

THE OUTLOOK.

There have been momentous occurrences in the last few months. The President inaugurated last March in the grave at Cleveland, and the man whom we all expected one year ago would ever be the best of the nation, has died that position for nearly a quarter of a year. A great deal of history has been crowded into a short space of time. Arthur took his seat under unpleasant circumstances, with many embarrassments to overcome. The Republican party was divided into two factions, each of which hated the other more bitterly than does the common foe of both. Envy and suspicion kept these conflicting elements apart. The new President has done much to conciliate the belligerents, not only by accepting the official legacies of his predecessor, some of which he might well have rejected, but by a course of conciliation in other respects which has subjected him to a great deal of criticism. And these concessions have not softened the asperities of the factional fight. The same bitter hatred is maintained, and the Stalwarts and Half-Breeds are as implacable enemies as ever. Chapin and Cameron, countrymen between the rivals has been in order recently, but President Arthur shall formally announce his Cabinet, active warfare will commence. It will be the same old fight with but few variations. The cause which led to a rupture with President Garfield will, without doubt, lead to a rupture with President Arthur. The former made a Cabinet from among his personal friends and whatever he may have intended by the appointment of James G. Blaine as Secretary of State, it certainly aroused the bitterest passions of Cookling, Arthur, Grant and their following. They accepted it as a declaration of war and when Judge Robertson was made Collector of the Port of New York, any doubts they may have had on the subject were removed. Gen. Arthur now has his turn. He has been very fair, square, open and above board so far. Has his course been dictated by policy or do his actions really explain his actual feelings? Time will show. Naturally he will choose his advisers from among friends and his actions guided as they must and will be by his judgment, will show the true character and purpose of the man.

It makes no difference to the American people what the result of the approaching factional fight in the Republican party will be, for the Administration will be powerless to carry any objectionable measure through Congress. The Republican majority in the House is very small under the most advantageous circumstances, and after the election of Speaker and the formation of the Cabinet, their infinitesimal plurality will be so easily shaken by disaffection as to amount to nothing.

The Senate is in the same condition, and if anything a little more so, with the two parties so evenly divided, neither can claim any ascendancy or do any mischief.

It is rumored again that Judge Robertson, Collector of the Port of New York, will resign his office, either in accordance with his own desire or in compliance with the wishes of the Administration. Under the tenure of office act, he could not be turned out, and unless he chooses to vacate his position, he can remain until his term expires, or until charges have been preferred and maintained against him, which would make his removal a matter of necessity. Judge Robertson is a man of much shrewdness and rare good sense. He is a warm personal friend of Mr. Blaine and was made Collector of Customs to promote his Presidential aspirations. Mr. Robertson and Gen. Arthur came into sharp collision during the protracted effort to re-elect Mr. Cookling and Mr. Platt to the United States Senate, and therefore they cannot be very amicably disposed toward each other, and it is not unlikely in view of this that Robertson may choose to step down and out, rather than remain an embarrassing element in the new Republican happy family.

The London (Eng.) Daily News, in an article on the 24th ult., on the Guitau trial, says: "It seems curious that the question of Guitau's sanity and responsibility is a matter of word chopping and of psychological casuistry. Guitau is perfectly well aware of the nature of his act. We will not say that Guitau was cracked, just as so many people are called cracked who are yet acknowledged to be fit to control their own affairs. If Guitau is declared insane a vast number of people like him, feather-brained, eccentric, fools, will justify their act that they too may indulge in eccentricities and murder."

In Harrisburg on Monday, Judge Pearson issued an order making it mandatory on the mutual insurance companies, against whom writs of quo warranto have been issued, to file their answers by the 8th of December. This was done at the request of the Attorney General, in order that no delay may be occasioned on the 15th, the time set for argument.

From a careful perusal of the evidence in the Guitau trial, we are satisfied that he is no more crazy than other men who have been hung for the crime committed by them. His inspiration to shoot Garfield was created by disappointment in not being fed at the public crib, and was instigated by the devil.

GUITAU TRIAL.

Guitau made another statement in court Friday, explaining that his object in interrupting the proceedings and the witnesses was to correct misstatements of facts, he himself desiring all the facts to go before the jury. He remarked that the Lord inspired his act, and warned all cranks to keep away from him under penalty of instant death. He also threatened his divorced wife with exposure if she testified against him.

A large share of the testimony related to the eccentricities of the assassin's father, Mr. Scoville brought out the fact that he fully comprehended the views of the Onondaga Community. Most of the anecdotes told of him by two Western lawyers, who appeared as witnesses for the defense, related to his odd actions on religious subjects. One of these

witnesses, on cross examination, admitted that he had asked Mr. Scoville in the management of the defense. The other principal witness was Charles A. Reed, who had been State's Attorney in Chicago, where he was acquainted with Guitau. He said he considered the prisoner's mind as unbalanced, but had regarded him as harmless. This witness was sharply cross-examined. Guitau emphatically contradicted the witness concerning an interview with him about the Paris Consulate. Guitau became so troublesome that Judge Cox at last threatened to have him gagged unless he stopped interrupting the proceedings. But Guitau was not to be repressed, and he continued his interrupting, declaring that he hated his defense on the Daily and didn't want any lying.

On Saturday, among the witnesses examined were Senator Logan, of Illinois, who thought the prisoner unbalanced in mind, and Mrs. Scoville, sister of Guitau, who gave the family history and an account of the career of the assassin. Before her examination was closed the Court adjourned until Monday.

Guitau's sister, Guitau's brother, and Guitau himself were on the witness stand in the trial Monday. Mrs. Scoville, the prisoner's sister, continued her testimony in his behalf. She related incidents of his life which she regarded as indicating the unbalance of his mind. Guitau's brother, John W. Guitau, also testified for the defense. For years he has not been on good terms with the assassin, and he once struck his brother and drove him from his office. Guitau interrupted the witness to deny that any blow had been struck. The witness expressed sorrow for what he did, and the two brothers declared that they had never before thought so much of one another as they did now. John W. Guitau had lately changed his opinion of his brother's sanity. He formerly thought he was possessed of the devil, and was morally responsible, but now he regarded him as insane. Contrary to what Mr. Scoville has been trying to prove, however, the witness asserted that his father was not insane. Several other witnesses testified concerning incidents in Guitau's life, and gave their opinions of his sanity. One said Guitau was either a fool or a crazy fellow, but that his mind was cracked. Fernando Jones, of Chicago, who had been one of the trustees of an insane asylum, testified that Guitau's mind was unbalanced when he knew him in 1878. Guitau himself was sworn as a witness just before the court adjourned but all he did was to identify a lot of letters that he had written. He showed some apprehension when he took the stand, and the police men closed in close behind him. A number of experts on insanity are studying him in the intervals between the sessions of the court.

Guitau's appearance on the witness stand has naturally brought the excitement in Washington over the trial to the boiling point, and prodigious is the rush to hear him. He has more than fulfilled his promise to appear as counsel as well as witness and prisoner in this law case. From time to time he has been reported as exhibiting indifference to the trial; but, for an indifferent man, he has taken a remarkably large share in the proceedings. His present attitude is the strangest of all—as witness in his own defense, his own sanity, as counsel, he has announced, is that of insanity. During the whole of Tuesday's session of the court Guitau was on the stand as a witness for himself. He at first objected to testify, saying he was not well, and did not want to undergo cross examination just now, but preferred to wait until he was in good talking condition. After Mr. Scoville began to question him about his early life, however, he appeared to forget his fears of cross examination, and merited minutely, and often graphically, the incidents of his unhappy career. His mother died when he was very young, and his father opposed his aspirations, objected to his getting an education and finally drove him into the Onondaga Community, where he fell under the influence of fanatical notions, but after two attempts broke away from them. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but did not much success as a lawyer. He practiced a little in Chicago and in New York; in New York he got into trouble and spent a month in the Tombs. His mind was divided between religion and worldly schemes. He tried to buy a newspaper, became an usher at Moody and Sankey's meetings, spent months in a library studying about the second coming of Christ, and wrote a lecture on the subject, which nobody would listen to. Finally, in his wretchedness, he sought refuge with his sister, but in a fit of passion he attacked her, and then again he was cast upon the world. He became a sort of traveling evangelist, selling his lecture to whoever would listen to him. He did not reach his narrative the time when the idea of killing the President occurred to him. Guitau's appearance indicated that he told the truth when he said he was not well; but at times he was roused to passion, and especially when relating his experiences in the Onondaga Community, he denounced its leaders and its principles. He was watched, as he told his story, by experts on insanity, who had posted themselves in court room.

Wednesday, the examination of Guitau was resumed. He continued the narrative of his life up to the shooting of President Garfield, in relation to which he testified as follows: "The Republican party was at large, and I was very much worried over it. I wrote several notes to the President telling him something must be done, but he paid no attention to it. I kept worrying over the political situation, and I knew this nation was coming to grief. The inspiration, as I understand it, is where a man's mind is taken possession of by the Supreme Power; when after he has uttered himself on Wednesday after the resignation of Cookling I came to me like a flash, if the President was removed all would be well. It kept coming to me every day. At first I was horrified, but kept thinking and thinking, until I knew it was an inspiration. I knew the Lord had employed me, because he always employs the material, and he knew I had the courage to do it. Then, too, I felt that the Lord wanted me to do it, in order to advertise my book. I kept praying to the Lord to interpret my act, as it was not intended to be. I have never since had a doubt of my divine inspiration, and that the act was necessary to save the country." No allusion was made by the witness to the immediate incidents attending the shooting of the President, and Mr. Scoville refused to ask any questions. Guitau briefly stated his jail life. Pending his cross examination, the Court adjourned.

A telegram from Titusville, Penna., reports much excitement in the oil region over the fact that an oil well, near the Inverness Asylum, at Warren, which has been drilled to a great depth, has suddenly increased its production from five to four hundred barrels per day. A new well, the yield of which is estimated at two hundred barrels, was also struck in vicinity of last week in the Sheffield district.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES STOLEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The disclosure of great frauds in the Tax Office caused a stir today. Tax Receiver Hunter, aided by Comptroller Patton and a sub-committee of the Reform Committee of One Hundred, have made what investigation they could, and will place the result before the proper legal authorities as soon as possible. Some very startling disclosures are promised. Theodore Hanel, an ex-clerk in the Tax Office, who served a sentence for embezzlement, has acted as a sort of detective for Mr. Hunter and the committee. He has pointed out to them just where to look, and in many instances they have verified his statements. Large corporations whose taxes never reached the City Treasurer have given information from their books when such taxes were paid, and when no traces of such money could be found, it was natural to suppose that the amounts had been stolen. Mr. Hanel today gave a reporter additional facts concerning the robberies in the Tax Office between 1872 and 1877, while Thomas J. Smith was Treasurer and the step-brother of the delinquent Tax Collector, Donohue, was receiver. It is Hanel's firm belief, based upon careful observation and close figuring, that at least \$1,000,000 of the people's money were stolen during the five years of Receiver Smith's administration. How many more thousands or millions were stolen under the noses of the several receivers, whose accounts are now undergoing the scrutiny of Messrs. Hunter and Patton, cannot be guessed at until the facts and figures are submitted to the District Attorney and the Attorney General.

According to Hanel's revelations the clerks under Receiver Smith enjoyed a "good business" as thieves. Hanel himself received as much as \$200,000 in one day for taxes. That was on the 1st day of March each year, the taxpayers desiring to take advantage of the discount then allowed of nine per cent. per annum for prompt payment. If the taxpayer had postponed payment until March 2nd his discount would have been 1-365 less, and so on until Aug. 1st, when a penalty for non payment was imposed. At least one million dollars was usually collected on March 1st, such heavy taxes as the Girard estate, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Ridgway estate being among those that paid without delay. As no discount was made upon State taxes, the misappropriation of money so paid was facilitated. The Philadelphia Saving Fund was among the prompt payers. Its State taxes then amounted to about \$25,000 per annum; and Hanel says it was the custom of a person in the Tax Office to retain that money for his own use from March or April until August, when it had to be turned into the City Treasury if an entry of its receipt had been made. If the employee took a notion to steal a part of it, he had only to bring his expert book-keeping into service, as was done in so many other cases which have just been unearthed.

The Girard Insurance Annuity and Trust Company was mentioned yesterday as one of the institutions whose money failed to reach the City Treasury. The clerk who received its taxes, about \$6,000, in 1873, and who is charged with stealing the money, has been employed in one of the United States Government departments in this city ever since the expiration of Receiver Smith's term in December, 1877. The clerk who received the company's tax for the two subsequent years, and who will be called upon to account for the disappearance of about \$12,000, has also been in Government employ for an equal length of time. The fellow clerk of his, now residing in Germantown, and styled "gentleman" in the Directory, will be held accountable for a probably much greater sum. Among other institutions whose State Tax Hanel told the Reformers' committee had probably gone the way of the Girard Company's, were about eight or ten of the national banks of the city, which he named.

"I believe," said Hanel to day, "that the committee's subsequent investigation satisfied them that I was right. While in many instances the sum stolen at one time or another was thousands, yet, as a rule, the dishonest accumulations were the result of long-continued stealing of comparatively small sums, say \$200 or \$300. The clerks had little fear of detection in these days. They did not dread the coming in of persons who might discover that they had not been credited with money paid for taxes. Suppose I sold you a house, and before paying me for it, you went to the search department of the Tax Office to see if any tax arrears were charged against it. If the arrears were due more than five years they were outlawed, and neither you nor I bothered about them. If, however, they were due for a year within that time, you came back to me and told me of the fact, and added that I must pay the amount. As I had paid the tax, I was, of course, surprised, and went to haul the Tax Office people over the coals for it. When they saw my receipt they said it would be all right, and that a clerk had only made a mistake, and that was all. Now my money having been stolen, and an entry of its receipt having been made, of course my account would have been handed over to the delinquent tax collector, if affairs had been properly conducted. But, you see, it had been done there when the delinquent tax collector's deputy pointed upon me. Such undesirable developments were prevented by collusion between the Receiver's office and the delinquent tax office. While Harry Baum was delinquent tax collector, from 1872 until 1874, care was taken to avoid this particular mode of stealing, for whenever he discovered a mistake or irregularity of any kind he always raised a row. He did not suit Tom Smith at all, and that's the reason he was not reappointed. William J. Donohue being put in his place."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—To all appearances Philadelphia is a hotbed of corruption. Charges of fraud are springing up on every side. Tax receiver Hunter, who has been pushing through the accounts with a delugation from the Committee of One Hundred, is expected, will report to the City Council and also to the District Attorney on Thursday. The report is expected to be startling. Mr. Hunter will not, in all probability, attempt an estimate of the amount stolen, for no accurate information can be obtained until an exhaustive investigation is made. At best, Mr. Hunter's probing has been but little below the surface.

The discovery of one fraud leads to the disclosure of another. Charges are now made that many thousands of dollars have been stolen in the Sheriff's office in connection with the tax office. On top of all this comes the news that the Council will be called upon on Thursday to investigate the almshouse, where it is alleged that there are gross irregularities. Councilman John L. Grim has affidavits in his possession of a very damaging character. One of the charges will be to the effect that there have been grave irregularities in the payment of the workmen and employees, and in the purchase of supplies. It is charged in the affidavits that certain supplies have never reached the almshouse, but have been hawked

to the residences of private individuals. In fact, the Board of Guardians appear to have lived off the city. The almshouse management has long been thought to be very corrupt.

While yet the rumors of frauds in the tax office and in the almshouse are being discussed as something new and startling, another report of official malfeasance is in circulation. It is stated that for some years previous to the present administration many thousands of dollars had been received in the City Solicitor's office, of which there is no record on the books of the Comptroller. The suspicion is that this money did not find its way into the City Treasury, but probably disappeared some time before a return was made to the treasury from the City Solicitor's office. Just where the money has gone still puzzles those investigating the case. They are hopeful, however, that in the course of a few weeks the frauds, if any, will be disclosed. A resolution requesting the City Solicitor to transmit a schedule of collections of municipal claims was passed in April, and City Solicitor West prepared at the instance of the Comptroller, the Committee of One Hundred, who, owing to more pressing business, did not make use of the list nor pursue the investigation further. After the discovery of the tax office frauds the investigation was resumed. Search was made for the City Solicitor's schedule, but it could not be produced by Clerk Eckstein of the Common Council, who, when questioned by a reporter to-day, stated that he would be able to show it in the course of a few days. The members of the Committee of One Hundred who have the investigation in charge to-day say that he was not prepared to say whether the discrepancies are due to mere carelessness or to downright fraud.

When all these matters get into court there will be some startling developments. With the tax office, the Sheriff's office, the City Solicitor's office, and the Gas Trust arranged, the people of Philadelphia will have a chance to learn something about the ways of the bosses who rule them.—C. N. Y. Sun.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1881.

Public interest hereat the Capital, and throughout the country, is much taken up with the Guitau trial, now in progress. In every respect it is one of the world's celebrated criminal trials, and it attracts universal attention. Not that anything new or startling is likely to be developed in it, but the circumstances of the case render it one of national importance and the public look for full reports of every detail. It is expected that the trial will last fully two, and perhaps three months. There have been no dramatic scenes as yet, though the opening address of the District Attorney and the testimony of Secretary Blaine, both narrating the facts of the tragedy which recently riddled all hearts, brought the painful events of the assassin's crime, has not on trial for his crime, has still further excited public feeling against him by his outrageous conduct in court. In spite of the efforts of his counsel and the court to restrain him, the miserable wretch continues daily to interrupt the proceedings, and to exhibit himself as a creature in whom greed and insolence predominate in about equal parts.

To most people trifling and without the court room his conduct, so far, conveys the impression that he is really carrying a part; that, as old Polonius said of Hamlet, "Though this be madness, yet there's method in it," and that, underneath the outer disguise of a "crank," he only conceals the real character of an assassin. It is hard for people to restrain themselves in the face of this man's insolent conduct and his loud boasting in the court room that if any "disreputable characters" undertook to injure him they would be shot down by his "body guard," the police. There is much complaint that the scandal is shown too much consideration by the court and authorities, and many good people actually express regret that the man who attempted to shoot him, or other night had not taken better aim. It would at least have brought the whole business to a close and set at rest all fears of a possible escape from justice through the many crooks of the law. The court room is crowded daily, many lawyers and a goodly number of ladies being among the spectators. The prisoner's sister, Mrs. Scoville, and his brother, John Guitau, of Boston, show plainly how deeply they feel, and the sister frequently bursts into tears.

General Butler is expected by Mr. Scoville to shortly come to his assistance in Guitau's defense. The General is now here and it is said expects to spend a good part of the winter at the Capital, taking possession of his fine house at present occupied by Senator Jones and the heartiest of eaters, devoting an enormous quantity of meat, vegetable, milk, coffee and salads, at his four meals a day. A chicken disappears before him like a nice tender patisserie before a Methodist preacher. He keeps a fine stock of wines in his cellar for company, but drinks only about a tumbler full of sherry at a dinner. When he really wants something stimulating he takes a glass of Jamaica rum, or the state-mann's drink, brandy. He smokes cigars that are strong enough to knock a marine over, and prides himself upon his temperate life, to which he traces much of his prosperity. At a table gathering recently where he was host, the conversation turned upon good feeling as a basis for intellectual work, and pending the brief drawn arguments passing to and fro a curious smile curved over Butler's face, his deep elephantine eyelids trembled with motion enough to show a gleam from the enigmatical eyes beneath, and leaning back from a heavy meal, which seemed to distend his whole body, he recited with most comical effect, in view of his astonishing appetite, the following:

"I cannot eat but little meat,
But sure I think that I can drink,
With him that wears a hood;
Though I go bare, take ye no care,
I stuff my skin so full within
Of jelly good and old."

There has been no time in years when so many changes in the higher grades of Government offices seemed to be in prospect. Besides the entire Cabinet several of the bureau heads and other important officials are likely to be changed. Commissioner of Patents Marble has already resigned. Commissioner Price will probably

ably retire from the Indian Bureau when Secretary Kirkwood goes out of the Interior Department. Chief Clerk Lockwood and Assistant Secretary Bull are also understood to be booked for retirement. Assistant Secretary Upton has gone West, and it is said he packed up his private effects before he left. Apropos of the Treasury a distinguished officer of the Government called on Secretary Folger a day or two ago and found him in his private room in the Treasury drinking milk. The officer coming out, met a friend. "The new Secretary won't do," he said. "Why not?" was asked. "Because he drinks milk when he ought to be eating raw meat."

STATE NEWS.

Pigeons are coming rapidly to a roost in Forest county.

A cigar factory at Manheim, Lancaster county, employs 123 hands.

Mrs. Senator Cameron teaches a class in the Sunday School of Grace Methodist Church at Harrisburg.

Chief of Police Yost, of Lebanon, was terribly beaten by a crowd of drunken men in that city on Sunday.

The extensive laundry of Keeler, Stiefel & Co., at Allentown City, was Friday destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, \$125,000.

Detective Lynn has taken Uriah Moyer, one of the Kintner murderers, to Ray county for trial. He captured him in Michigan.

Samuel Sickman, of California, on the Monongahela River, who suddenly disappeared in 1880, reappeared equally as suddenly a few days ago, and read the inscription that had been placed upon a monument to his memory.

Powell Brothers, of Springboro, Crawford county, have imported a herd of Holstein cattle valued at \$4,000.

There are a number of Kentuckians in Harrisburg, who have come in with their attorneys to endeavor to collect sums due them from different mutual aid societies in that city. All previous attempts to collect the money have failed.

The extensive stove works destroyed by fire at Spring City, Berks county, some twenty miles from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

The trial of eight coal miners charged with the murder of Maurice Henley, the foreman at Dunbar furnace, will commence at Uniontown, Fayette county, next week.

John Mitchell, of Smithfield township, Susquehanna county, fatally shot himself while out hunting a few days ago.

Jacob Fisher, of Columbia, was killed by cars on Tuesday.

In an altercation between John Peterson and Ellis Peters in Uniontown, Fayette county, on Saturday, Peterson received a blow which may prove fatal.

Robert Woodford, of New Castle, cut his throat on Saturday, while under a delusion that the Mollie Maguires were after him. He may recover.

The company formed in Lancaster county to insure tobacco crops against damages by fire, has established rates of \$100, \$150 and \$200 per acre. No larger risk than \$500 will be taken upon a single farm.

Four men were thrown to the ground at the Reamers Steel Works, near Harrisburg, on Monday by the breaking of a platform. One of them named Miller had his back broken and will not live.

An iron bar which sustained the doors of the engine of the new Reamers engine of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, broke Thursday last week, and three men were terribly injured by the falling of the bar. The injured were Fred Erick W. Yost and Isaac Conrath, of Steelton, and Calvin B. Auner, of Lebanon. Auer died Friday night.

New Advertisements.

WANTED AN ACTIVE GENTLEMAN of steady habits to travel in section in Pennsylvania. Terms most employment and good compensation to an energetic man. Apply to J. H. WILSON, 110 Broadway, New York. Ad 46

ESTATE NOTICE. Estate of WILLIAM WAGNER, late of Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Pa., dec'd. NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon said Estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons claiming against the same may present their claims, duly substantiated, to the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, at Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa., on or before the 1st day of December, 1881. Administrators.

RED LIDAY PRESENTS.—On Monday next we will open a fine line of Albums, Bibles, English and German, Protestant and Catholic, Bibles, Manuals, etc., which we will sell at low prices for cash or on the installment plan. Carbon Advocate office, Lehighton, Pa.

FLOR & FEED. All kinds of GRAIN, ROUGH and SOLD A REGULAR MARKET. We would, also, respectfully inform our customers that we now fully prepared to BUY FEED from you.

BEST OF COAL. From my Mine desired at VERY LOWEST PRICES. M. HEILMAN & CO. Jan. 27.

CENTRAL CARRIAGE WORKS. 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, Proprietors. April 28, 1879.

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, Proprietors. April 28, 1879.

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. Patrons respectfully solicited and the most ample satisfaction guaranteed. V. SCHWARTZ, BANK ST., LEHIGHTON, PA.

CLINTON BRETNEY, Stationer, Book and Stationery Dealer, Bank St., Lehighton. All work warranted.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Hartman, late of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment within six weeks, and all persons having claims or demands will make known same to the undersigned. HENRY HOYER, Executor. Weisport, Oct. 19, 1881.

THE ADVOCATE OFFICE. PENSIONS. ARE PAID FOR THE DECEASED. We have a full line of PENSIONS, and are prepared to pay them to all who are entitled to them. We have a full line of PENSIONS, and are prepared to pay them to all who are entitled to them. We have a full line of PENSIONS, and are prepared to pay them to all who are entitled to them.

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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! Garrod's Artificial Ear Drums. MASON TEST IN THE WORLD! GARFIELD'S BORROW. PRAGMATIC LIFE. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of the County of Lehigh, to administer the estate of the late John W. Guitau, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will receive and pay to all persons claiming against the same, and all persons claiming against the same, on or before the 1st day of December, 1881, at the residence of the undersigned, at Lehighton, Carbon county, Pa., on or before the 1st day of December, 1881. Administrators.

KING OF THE SINGERS. IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, or Gents' Furnishing Goods GO TO CLAUS & BROTHER THE POPULAR Merchant Tailors, Bank Street, Lehighton.

Prices very low for cash. The public patronage solicited. July 1st.

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, Lehighton, Pa. Aug. 2, 1879.

G. C. Hillyerd, HORSE SHOE AND BLACKSMITH, Maria Furnace, FRANKLIN TWP., CARBON CO., PA. All work warranted at lowest prices. Patrons home traded. Oct. 31.

E. F. LUCKENBACH, Two floors below the "Broadway House" MAUCH CHURCH, PA. 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, Lehighton, Pa. Aug. 2, 1879.

VALENTINE SCHWARTZ, Bank St., Lehighton, Pa. Respectfully announces to the people of Lehighton and vicinity, that he is now prepared to supply them with all kinds of the following: Parlor Sets at \$50 to \$100. Walnut single-top Vienna Case. Bed-room Suits, 2 pieces, \$40 to \$50. Painted Bed-room Suits, \$18 to \$25. Case Seated Chair, per set of 4, \$10. Common chairs, per set of 4, \$5. and all other Goods equally cheap. In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the people to my ample facilities in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Manufactured from the best Seasoned Materials at Prices fully as low as the same article can be bought in Lehighton. Here are a few of the inducements offered: Parlor Sets at \$50 to \$100. Walnut single-top Vienna Case. Bed-room Suits, 2 pieces, \$40 to \$50. Painted Bed-room Suits, \$18 to \$25. Case Seated Chair, per set of 4, \$10. Common chairs, per set of 4, \$5. and all other Goods equally cheap. In this connection, I desire to call the attention of the people to my ample facilities in

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. TREXLER & KREIDLER, Proprietors. April 28, 1879.

THE ADVOCATE OFFICE. PENSIONS. ARE PAID FOR THE DECEASED. We have a full line of PENSIONS, and are prepared to pay them to all who are entitled to them. We have a full line of PENSIONS, and are prepared to pay them to all who are entitled to them. We have a full line of PENSIONS, and are prepared to pay them to all who are entitled to them.

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