

Editorial Mention.

The Congressional conference for (11th) District will be held at the American House, March 31, on Wednesday, September 6th, at 3 o'clock.

The Democratic County Meeting announced to take place at the Court House, in March 31st, August 14, has been postponed until MONDAY, AUGUST 21st.

The Democratic Convention of the First Legislative District of Luzerne county met Tuesday in Wilkesbarre and re-nominated Herman C. Frey, by acclamation.

It is rumored that steps will soon be taken to put Gen. Logan on the track for President. The General's aspirations are not of a recent date, and the canvass to be made in his behalf will be in earnest.

The English and Egyptians are still gently pepping each other in the vicinity of Alexandria, and both sides are enlarging and strengthening their forces; England has called out her reserves, and the end is not yet.

The coinage of the Philadelphia Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1882, in value amounted to \$71,885,584. Of this sum there was \$270,450 pieces in gold, \$1,100,300 in silver, and in base metals \$6,855,735 pieces.

The Potomac Chronicle publishes a copy of Judge Pershing to a request of 75 members of the bar that he shall become a candidate for re-election. The Judge says he "will be a candidate before the people & that regard to the action of any political party."

The Philadelphia Times - "Dr. W. H. Bradley, editor of the Wilkesbarre Record, called at Field Marshal Cooper's headquarters Wednesday and gave that hopeful Statesman some interesting news about the demoralized condition of the Cameron party in the Luzerne region."

EX-SENATOR CHARLES R. BUCKLEY, has been interviewed by a representative of the Wilkesbarre Union Leader. The Columbia county statesman is delighted with the Democratic ticket and party prospects. He speaks in glowing terms of the candidates and predicts success in the coming election.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: "Congress could have adjourned three months ago as well as it can adjourn a week hence, but if it had adjourned earlier the river and harbor staid of nearly nineteen millions might not have been passed. This is a great Congress!" Verily, the Times strikes the nail square on the head every time.

The total wheat crop of Minnesota this year is estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, an increase of more than 7,000,000 bushels on the yield for 1881. The corn crop is estimated at about 12,000,000 bushels, the same as last year; barley, 6,000,000 bushels, an increase of 2,000,000; and oats 26,000,000 bushels, an increase of 6,000,000.

CHAIRMAN HENSEL, who is a young Democrat, in commending the language of Ex-Senator Buckley, who is an old Democrat, honest and able, says: "There is but one Democratic party in this State. It is big enough for honest men of all ages to get in and keep in without tramping on each other's toes, and it has need for the councils of its old men and the enthusiasm of its young men in this campaign."

CONSISTENCY - A late dispatch from London, says: "Several regiments of Irish militia have volunteered for service and the War Office is considering the question of utilizing them for garrison duty at Malta and Gibraltar." Now let the Irish in this country refrain from contributing their hard earnings for a set of scoundrels to live "high on" under a belief that it is to be used in freeing Ireland from English tyranny.

CHAIRMAN HUBBELL, of the "Clerk-Bleeding Committee," is negotiating with a discharged clerk of the Treasury to go through that department and collect voluntary contributions to the Congressional campaign fund. The last time this thing was tried the collector was ejected from the building, but this will not be done again. The sending of a collector through the department is Mr. Hubbell's way of impressing upon the clerks the strictly voluntary nature of the contributions.

We have received a specimen copy of a book entitled, "Life of Gen. James A. Beaver," Republican candidate for Governor of this State, illustrated, and embracing 224 pages of interesting matter. The author very ably portrays the life and services of Gen. Beaver during the late war, and is well worthy of personal attention. The book can be had from booksellers at the following prices, in cloth \$1.00, in paper 50 cents; or from the author, Frank A. Burr, care of the Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORT and to the point is the answer of Robert E. Pattison, accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor. A whole platform in a nut-shell as it were. Here it is: "GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of July 21st advising me of the action of the Democratic State Convention. I accept the nomination for Governor and if chosen for the office by the people I will strive to perform its duties to their satisfaction. Respectfully yours, ROBERT E. PATTISON."

BABES, the Kentucky evangelist, believes in the entire efficacy of repentance. In a recent exhortation he said: "A man can confess Jesus better when he is drunk than when he is sober, for he can just come and throw himself under the mill, like a rag into the arms of Jesus. Suppose a man comes here lumber drunk and confutes Christ, and then goes out and puts another quart of whiskey under his belt, and going home, he falls off his horse and breaks his neck, that man will go straight to heaven, as sure God is God; and if he don't I would be willing to go to hell for him."

During a discussion in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, Secor Robeson referred with a sneer to the deafness of W. E. Robinson, Representative of the Second District of New York. Mr. Robinson was absent from the House at the time, but on Friday morning Mr.

Robinson rose to a personal explanation, and said: "I acknowledge, Mr. Speaker, that Providence has seen fit to afflict me, not exactly with deafness, but with hard hearing. I know of only one gentleman who has been afflicted with it, and that is a certain gentleman who has had fasted on his head the charges of liar, thief, and perjurer, and was the only member who did not hear them."

THE MEDIA RECORD, Rep. - These Regulars are guilty of the most shameful irregularities. They defied the popular will in National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and again at Chicago in 1880; they ignored and repudiated public sentiment in the election of a United States Senator in the winter of 1881; they rejected and spurned the popular demand in the nomination of State Treasurer last year, and to cap the climax of irregularity now boldly attempt to coerce and bulldoze the rank and file of the Republican party into the support of a brass-medal candidate for Governor, whose chief merit consists that in the past he has preferred to yield allegiance and do homage to the bosses rather than represent the interests and purposes of the people. These are the causes which have slowly yet surely worked division in the Republican ranks.

SCRAMBLING FOR OFFICE. Special to the Carbon Advocate. WASHINGTON, July 25 - Such a scramble as there now is for Government appointments has never been equalled before, except upon a change of Administration. It is almost as great as that which made life a burden to Garfield the first few months after his inauguration, the difference being that the places now sought are mostly of a lower grade - mere department clerkships. The chief cause of this rush just at this time is the provision made in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, not yet a law, for increasing the force of the Pension Office. The increase in this and in the Surgeon General's office, which does some of the work on pension claims, is to be about 1,200 clerks, and it would seem that nearly the whole population of Washington, with large reinforcements from the States, were making a hard fight for the places. It is stated that over 5,000 applications have been filed with Sec'y Teller, but the chances of most of these applicants are mighty slim. The positions were nearly all farmed out by Commissioner Dudley, in promises to members of Congress, before the bill passed. Add to these anxious souls the 4,000 who have been seeking positions in the Government printing office since Mr. Rounds took charge of it, and the usual number always besieging the President, and you have some idea of the amount of shoe leather being worn out in chasing Congressmen and hunting officials. The most pitiable of all objects to be met in Washington is the individual who comes here to seek places. As a general thing he leaves home impressed with the idea that the head of some department has arranged for him a public reception; that there is a handsome desk adorned with the choicest exotics in the cabinet of corners awaiting his arrival; that the local papers have his biography all in type to give to the people the moment he steps from the train. He dreams this and terrible is the disappointment. He finds that the farthest he can get is to hand in his papers and wait. He does wait! Oh, how patiently! His little stock of cash vanishes with alarming rapidity, and then all of a sudden he finds he has been left. Those who come here after places this is the experience of 90 per cent. Often the poor disappointed applicant finds his baggage held for board, and is obliged to borrow the means with which to return home. I have in mind now several who have been here on the ragged edge for four or five months and who are no nearer the goal of their hopes than when they first came.

Our Southern Letter.

BOJOURNMENT AMONG THE TAR-HEELS. Mr. Editor - The old geographers taught you and I in our boyhood days that "pitch, tar, turpentine, and lumber constituted the staple products of North Carolina." Hence the steadfast, fragrant sobriquet of "tar-heels" was given to the denizens of the old North State. Of course it was only intended as a practical joke, but it has stuck, and like, to sterner, unassuming citizens for more than half a century. They no longer deserve the epithet as the constant drain upon the pine forests of the eastern section, which was the only part of the state noted for "pitch, tar, and turpentine," has so much exhausted them that the traffic in their product is now said to be comparatively unimportant, notwithstanding that the gross receipts for the year 1878 was \$2,444,783. Many of these forests have long since been felled to the ground and in their stead there is now to be seen smiling fields of corn, cotton, etc., which are veritable gardens of fertility.

The area of the state is 56,704 square miles representing 32,450,560 acres. Of this amount 19,825,410 acres are enclosed under the general title of improved lands. The number of farmers is 93,565, the average size being 212 acres. In proportion to numbers she has more free-holders than any of the Atlantic states, and the distribution of land is increasing instead of diminishing.

Land owners are beginning to see the unprofitableness of large farms and are becoming more and more anxious to reduce their size. Many thousand acres are now in market and can be bought at reasonable prices. Some Pennsylvanians and West Virginians have recently moved into this section. Some bought, others rented. Mr. P. A. Vollmer, formerly of Williamsport, Pa., has recently leased a fine farm, near White's Store, Anson county, for a term of five years, at astonishing low figures. Not being able to furnish the necessary outfit he was at once supplied by the owner of the farm, who cheerfully waits for his pay until the money can be made from the crops grown on the plantation.

A good quality of land can be bought at from \$3 to \$8 per acre; the best improved, at from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Nearly all of this land is susceptible of a high degree of improvement, having a good soil. In glancing over a few back numbers of the Exchange, published in Monroe, Union county, I noticed that large yields of grains and vegetables are chronicled as grown near that place, such as must be profitable to farmers in any locality. The highest yield of corn was from 75 to 100 bushels per acre, which seems to me to be a sufficient remuneration for the capital, time and labor necessary to produce it.

Stephen H. Parker reports a fine Cuban potato, grown on his premises, which weighed five pounds and measured twenty-one inches in circumference. Mr. W. L. Roe raised a turnip which measured 27 inches in circumference and weighed 51 pounds. A few others exceeded these in weights and measurements. This speaks well for the quality of the soil and favorableness of the climate.

Cotton, however, is the principal money crop of this section. Not necessarily, but from choice. Anson county's cotton received the highest premium at the Atlanta Exposition, which is no inconsiderable honor.

The State is too thinly populated to develop its numerous resources. The working classes should be twenty times the present number. The state is as large as the whole of England and three-fifths of its forests are still standing. Here is elbow-room for thousands of workmen representing the various branches of industry. Not only is there "room up stairs," according to the Daniel Webster idea, but "down stairs," also. Agricultural life, mechanics and miners who desire to earn an independent livelihood or secure cheap homes, should at least seek awhile among the "tar-heels" before looking further. They will doubtless be convinced that they are an agreeable people, and that their climate is pleasant and healthful; their soils adapted to a variety of products not excelled by an equal extent of territory on the Continent. The doors are now thrown wide open for emigration. It is desired in all parts of the state. Capitalists and laborers from other states of the Union are coming in to invest their money or to engage as workmen. A large number can find opportunities for the accumulation of wealth by industry and economy.

An Agricultural, Mechanical and Emigration Society has been organized for some time in what is known as the middle-section of the State, with headquarters at Washington, Anson county. Mr. J. T. Patrick, the Secretary, will cheerfully answer correspondents all questions relating to the State; its industries, and advantages offered to persons desiring to move into its midst. Cheap transportation from Washington, D. C., to any point on the N. C. Central R. R. between Wilmington and Shelby can be secured by persons who desire to come into the State with a view of becoming residents. This favor also will be cheerfully granted by the gentlemanly Secretary of the above named Society. A number of persons have moved into that county within the last few weeks. Let the reader of this communication take Horse Greely's advice in its present modified form, "Go South, young man, go South!" And, on your way, kindly stop a while in the old North State. R. H. W.

Don't Waste Money

On trashy extracts when you can buy a lasting perfume so delightfully fragrant and refreshing as Florence's Cologne.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondents of Advocate. New York, July 23, 1882.

RENEWAL SWARM.

I had occasion on the evening of one of the scorching days of last week to take a business trip to the East. Not as far as "the East" as Asia Minor, although I found myself surrounded by "Greeks," nor yet to the banks of the Nile, although there were plenty of street Arabs. It was only over on the east side of town, which is as much of an unknown land to the residents along the central ridge of the city, as the head-waters of the Amazon. I was first amazed, then amused, then annoyed, and then interested in the sidewalk population which I encountered. Everybody seemed to be on the sidewalks, or at open doors and windows, and so many children to the block, I never saw before. Children of all ages, colors and sexes (for there were some who seemed to be neither wholly boys or girls but a compound of both) children dirty, ragged and vile, children decent and clean, children weak, and children lusty, children of ten carrying other children of two, children playing hop-scotch, tag, soldier and prize-fighting, children pawing over the gutters for bits of decayed lemon, thrown out of the saloons, and children smoking stumps of cigars, likewise found in the refuse heap, and every mother's son & daughter of the crowd talking, singing, screaming, crying or quarrelling at the top of his or her infantile voice. The sidewalks were almost impassable, and the din was terrific. Babies, clothed in innocence and a single garment, sprawled and rolled on the hot pavements, and scantly-dad mothers fanned themselves on the door steps. Looking into the dark narrow hall ways of the houses, whence the horde had swarmed, I wondered, not that so many should die in the tenement house districts, but that so many should live. Considering the stifling rooms in which families are packed like sardines in a box, I was no longer impatient with the screaming children who blocked my way. Poor things, their only salvation lies in getting out into the air, even though that air is quivering with mid-summer heat.

THE DEATH RATE

For the past two weeks has been alarming. In the week ending on the 16th the deaths in the city numbered 1084, and in the following week 1026. Of the first 629, and of the last 614 were in houses containing four or more families. In each week 371 children under 5 years of age, died from causes generally classed as "summer complaints," caused or aggravated by want of proper food, attention and air. Now, think of the hot, stifling, wretched rooms in which most of these 371 children fought for a time, against pain, sickness and death; think of the thousands of poor, half-starved waifs, who never saw the beauty of a field of waving corn or golden grain, never saw an apple on a tree, or a berry on a bush, or a flower springing from the ground, and then in the name of common humanity thank God for the

TRIBUTE FRESH AIR FUND

which is doing one of the kindest and best works ever conceived and put into execution. Inaugurated by the Editor of the TRIBUNE, and supported by voluntary subscriptions, the object of the fund is to gather up selected parties of these poor children and, through previous arrangements with good friends in the country, take them for two weeks at a time, away from the city, to the heart of the fields, woods and mountains, or down by the sea for a glorious frolic, in such healthful air as they never breathed before. As it would be manifestly impossible to take all the poor children of New York, the aim is to gather up those who are weak and pappy, but yet, able to be moved. Careful men and women go with them to take care of them and to distribute them among the farmers families, who have agreed to receive and care for them during the two weeks.

A party of 465 of these boys and girls, who, two weeks before, were sent up to the villages and farms lying between Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks, returned to the city on Saturday last, coming down the Hudson on a steamer chartered for the purpose. The change which the two weeks had made was wonderful. In place of the weary, haggard forms who set out a fortnight ago, there were happy, brown-skinned, rosy-cheeked youngsters, full of spirit and of wonderful stories of their experiences, and almost every boy or girl with clenched convulsions of the happy vacation. One had a squirrel, another a pair of pigeons, a third, two chickens, while bags of pop-corn, bundles of new clothes, picture books and boxes of toothsome country delicacies attested the heartiness with which the kind entertainers had bid them good-bye and God-speed. More than 600 children have already been thus sent out of New York this summer for two weeks of fun, frolic and freedom, and the average cost is only \$3 per child. There is no charity more beautiful than the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, as there are no salaries to pay, every dollar contributed to it goes to swell the number of beneficiaries of so admirable a work.

AMERICAN ABROAD.

There is another and a slightly different class of departures from the city, than that above noted. It is estimated that during this season not less than 30,000 persons will have "gone abroad," by the 21 lines of passenger steamers plying between New York and Europe. In 1880, the number was 19,496 and in 1881, 22,245. The majority of these persons will spend from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in passage there, and will return home with very little money. The demand for rooms upon the principal line, that even on the two months' notice, no berths could be obtained, and I know that desirable rooms on some of the newest and favorite ships for the May and June trips, were engaged eight months before. From this time forth the returning tourists will crowd the steamers on the westward passages and the harvest time of the Custom House inspectors is at hand. Now shall a \$5 note induce blindness and a \$20 bill paralyze the arm even unto the shoulders thereof, to the end that the trunks shall be undisturbed and the owners thereof shall laugh with joy.

SURETY BONDS.

There was a single mortgage loan recorded last week, of \$1,040,000, the largest ever made in this city. It was made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on land on Seventh Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Street, and the

STOCK MARKET.

Closing prices of De Haven & Townsend, Bankers, No. 45 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Stocks bought and sold either for cash or on margin. Philadelphia, July 26, 1882.

Table with columns for stock types (U.S. 5's, U.S. 4's, etc.) and prices. Includes a section for 'NEW ADVERTISEMENTS' with a 'Public Sale' notice for Thursday, August 10, 1882.

money will be used in erecting vast apartment buildings. - A black snake, five feet long was found in the waiting-room of an asylum in Brooklyn, the other day. It wasn't an Indian snake either. The keeper snaked him out in a hurry. - William A. Garrison, who was killed in the recent accident on the Long Branch Railroad, left an estate valued at \$8,000,000. - Now the proprietor of every dwelling house and half-acre potato patch in the Catskills is making his harvest out of "summer boarders." If his house was originally built with four rooms he has made thirteen closets out of them, by the skillful use of half inch partitions, and calculates to put two persons in each closet, generously giving the use of the wood shed for trunks. It is said that one thrifty yeoman has excited the envy of his neighbors by taking a Saratoga trunk left behind by last season's guests and making three "airy rooms" out of it, by turning it on its side and putting two clap-board partitions in it. The top being propped up, serves as a "shady porch," and he intends accommodating single gentlemen in the tray, to which he has added a wing. - The "Living Skeleton" at one of the city museums died the other day and his body delivered to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College for dissection. When the man was alive, his weight was advertised by the showman as 48 pounds, but the doctors found the body to weigh 116 pounds. This trifling deviation from the truth was less of a showman's lie than the average. - The steamer Arizona sailed for Liverpool on the 18th, at 7 o'clock a. m. The Australian mails for England, overland from San Francisco, and comprising 276 sacks, arrived in Jersey City. They were put on a tug which followed the steamship down the bay and the mails were transferred on board by 7.10. By this rapid transit they will reach Great Britain 48 hours sooner than they otherwise could do. - Joseph Jefferson has given \$500 to the "Actors Fund," the newly organized association for the relief of the needy in the theatrical profession. There is no more charitable class than those who play upon the boards. They help one another with a prompt benevolence, which few other guilds display.

NEW GOODS! NEW BARGAINS!

Good Goods! Extra Bargains!

IN DRESS GOODS and BROCATEL SILKS! Dress Gingham - 10 cents, worth 12 1/2 and 15 cents. Cottonades - 19 cents, worth 25 cents. Men's Percalé Laundered Shirts, with 2 Collars, for 75 cents, worth \$1.25 everywhere. Men's Scarfs for 35c., worth 50c. Some sizes in Janvin's Black Kid Gloves at 35c. A nice line of Black Silk Chenille and Bugle Fringes at two-thirds their usual price. PRINTS at 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8c. Bleached and Unbleached Muslin from 5c. per yard upward. My line of

Carpets, Matting and Oil Cloths

is complete and the Prices are Low as the Lowest; remember I have all grades from the Cheapest to the Best. And now a word about the

BLACK CASHMERES!

This line of Goods I take especial interest in, and I will challenge and defy anyone to excel me in this line either in Price or Quality. I know they are Excelled by any Nowhere.

I am receiving almost daily New Goods, and my aim and object is to give the most and best goods for the cash money, and will not be UNDERSOLD. Remember at

WINTERMUTE'S BOTTOM PRICE STORE

M. HEILMAN & CO., BANK STREET, Leighton, Pa. MILLERS and Dealers in Flour & Feed. All kinds of GRAIN BOTTLED and SOLD at REGULAR MARKET RATES. We would, also, respectfully inform our customers 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 25.

CHAS. M. SWEENEY & SON. Announce to their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have Removed from Levan's Building into the Old Post-Office Building, Bank St., Leighton, and have just received a very large invoice of the Latest Styles of DRESS AND DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c. Together with a full and complete line of Choice Groceries and Provisions, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, and in fact anything and everything usually to be found in a first class store, all of which they are selling at Prices fully as Low as the same Quality of Goods can be bought for at any store in this section. A trial will convince you. April 29, 1882.

Advertisement for Rupture Plaster and Watches & Jewelry. Includes an illustration of a watch and text describing the benefits of the plaster and the quality of the jewelry.

The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal!! Published by James M. Mason, Chicago, Ill. Edited by SYRAXUS D. FAXER, devoted to Classical, Oriental European and American Archaeology. Illustrated.

Advertisement for Joseph Jonas's Ladies' Dress Goods. 'Closing Out Sale!!' 'Selling his Entire Stock of Summer Goods, comprising LADIES' DRESS GOODS And Men's, Youth's and Children's'

Advertisement for Ready-Made Clothing. 'Ready-Made Clothing! AT AND BELOW COST!' 'The best White Shirt in the market for only 85 cents. ED. W. FEIST, Manager. April 29, 1882'