The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

Editorial Mentions.

REPORTS from various points of Nebraska continue to indicate that the crops will be the best and largest ever gathered in the State.

IT IS currently reported that after the completion of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad a line will be built between Mount Carmel and Mahanoy Plane.

THE army worm invaded portions of Berks county last week. Considerable damage was done and the farmers were greatly alarmed, but it is believed that the pest came too late to do serious injury.

THE Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, of Kansas, reports the harvesting of the largest wheat crop ever gathered in that State. The area planted was 1,462,633 acres, and the product is 30,263,711 bushels.

THE case of Sergeant Mason, who attempted to kill Guiteau, is still before the President, and it is generally believed that the latter is indisposed to interfere with the sentence of the court martial in the case

THE Secretary of the Treasury Monday issued a call for sixteen millions of six per cents., continued at 3½ per cent. from July 1, 1881. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury Department on the 13th of September next.

A NEW and singular disease has made its appearance among the cattle on the farm of George C. Cook, West Vincent, Chester county. Though the animals eat heartily they become emaciated and lose control of their hind parts and when they lie down are unable to rise.

IT IS asserted on what is claimed as good authority, that Governor Hoyt will carry his fight against Senator Cameron to extremes after the November election, and that in his next annual address he will recommend to the Legislature that the office of Recorder of the City of Philadelphia be abolished.

IT IS reported that 30,000 acres of railroad land, situated in the southern part of Wilkin county, Dakota, have been sold to a syndicate composed of James G. Blaine, Eugene Hale, J. P. Farley and others, who propose to break 10,000 acres this season and erect comfortable houses on each quarter section with a view to placing practical tenants on the farm.

BEFORE Secor Robeson's Naval Appropriation bill was passed by the House on the 6th inst., Secor Robeson had the effrontery to stand up on the floor, in the public eye, and attempt a defence of his notorious record as Secretary of the Navy. He had an exciting encounter with Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, and when Mr. Whitthorne charged him with corruptly sharing the profits of naval contractors and with falsehood and perjury, Secor Robeson only replied with sneering and slanderous remarks.

REFERRING to a St. Louis paper's lament that American boys do not learn trades which are likely to pay so much better than average clerkship, the INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL remarks that this arises less from false pride than from the extreme difficulty of procuring instruction. "Many a parent can attest that it is among the impossibilities for boys to secure situations where they can become skilled in any of the more desirable trades. It is, in fact, a great favor to take a boy."

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN: "In view of the exposure made by Congressman Hewitt of the reckless waste of public money under Secretary Robeson, it would seem that policy would dictate to the Republicans in Congress to shake the New Jersey Congressman without delay. Hewitt's speech will constitute a campaign document for the Democrats of tremendous power unless the people understand that the Republicans repudiate Robeson and all his works." To late to "shake" him.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is being vindicated. Stalwart Butterworth answers Independent Bayne; of course the language of Butterworth was not so chaste as it might have been, but then it is the toothache campaign and due allowance should be made. It is so absurd to think Garfield's policy is not being carried out—removals are made for cause only; that is because a Stalwart wants the place, and appointments are made only upon proof of Stalwart ability. Surely some people are never satisfied, yet the President is serene, goes a fishing as regularly and cherishes the 306 medal.

IS IT true that Don Cameron is putting into execution his threat regarding the tariff in retaliation for the favor shown the Independents by the Iron Barons? The decision of the Senate Republicans to reduce the tariff on Bessemer rails favors the suggestion. The Pennsylvania barons are up in arms, and Don is acting as though he would say, "Don't make fools of yourselves next time. This kicking against me is costly. I'll teach you!" It is a singular coincidence that the Senate Republican caucus should have done the very thing which Cameron warned the barons might happen as the penalty of their contumacy. When the barons get into line again, perhaps the Don will let up on their Bessemer rails. Aye, perhaps!

FOR FEAR the indictments already found might not suffice; another batch are being prepared and then the WHOLE POWER of the Government will be used to convict the Star Route gang—outside of Dorsey and Brady, we mean. The Administration is aroused, not, of course, on account of the situation in New York or Pennsylvania, but the carrying out of THE POLICY. It is determined that the tax on matches and bank checks shall be removed, Garfield's funeral expenses paid—if it takes all in the Treasury—also, that that small bill of expenses at Yorktown shall be liquon-dated, that our Navy shall have at least one vessel suitable for Presidential excursions, that Lowell can remain, that the 306 shall hold office, that Logan, Conkling, Cameron and Mahone control their respective state patronage in a word, that the Stalwarts are in power, and that it is a Stalwart Administration with no proviso.

CONKLING SPEAKS.

AT UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday night Roscoe Conkling was serenaded by a large body of citizens, composed of all political parties, and in the course of his remarks in response, he said: "Twenty-two years ago Oneida county trusted to me the honor of representing her in the council of the nation. For years afterward some humble part fell to me in public and political affairs. In any of those years, had this visit been paid, it would have signified but little personally. Now you come with greeting to one wholly unconnected with public or official transactions. You come with a warm welcome to a private citizen having no claim on your regard except his warm and abiding attachment to your interests and your homes. Under these circumstances you will let me believe, without doubt, that your presence here means the personal kindness of valued neighbors and valued friends. Old party issues have largely passed away, or at least as dividing party lines. We are in a period of peace and great prosperity, but let us never forget that prosperity often tests and tries the wisdom of nations and men more even than adversity. The tendency is to spend largely. The tendency in the Government is to make profuse, perhaps lavish appropriations of the public money. In the affairs of Government and in the affairs of business, unless I greatly mistake the lesson, the need and the admonition of the hour is frugality, foresight and care. We have more need of the brake than of steam in a good many ways just now."

VERY UNHAPPY.

THE Stalwart Republican State Committee met in Philadelphia, Wednesday morning, and an executive committee of ten was appointed. A letter from the candidates was read, in which they authorize the committee to submit their candidacies to such popular tests as will clearly indicate the popular will "and secure the co-operation of all who really desire Republican harmony and success, whether by primary elections, a new Convention, or otherwise, pledging our hearty co-operation in carrying out to practical results any plan which may be adopted in its wisdom, and to the unqualified support of any candidates which may be chosen to represent the Republican party." Four propositions were then submitted—The two tickets to be submitted at primaries; selections of candidates by popular vote; State Convention to be held, to be constituted as recommended by the Continental Hotel Conference, and a State Convention to be held under the new rules adopted by the late Republican State Convention. Resolutions were then adopted pledging the committee to carry out in good faith any one of the foregoing propositions that may be accepted. The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair. During the afternoon the propositions were placed before the Independent candidates. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning, after adjournment of the conference, the candidates declined to give any information as to the result of their deliberations. From all of which we are led to to the conclusion that the Republican leaders are very unhappy!

JOBBERY IN CONGRESS.

Says a Washington letter writer: If Congress adjourns by the middle of August it will be as early as present appearances indicate. It is chiefly the tariff and tax questions in the Senate that will protract the session. Pennsylvania iron and steel men are swarming to the capital to see what the reduction of duties means. Of course they call on Don Cameron, first taking in Mr. Kelley on the way. "Then you want my help, do you?" says Don. "I thought you proposed to join the Wolfe gang to turn me out. Some chickens come home to roost sooner than others. Do you want me to save you? What do you propose to do for me? Why not get Wharton Barker to save you? Better go to the Reformers for help. Why come to me, if you wish to see me thrown overboard?"

This is not Don's exact language, but it is what is in his heart, and it is the interpretation of his manner.

The delay in the Senate will afford opportunity for putting through the House certain bills which had been virtually given up for the present session. Conspicuous among them are a number of public building bills. The original plan or conspiracy contemplated about twenty more appropriations than have passed the House, or a sum for public buildings alone not much short of twenty-five million of dollars. The expenditure thus initiated will, it is believed, fall not much short of thirty millions of dollars; for as a rule, public buildings cost nearly double the original estimate, sometimes three times the first appropriation.

Even the blindest man in the land sees now that a Public Building Ring exists, and that to this combination and its efforts are due the enormous appropriations already made, and yet to be considerably increased.

The longer Congress holds on the greater will be the aggregate of the appropriations, which is already startling. It is some time ago that some of the wiser heads among the Republicans felt inclined to call a halt on the money bills; but there was no use. The Treasury was overflowing, the blood was up, there might not be another chance, and so put it through was the word. The movement has acquired fresh momentum with every fresh success, till it would not be difficult to put through almost anything if the leaders gave the word. Even among these, alarm begins to be felt lest the protracting of the session may lead to wildness in this respect beyond what they ever dreamed of, and prove fatal to their party.

Our Washington Letter.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1882.

The season of preparation for the summer at the watering places has merged into summer itself and groups of gay and happy tourists, clad in the richest and brightest colors, are to be seen on every side. In this city the opening of July caused a general feminine flitting, the breaking up of many charming houses. With the departure of their families Senators and members took refuge in the hotels, and now resignedly await the close of the session. Dullness is settling down in every quarter where scenes of gayety prevail in the winter season. Parks, avenues, theatres, club windows and hotel steps are abandoned to strangers for the next two months.

The recent discussion on political assessments in both houses of Congress has excited general attention and, taken in connection with the Hubbell-Curtis controversy over the assessment circulars will have a depressing effect on the financial scheme of the Congressional committee. Political assessments, or assessment of Federal office-holders for political purposes, will probably never become a national issue from the fact that it has been the custom of both political parties to levy tribute of this nature. But this fact cannot disguise the evil effects of the system. It is the essential idea of the spoils system that the offices should be made to support the party. There are clerks here to-day who are still paying ten per cent. a month on what they borrowed to pay their campaign assessment—I mean voluntary contribution—and these now look with dismay on the prospect of the renewed levies. I have seen clerks pay over the "voluntary contribution" with tears in their eyes, knowing that it deprived their children of clothes for school or that it compelled them to violate their honor.

The one public measure of importance which has passed the House of Representatives displays the incapacity of the present Congress even more distinctly than what it has left undone. The revision of the tariff having been put off, the House undertook to revise the internal revenue laws in order to relieve the country from needless taxation. After muddling over the subject for half a year what is the result? The removal of a few petty stamp taxes on patent medicines, perfumery and the like, to which nobody objects and which costs nothing to collect and the reduction of the tax on cigarettes, which ought to be taxed out of existence. That is the sum of reform. The whole costly machinery of the internal revenue service remains.

The House of Representatives was yesterday again the scene of an encounter of words, in which Messrs. Robeson, of New Jersey, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee, were the principals, and in which the amenities of debate were grossly violated. Mr. Robeson, in closing the debate on the naval appropriation bill not content with a general defense of his administration of the Navy Department, without mentioning any names, referred in bitterest terms to Mr. Whitthorne, whom he accused of purloining the public school funds of his State, and with bringing his brother from his Tennessee home to take a contract under an administration to which he was politically inimical. Goaded by the severity of Mr. Robeson's language, Mr. Whitthorne seems to have lost his temper, for he quickly pronounced Mr. Robeson's charge "a lie, whoever tells or whoever repeats it." and concluded by "branding on the forehead of Mr. Robeson the words 'falsehood and perjury.'" At this point the matter was dropped, the participants having exhausted their abuse.

My letter giving the items of expenses of the Congressional spree to Yorktown has made some of the Congressmen rather sensitive. There is a probability however, that we shall finally know about the disgraceful matter attending Garfield's funeral. The more these things are exposed the better will be the chance of preventing any more such exhibitions.

Upon the reassembling of the Criminal Court this morning to continue the star-route trials, Judge Wylie remarked that he saw the case had been going on in the newspapers since the adjournment of the court. "I don't know what progress the newspapers have made," he continued "may be they have found a verdict." Mr. Merrick to-day authorized a denial of the rumor of a disagreement among the counsel for the government in the star-route cases, growing out of the alleged suppression by Mr. Bliss of certain newly-discovered evidence of the most important character. At a conference of government counsel this morning it was agreed that the grand jury should be immediately reconvened and another set of indictments framed.

Dr. Lamb's official report of the autopsy made upon the body of Guiteau immediately after his execution is published to-day. It is the opinion of the learned editor of the medical journal, to which the report was first transmitted for publication, that it presents nothing to indicate that the assassin was of unsound mind. AUGUST.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1882.

The business of Congress, or that part of it which will receive any further attention this session, is being slowly whittled down to a fine point. A very few days will suffice to bring legislation to an end for the present. Several measures which have passed the House will linger in the Senate and go over to next winter. The bankruptcy bill is already postponed. The new two per cent. bond bill is likely to be, and even the Kelley revenue bill is not sure of passage. The Naval appropriation bill which some of the Democrats fought so bitterly in the House is likely to go through the Senate in about the shape that Mr. Robeson desires.

It transpires beyond doubt that the burial of Guiteau's body in the cellar of the jail was only temporary, and I learn from sources which appear creditable that the skeleton is finally to go to a museum in New York, while somebody is to get the benefit of the large sum to be paid for it. Whether John Guiteau has any hand in it I am unable to state, but it looks a good deal that way. By the assassin's will Parson Hicks is made the custodian of the body, "to be used for no mercenary purpose whatever," but in some mysterious way his scruples have been overcome if my information is correct. It is positively asserted that the body has already been removed from the grave and taken to the Medical Museum here, where the flesh is to be disposed of and the skeleton then sent away. One of our city papers says that if anybody is willing to give $10,000 for the body, it should be sold and the money paid to Mr. Scoville, who has been the greatest sufferer created by the tragedy. But it there is to be a sale there is no chance of the money going for any such just purpose. Mr. Scoville's lot in the Guiteau affair certainly does seem to be a hard one. When nobody else would either speak or appear for the wretch, he, for his wife's sake, came forward at great sacrifice to himself, and his only reward is ingratitude and abuse by the whole Guiteau crowd. John Guiteau, whom Scoville kept out of the penitentiary some years ago—he was a defaulter and Scoville paid the deficiency—now turns upon him and even endeavors to estrange his wife. Such a man might be expected to walk about his brother's gallows talking and laughing with bystanders. There is no sympathy here with any of the lot.

The old controversy over Garfield's doctors has had an airing in the Senate this week. In the debate on an amendment to the deficiency bill reducing the sum to be paid these physicians, Senator Vest said that the doctors had treated their patient for a pus cavity, while the wound which hurried him to his death had entirely escaped their notice. Surgeons who could make such a mistake as this were quacks. He strongly intimated that the President had been killed by malpractice. He further said that Dr. Bliss entered the case as a volunteer, crowded others out, and took control against the wishes of the dying President and his family. Mr. Garland said that, in his judgment, the children of the late President could pursue these surgeons and bring an action for damages against them on account of the bungling manner in which they had treated the case. Mr. Sherman thought the amount allowed for physicians' fees in the bill was entirely too large, and he was willing to vote for an amendment reducing it. The amendment was adopted, fixing the total at $35,500, which is about half of the amount originally voted by the House. Before this Dr. Bliss alone expected to get $25,000, and had made his arrangements for an extensive European tour. This difficulty about the doctors appears to be only equaled by the disagreement over the Guiteau autopsy.

Speaking of Garfield; at the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Church last Sunday, quite a number of prominent men who would naturally be expected to be present were conspicuous by their absence, and the fact was generally noticed and commented upon. Neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet was present, and not an Ohio member of Congress. Senator Sherman and Senator Pendleton both live within five minutes' walk, but neither of them took the trouble to come. Speaker Keifer drove by when the ceremonies were about half over, and gave only a passing glance. The Memorial Church is to be quite a handsome edifice, costing $40,000, of which $18,000 is still to be raised. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. F. D. Power, the late President's friend and pastor, and some important records were placed therein, including newspapers containing full accounts of the shooting, death and funeral of Garfield and the hanging of Guiteau. JUNIUS.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1882.

THE MYSTERIOUS STREET MURDER.

No solution yet of the murder of Mr. Guttermuth, on Seventh Avenue a month ago, and now another murder is committed at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth street, one of the busiest and most respectable localities, and although four or five people were within sight and hearing of the affair, the crime is not fastened upon anybody as yet. The victim was a private detective, engaged to preserve order at a concert hall of the better class. Evidence goes to show that he had some trouble with a party of fast men and women, who were not ready to leave when it was time to close the place at night; all hands, including the officer, had been drinking; the quarrel began inside the hall, was resumed on the sidewalk, and the watchman recived a blow on the head, from which he died the next day. This is another illustration of the facility which a great city affords for concealment and escape of those who may strike a murderous blow.

But, on the other hand, we have an illustration of the difficulty of eluding pursuit, in the arrest, a day or two ago, in Havana, of a man who stole over $300,000 in Belgium, more than a year ago, and has since been followed and hunted by a New York detective, from this city through Canada, Georgia, Texas and Central America, until run to earth in the West Indies.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

One of the railroad companies has given in to the strikers and its freight is being handled in a business like and rapid manner. The great trunk lines, however, still try to get on with green and feeble hands, and the blockade continues. The question of the responsibility of the transportation companies is to be tested in the courts—not their right to decide as to what wages they shall pay, but their right to refuse to receive and forward freight, when they might do it by means within their reach. If they can supply the places of the strikers with new hands at a less price, and carry forward, with reasonable promptness, the freight that is offered, they have a perfect right to do so; but if they fail to do it, and goods are damaged by reason of the refusal of the companies to employ ordinarily skilled labor for the purpose, then, it is claimed, they must pay the cost to the shippers.

The carters have also gone to court against the roads and a test case is being brought by a truckman, who presented himself at the freight house with a load of goods bound to St. Louis. He was told that the freight would be recived and to wait until the company's employes could take it in. He waited from 8 a. m. of June 20. until 11.30 a. m. of June 22d, and he brings suit for damages caused by the detention. If he wins his suit, hundreds of others will be brought on a similar state of facts.

METROPOLITAN GROWTH.

A few years ago, the eight and ten storied houses in old Edinburgh, were looked upon as a curiosity and we wondered that brick and mortar should ever be piled so high for dwelling places, or that anybody would risk living so near Heaven. Now New York can discount the Scottish Capital, and in a few years, the lower part of the city will be a mass of towering structures such as no other city can show. Ten story buildings are going up, to be filled with offices, and every room is rented, before the walls are completed. It is a serious question as to protection from possible fires in these edifices one hundred feet and more in height, and the only way to solve it is by the use of absolutely fire-proof materials and none other. Under no other conditions should such lofty buildings be permitted. The progress of Science keeps pace with the developments of our needs, and American inventors will test and experiment until the burning to the ground of a large modern building will be an impossibility.

In every part of the city, building has been going on with wonderful rapidity, during the first half of 1882. In that six months, the Building Bureau approved of plans for 1365 new buildings, and for alterations of old ones to cost, together, more than twenty-eight million dollars. This activity is noticed in all parts of the city, from the Battery to Harlem River, many of the edifices in the upper portion being large, costly and elegant apartment houses, whose occupants must pay rent of from $1500 to $4000 for a suite of eight to twelve rooms.

ODD "ADS."

All the entertainment in a newspaper is not to be found in the amusement columns, nor yet in that fourth column on the TIMES editorial page where Alden's grotesque articles are to be looked for. The ordinary advertisements (or rather the extraordinary ones found among the ordinary one) are often more curious than the reading matter. At 40 cents a line the frugal advertiser counts the space and boils down his meaning into the fewest practical words. If your name happens to be Gordon, you needn't get mad to find, under "Help Wanted" this call: "Wanted—Boy to kick Gordon and make himself useful" It is only a printer who wants a boy to work a Gordon press and be ready for anything else. The spinster need not stop her paper because it contains the shameless announcement of "Hands wanted to work on bosoms;" for it means sewing girls in a shirt factory. Small boys generally manage to fill their pockets unto bursting, but here is a man who advertises for a "Boy in salt store to fill small pockets;" the "pocket" being the small bags for table salt. Another advertisement is for "A young girl improver," but what he wants I am not milliner enough to find out. Perhaps he was the father of the 15-year-old girl, who was arrested the other day for wearing boys' clothing and running away from home to consort with newsboys and bootblacks. There is an ample field in New York for young girl improvers. It isn't a restaurant keeper, nor the proprietor of a country hotel who says "A Peerless feeder wanted," but another printer who wants a boy to tend and feed a Peerless press. Otherwise, I know several men out of employment, who would fill the bill with peerless and insatiable appetites. To one who has watched the way the modern girls wind their toils about the eligible young men and lead them on to marriage, it seems hardly necessary to advertise for "Girl wanted for winding and doubling" but investigation shows that they are wanted by a manufacturer of braid. It is not an anatomist, but an artificial flower-maker, who advertises for "Small girls to branch, and boy to wire," nor is it the manager of a prize fight exhibition who calls for an experienced man to take charge of a throwing mill, but the owner of a silk factory in New Jersey.

We have all heard of galvanic garments, electrical belts, magnetic clothing and divers other metallic appliances, which rewith the human body may be clothed, but when a firm in Pittsburg advertises, "Wanted some good wire drawers," it rather staggers us. Not but that such open work articles would prove comfortable in this torrid season, but we really can't think they will come into general use, although they might prove a boon to the small boy, when the dog chases him him out of the melon patch.

ASSORTED SUNDRIES

Peaches are becoming plenty and will soon be within the reach of the most economical house-wife. The Delaware district from which the fruit is brought by rail, will produce this year, over 4,000 000 baskets. Cotton may be king in the South as a whole, but the peach is the sovereign of Delaware, and he will travel North this year, in special fast trains, having the right of way over all plebian freight.——The new railroad on the West shore of the Hudson River will be in operation between New York and Albany by the end of the year. It skirts the river nearly all the way, and runs under the Government Post at West Point, by a tunnel three-quarters of a mile long. ——A twelve year old boy in Brooklyn was killed last week by cigarette smoking. He began to smoke the murderous things two years ago and kept it up until carried off by apoplexy, directly traceable to the use of "cheap and nasty" cigarettes.——The steamship Assyrian Monarch, which arrived last Saturday, landed six more passengers than she started with. There were a lot of Russian emigrants on board, among whom were three sisters and their husbands. All had been married on the same day, and on one day during the passage, each of the three gave birth to twins. The Captain thought they were doing a Russian business in fitting up new berths for his ship.——Bowery whiskey is apt to induce "snakes," but sometimes the order is reversed. The keeper of a museum on that thoroughfare was bitten by one of his rattlesnakes, a few days ago. He immediately drank a pint of whiskey. Either one would have killed him singly. The poison was getting in its work in a lively way through the man's body until it struck the whiskey. Then its efforts were in vain. It could not beat the Bowery style of burning fluid and the man still lives.

How it was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy and good natured all the time?" "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured."

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Including all the Choicest Styles of the Season. We can show you a line of

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April 29, 1882 ED. W. FEIST, Manager.