKETS and COFFINS. I am prepared to attend promptly to all orders in this line, at lowest prices.

Patronage respectfully solicited and the most ample satisfaction guaranteed.

V. SCHWARTZ,

oct12 BANK St., Lehighton.

CLINTON BRETNEY, fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker, Bank St., Lehighton. All work warranted.

LADIES FURNISHING Store!

W. P. LONG

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Lehighton and vicinity, that he has just received another lot of GOODS for the Fall Trade, comprising

VELVETS, LACES, RIBBONS, NECKWEAR of every description, Zephers, Germantown and Saxony Wools, TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS of all Colors, Hamburg and Swiss Embroidery, and a variety of

FANCY GOODS,

Underwear, Hosiery and Felt Skirts.

Ladies Gossamers for $1.87 upwards.

LADIES JEWELRY

A SPECIALTY.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Ladies to call and make an inspection for themselves. No trouble to show goods, and One Price to all.

DRESS MAKING!

In connection with the above, Mrs. W. P. LONG is prepared to Make Dresses according to Latest Styles at Reasonable Prices. Dress Trimmings of all kinds on hand.

Remember the place, Two Doors above Clauss & Bro's Clothing Store, BANK St., Lehighton, Pa. Oct1-y1

G. C. Hillyerd,

HORSE SHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

Maria Furnace,

FRANKLIN Twp., CARBON Co., Pa.

All work warranted at lowest prices. Patronize home trade. oct29-y1

E. F. LUCKENBACH,

Two Doors Below the "Broadway House"

MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Dealer in all Patterns of Plain and Fancy

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

Paints & Painters' supplies,

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PENSIONS.

ARE PAID TO EVERY soldier disabled by accident or disease in the service, and to the widows, children and dependent fathers or mothers of those who died in the service or whose deaths were caused by the effects of the service. Address, with stamp for copy of the law, P. H. FITZGERALD & CO., Chic. Agents, Lock Box 1, Philadelphia, Pa. Mention this paper. Inclose stamp for copy of Pension Laws, Rules and Decisions, and Blanks, which will be sent free.

October 29, 1881.

JOB PRINTING

NEAT AND CHEAP AT

The Advocate Office

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We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had THIRTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE.

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