The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884.

Editorial Mention.

INDIANA has 3,737 church edifices, valued at $12,555,000. She pays her ministers $1,037,337.

THE Japanese Premier, Prince Kang, addressed Gen. Grant, when he was in Japan, in English, so called. Endeavoring to compliment him by assuring him that he was born to command, he said: "Sire, brave Generale, you vas made to order."

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM H. HINES is working hard to get the nomination for the seat in the State Senate now occupied by Eckley B. Coxe. The Hazleton PLAIN SPEAKER opposes him because it thinks that many more capable men could be found willing to accept the office. That journal proposes William S. McLean, of the Wilkesbarre bar.

CHAIRMAN KLINE, of the Democratic Standing Committee of Lehigh county, appointed a committee of five, some time ago, to ascertain the best system of holding the nominating conventions, and which system the party wished—the Emans, the Crawford county, or the present system of nominating county officers. It is now reported that four out of the five are in favor of the Crawford county system.

JUDGE MCCARTER on the 17th inst., sentenced Ex-Speaker of the N. J. Assembly John Egan to imprisonment at hard labor for one month in the Penitentiary and $500 fine for the attempt to bribe Assemblyman Armitage last winter. The Court took into consideration the plea of guilty, the prisoner's health and the petition for mercy; also, the fact that by the statute he is forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the State.

GOVERNOR PATTISON the other day stopped at a Sunbury hotel for breakfast, when the landlord, not knowing him, sarcastically told him that the meal was "over." The Governor then went to a restaurant to get something to eat. In the meantime the landlord found out who his would-be guest was, and at once sent a carriage with the message that breakfast was awaiting His Excellency, but the latter declined to accept the tardy act of politeness and finished his meal of so-called coffee and sandwiches.

The reply of Secretary Chandler to a Senate resolution calling for a statement showing the date of construction, original cost and total expense for all repairs since their construction of vessels borne on the navy register in November, 1883, has been sent to the Senate. The report shows that there were 92 vessels on the register. Of these, 29 were built prior to the rebellion, 31 during the war and 41 since the close of the hostilities. The original cost of the 92 vessels amounted to $40,796,613. Repairs on all the vessels combined $41,200,822, making the total cost of the vessels amount to $81,997,435. The repairs, as the figures show, have exceeded the original cost by $404 209.

THOSE who have never seen the much talked of dynamite explosive will be interested to know that it looks very much like moist brown sugar. Nitro-glycerine which is formed by the action of nitric acid upon glycerine, at a low temperature, is the active agent in dynamite, but is mixed with some absorbent substance to render it safer to handle than the liquid glycerine. The absorbent material thus used is a silicious earth—a fine white powder composed of the remains of infusoria, and resembling powdered chalk; this takes up two or three times its weight of the nitro-glycerine, without becoming pasty, and the ingredients are easily mixed, leaden vessels and wooden spoons being used to avoid dangerous friction. When flame is applied to this mass it burns with a strong flame, without any explosion; but when ignited by a detonating fuse, or even by a sudden blow, its explosive force is tremendous.

THE ACQUITTAL OF NUTT.

The jury in the Nutt case quite sensibly, says the Philadelphia TIMES, disregarded the theory of imbecility so elaborately presented by the defense and based the verdict of acquittal upon the plea which has so often served in similar cases—"insanity at the time the act was committed." The simple verdict of not guilty would have commanded at least as much respect without any reason given. Public opinion has acquitted Nutt of blame, not because of any doubt of his mental accountability, but because, under the exceptional circumstances, the homicide was held to be justifiable. That is the real meaning of his acquittal, and it would have shown really more respect for law to say so frankly, rather than invent a plea which must be recognized as unsound and which, under other circumstances, would be condemned as an evasion.

As a matter of fact, the form of the verdict is of secondary consequence, and it will be understood that this theory of insanity was adopted only as a necessary concession to the law which courts must enforce. Young Nutt will go through the form of an examination as to his present mental condition and being found to have recovered from his temporary insanity will be set at liberty. With that the whole sad story should be closed.

The case was exceptional, first in the peculiar depravity displayed by the murderer Dukes, and then in the failure of the law to punish him. This is the one thing that justified young Nutt. In a primitive state of life, he would have been the natural avenger of the wrong done to his family. But organized society undertakes this duty of vengeance, and young Nutt waited for the law. When the law failed, the right of personal vengeance reverted to him, and public opinion, outraged by the acquittal of Dukes, unanimously justified his act. It was only when the legally appointed means had failed that he was justified in taking the law into his own hands and it is important to mark this distinction emphatically, that yesterday's verdict may not be regarded as approving lawlessness. Young Nutt was discharged on Wednesday morning from custody.

FROM WASHINGTON

Regular to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, '83

A short time ago at the instance of the Department of Justice, Mr. Stillwell H. Russell, a United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas, was arrested in this city and taken to San Antonio, Texas, where he was indicted for the offence of charging the government for mileage for himself and a deputy from San Antonio to New York on account of expenses incurred in conveying United States prisoners to the penitentiary. The indictment was found upon the ground that he charged mileage when as a matter of fact he and his deputy traveled on passes. He was tried and convicted and is now in the Joliet penitentiary. Thus much in order to call attention to the fact that a careful examination of Ex. Doc. No. 40, first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, will show that Mr. George Bliss, a special assistant United States attorney in the late Star Route cases, and Mr. W. W. Ker, another special assistant in the same cases, traveled from here to Philadelphia, New York, and other places, and charged up to the government the expenses of said trips, railroad fare and other expenses, including back hire and hotel bills. It is alleged, and it is susceptible of proof, that both of these men traveled on passes. If Mr. Springer will but open his doors, he will not only be able to prove the above, but many other equally disreputable transactions.

The United States Senate Wednesday enjoyed a debate upon a subject which is probably as interesting to the average Congressman as any to which the legislative mind could be directed,—that of liquid refreshments for the careworn representatives of the Nation. A joint rule prohibiting the sale of spirituous or malt liquors in Capitol buildings called forth an amendment from the genial Senator from Delaware, Mr. Bayard, who expressed himself as entirely in favor of excluding spirituous liquors, but proposed to allow the sale of liquors "with a view to temperance and good health," and possibly in the interests of higher statesmanship. Mr. Frye, of Maine, had no sympathy with this logic, and referred to the violation of the temperance rule at former sessions when members were accustomed to evade the prohibition by drinking their liquors out of teacups, a good deal after the fashion of Mr. Gamp. The vivid picture did not seem to shock the Senate as it should have done, but in the interest of appearances it was agreed to prohibit the sale of "intoxicating" liquors in the Capitol without specifying their particular. To the ordinary visitor to the Capitol who imbibes the non-intoxicating liquors sold there this new rule may have its perplexities. Senator Frye asserts that at previous sessions he has seen grave and reverend Senators drinking out of teacups non-intoxicating liquids that seemed to produce a strange exhilaration, and it may be that similar sinful devices will be employed during the present session.

The discussion of the Mormon question has already begun in the Senate, the basis of the discussion being the bill introduced by Senator Cullom of Illinois. The utter collapse and failure of all the reforms proposed under the Edmunds act invites prompt Congressional action. Mr. Cullom's bill provides for the abolition of the present Territorial government of Utah, and the substitution in its place of a Governor and a Council of Nine, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Pork and the restrictions placed upon its importation into France and Germany was the principal topic discussed by the Senate to-day, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, leading off with a petition signed by a number of St. Louis merchants asking Congressional action on the subject. There was not much evidence of a retaliatory policy against wine and beer as had been suggested, but it was thought that a more conservative course should be pursued. Several Senators presented similar resolutions to that of Missouri's Representative, and took advantage of the opportunity to submit their views on the question.

The Republicans of the Senate have again nominated and elected Mr. Edmunds President PRO TEM. of that body notwithstanding that his resignation was accepted in the early part of the present session. The intention was to place Mr. Anthony in the chair, but his health has compelled him to decline the honor, hence the decision to again thrust it upon Mr. Edmunds. The latter is, of course, an able presiding officer, but I doubt whether he would not greatly prefer his old place on the floor, where he always led in the debates and made things uncomfortable for his opponents by his sharp and incisive remarks. As a presiding officer, Judge Davis, of Illinois, who retired last spring, was not exactly a model, but his "go as you please" style was, on the whole, rather popular, especially his determination to adjourn the session to permit him to sit down to his dinner at six o'clock. Several long sessions of the Senate, carried ten minutes, fifteen minutes, or a half hour past six, annoyed him grievously. As the hands of the clock neared the hour for his dinner he could not conceal his anxiety to get away. Senator Edmunds has a vein of humor, and on such occasions did not scruple to parry the chairman. One day when a bill, which had been for weeks under consideration, was about to come to a vote, and six o'clock was near, the Vermont Senator, purely in a spirit of mischief, suggested the propriety of having the bill read, as many changes had been made in it which required scrutiny. Mr. Davis was dreadfully provoked. Tossing his head on one side, and casting a piteous, appealing glance at the clock and then at Mr. Edmunds, he protested, with all the earnestness possible, in a voice that came direct from a yearning stomach, "Oh, but it's a very voluminous bill, and it will take the clerk a long time to read it." The beseeching voice touched Mr. Edmunds; he relented, the bill was passed, and Mr. Davis trotted off in temperate haste to the National Hotel to get his dinner, half an hour later.

One of the most interesting features of Washington life in the winter is that to be found in and about our large hotels. In no other city do the public houses bring together such a varied combination of human kind, moved and inspired by such varied motives and interests. There are first, the traveling public, tourists who come to see the Capital, bridal couples from every hamlet in the land, and the usual train of people from city and country who may always be met in any city hotel. But aside from these there are in Washington hotels the Senators and Representatives or other officials who for convenience make their temporary homes there, and after them the mysterious, incongruous crowd that follows in their wake, including men with axes to grind, lobbyists, office seekers, and the vast throng of hangers on whose real place in the world can hardly be determined. Let an observant stranger pass one evening in the lobby of Willard's hotel now, during the height of the busy season, and he will see more of the world as it is than he can see in any other one place of such narrow limits on the face of the earth. Outside of the brilliant scene in the dining room and saloon parlors, where an orchestra enlivens the spirits, there is the vast throng of habitues to whom an evening's study may be devoted. Here a man who wants something corners a Congressman, and there a journalist in search of news buttonholes another. There are perhaps twenty correspondents in and about the house at one time carrying on the interviewing process, and the men who are after places or want to forward something come in droves. Dodging around among them is Popper, the flower man, selling his bouquets, and hanging on the outskirts are the judges, majors, and colonels, talking of public affairs as wisely as owls, and waiting to be asked to take a drink. Among these I often notice a man who a few years ago occupied a prominent position under the House of Representatives, and who to-day wears a light summer suit without an overcoat, and could not raise the price of a square meal to save his life. That large man with a prominent red nose, now a broken, dissipated wreck, was once a member of the lower house of Congress. A poor, miserable creature who sits and sleeps, and often dreams aloud, on one of the cushioned sofas in the lobby, once held the position of Commissioner of one of the bureaus of the Interior Department. These are only a few of many instances of the reverse side of life to be encountered here—those who have fallen by the wayside, while brushing past without noticing them are Chairman Morrison, Assistant Secretary Joslyn, and a hundred others, Senators, Representatives, and officials who now strut their brief period of power.

Congress is getting down to solid work and there is likely to be a good deal of stir in some quarters before very long. The whisky men are pushing things hard to get through their bill to save them the payment of those millions in taxes soon to fall due on whisky in bond. It is said that if they fall due many distillers will be ruined. Mr. Springer's committee is getting at some unpleasant facts about the affairs of United States Marshals, and the conclusion from what has been so far elicited is that the Attorney-General's office has not kept a very good system of accounts or held its subordinates to a very rigid accountability. Society is waking up and entertainments are becoming numerous. The wife of ex-Senator Stewart gave a ball on Monday night to her young acquaintances at her large house, which has never been occupied. Among Washingtonians it is known as "Castle Stewart," but those from the Pacific coast call it "honest miner's camp." There was a full band of music for the dancers, and the immense house was lavishly decorated with flowers.

Special to the CARBON ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1884.

There are many interesting facts developing in the land grant subsidies that make very interesting reading, and I shall devote the greater part of the letter to the enlightenment of your readers on the subject. Very few people know the

HISTORY OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC GRANT,

of which there has lately been so much said and written. Away back in '70 the Texas Pacific Company secured a grant, which had they built the road would have secured to them nearly 14,000,000 acres of land. But they abandoned the work after petitioning aid in vain from Congress, their chief argument before the Congressional Committee being that there ought to be a southern route to compete with the Union and Central Pacific. C. P. Huntington, the president of the Southern Pacific opposed any aid being given, assuring the committeemen that his was a competing road, and that it would be built without subsidy. He engendered an anti-subsidy sentiment in the South in order to make it difficult for the Southern members to vote for the Texas Pacific subsidy. He insisted that the Texas Pacific grant had already lapsed, and acting upon that basis he pushed forward the Southern Pacific, and built it on what he considered the abandoned grant of the former. If the Texas Pacific was really then alive, he must have been trespassing on other grants. The claim he set up that the Southern Pacific was a competing line to the Central Pacific was a gross fraud, but it sufficed to influence the votes of members against the Texas Pacific subsidy, and the latter Company went down while the Southern Pacific pushed on over its ruins.

COLONEL TOM SCOTT

was then at the head of the Texas Pacific, and he made a heroic effort to construct the road on its merits after the Government had refused aid, but after several years sustained operations his health gave way and he sold out to Jay Gould. It was then predicted the road would be pushed to rapid completion, but the enterprising Gould had only an eye to speculation, and he in turn sold to Mr. Huntington, for whatever profit he could make, the land grant to which he had no more title than Satan had to the real estate once offered by him from the top of a high mountain.

NOW COMES HUNTINGTON

who slaughtered the Texas Pacific, and who as long ago as 1876, scouted the idea that it had any rights, and insists that its forfeited estates are his, and that the Government cannot claim its own. He holds Jay Gould's order on the Government for the 14,000,000 acres, but the astute Huntington begins to see that Gould's order for land is not as good as Gould's check for money.

A SUMMARY OF LAND GRANTS.

There are some queer things about the following list of land grants, the order being just as the House Committee on Public Lands intend to consider the various forfeitures. I give the list in full:

Texas Pacific; grant, 14,309,760 acres; miles of road built, NONE; land forfeitable ALL.

Oregon Central; grant, 3,701,700 acres, miles of road built, 197; land earned 2,000,000 acres; forfeitable, 1,701,760 acres.

Ontonagon and State line; grant, 232,000 acres; miles of road constructed, NONE; land earned, NONE; forfeitable, ALL.

California and Oregon; grant, 2,126,526 acres; miles of road built, 197; land earned, 1,454,000 acres; forfeitable, 661,926 acres.

Northern Pacific; grant, 48,215 040 acres; miles of road constructed, at 20 sections per mile, 228; at 40 sections per mile, 197 miles; total 425 miles; land earned, 10,675,200 acres; forfeitable, 37,539 840 acres.

Atlantic and Pacific; grant, 40,620,560 acres; miles of road built at 20 sections per mile, 89; at 40 sections per mile, 36; total built, 125 miles; land earned, 2,660,800; land forfeitable, 38,029,760 acres.

Southern Pacific; grant, 5,511,264 acres, miles of road built, 232; land earned, 2,449,450 acres; forfeitable, 2,061,814 acres.

New Orleans Pacific; grant 903,218 acres but found to contain 1,500,000 acres; no road built; land all forfeitable.

Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Company; grant 1,170,200 acres; miles of road constructed, 155; land earned 600,000 acres; forfeitable, 571,200 acres.

Pensacola and Georgia; grant 1,178,880 acres; no road constructed; all forfeitable.

Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central; grant, 226,560 acres; no road built and all forfeitable.

Mobile and Girard; grant, 858,044 acres; no road constructed; all forfeitable.

Selma, Rome and Dalton; grant, 641,281 acres; miles of road built, 100; land earned 400,000 acres; forfeitable 241,281 acres.

Vickaburg, Shreveport and Texas; grant, 725,760 acres; miles of road constructed, 94; land earned, 360,000 acres; forfeitable, 365,760 acres.

Sioux City and St. Paul; grant, 487,240 acres; miles of road built, 56; lands earned, 316,700 acres; forfeitable, 170,540 acres.

From the above it will be seen there are 121,000,000 acres of land granted, of which only 21,000,000 acres have been earned, leaving 100,000,000 acres forfeited. Of this 100,000,000 acres of land 90,000,000 are claimed by three corporations, two of which are in possession and are selling and mortgaging the land.

THE QUEER PART OF THE ABOVE.

The Committee has spent the first six weeks of this session on little corporations the whole amount of whose lands, as reported set aside by Mr. Kirkwood, in executive document 144 is 792 800 acres. It has now tackled the Texas Pacific the smallest of the three large grants and decided to declare that forfeited. Then it proposes to take up several more small corporations, the whole amount of whose forfeitures will be but 2,500,000 acres, and thus leave the two largest companies, the Northern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific, with their 75,000,000 acres of land, to the fag end of the session, during which time those corporations, being in possession, can and will sell and mortgage as much of the land as possible, thus having innocent purchasers intervene between themselves and a forfeiture. The eight grants already considered are all in southern States. Of the fourteen yet to be considered, seven are in the south, five entirely or partly in California and Oregon and two in the North. Is the committee trying to excite a sectional feeling on the subject, or is it a part of the Carlisle-Morrison programme to consolidate the South and West, or free trade and anti-monopoly, with the money of two great corporations to run the campaign?

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

"It's no use. We've put our foot in it up to our eyebrows," said a Pennsylvania representative the other day. "We might throw Hewitt overboard and thus have pacified the Irish voter, but when Ohio retires Pendleton, the father of civil service reform, and then Clay of Kentucky backs that up by introducing a bill in the House repealing the civil service law, the bottom is kicked out of our boat and we can never explain away these things in a campaign. Next November will scoop us."

A LOGAN BOOM IN MARYLAND.

The Logan boom in Maryland has been started by the organization of a Logan Club at Baltimore, which is to have a vice president in each county and thus extend its influence over the whole State. Similar clubs are to be formed in other large cities on the same general plan.

LEMON FIRE-WATER.

The authorities have been informed that Indian traders are violating the law against selling liquors to the Indians, by placing pure alcohol in small bottles and flavoring it with Lemon extract and then labeling the bottle, "Jewell Extract of Lemon." The Indians buy it readily and flavor themselves beyond sobriety. Commissioner Price has ordered an investigation.

MINOR NOTES.

The $1,600,000 Mississippi Appropriation bill has passed both houses and awaits the President's signature.

The Presidential Electoral bill now before Congress is one of the most important measures, as it makes several changes in the present system. Full details will be given your readers when its passage becomes imminent.

Great suffering exists in Washington among the poor. The citizens have organized and are contributing liberal relief.

The President's sister, Mrs. McElroy, has arrived at the White House and will remain two or three weeks.

A Republican Congressional Committee has been organized for Campaign work.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1884.

During the other evening at the house of a well known essayist and literary critic, I asked one of the guests whether he had heard who the author of "Breadwinners" the novel now running in the CENTURY was. This novel is published anonymously, and the conductors are endeavoring to involve the authorship of it in a great deal of mystery, and at the same time attempting to make it appear as if there was a tremendous amount of curiosity to learn the name of the author. "Don't you believe a word of it," said the gentleman addressed. "The 'Breadwinners' is a fair ordinary novel, being nothing of a startling nature, and all this mystery is nothing but a trick of trade to arouse interest. Publishers now and then resort to this ancient method to attract attention, but in nine cases out of ten it fails. We are too practical a people, and too multietary and unartistic to concern ourselves much over literary or artistic secrets or personalities. A few years ago a similar mystification was raised over the Saxe Holme stories. That took in a measure, but nearly every other attempt since then has failed. Roberts Brothers, who published the "No Name" series of novels were partially successful at first in arousing curiosity, but the interest could not be kept up. As regards the authorship of the "Breadwinners," I think it can be settled on John Hay. He denies the soft impeachment, but the bulk of the evidence favors his guilt."

At Wallack's Theatre a similar practice is now indulged in, with the new play "Deception." Mr. Wallack and everybody about the theatre claims that the author of it is absolutely unknown; that the manuscript was handed in some five or six years ago; that the author never returned to inquire about the fate of his work, and that the play was accidentally unearthed from a mass of forgotten manuscripts. This sounds romantic enough, but everybody who knows anything about the poor business constantly done at Wallack's Theatre knows that this anonymousness is nothing but a device to arouse attention. It must be said that the play is a good idea. There are some novel ideas and situations in it, and the dialogue is crisp and never becomes a bore. It is well cast and the charming Rose Coghlan is once more in her element. It is to be hoped that "Deception" will bring some money to the coffers of the theatre. Certainly none of the plays produced during the season so far, at this house, have. Whatever may be said against Wallack as a manager, he certainly deserves credit for maintaining a first class stock company when nearly every other manager runs wild after "stars" and "combinations."

A rather curious idea is given one of the number of people who write by a recent prize competition. Some months ago William Swinton, the publisher of "Swinton's Story Teller," offered a prize of $500 for the best short story for his publication; entries to close on January 12th. Mr. Swinton is what is called a "live" man. He is a brother of John Swinton, the journalist and radical theorist, but is far more practical. In answer to the prospectus, I am informed, exactly 1000 manuscripts were sent in. Among the contributors were many society people, persons of wealth, and nearly every author and authoress of note. Some of the people sent in two stories. One well known authoress, whose name figures frequently in the magazines, and who is a rich woman—I am not at liberty to mention her name—sent in three. Out of this enormous number of stories, the readers selected five as being worth serious consideration. They were again carefully read and the choice now lies between two. Oddly enough, the five favorites were the work of new men—men whose names have never appeared in print as authors. Of the two best fancied ones, I think the one selected for publication will be the work of a clerk in a down town mercantile house, who for some years has been indulging in "scribbling" as a pastime. He is possessed of a great deal of literary taste, and of wide but disultory reading. His special forte has been in the preparing and properly displaying of grave stone inscriptions. At this work he is said to be a genius. The story he sent in to the "Story Teller" was so good that the conductors instituted inquiries as to his character for integrity. They feared that he might have found the story in some foreign language and translated it.

There is talk of getting up an association of New York Dancing Masters. There is some such a concern of a national character in existence now, but it is composed largely of out of town teachers of the Terpsichorean art, and the best New York professors do not belong to it. These now propose to form an association of their own with a view to the introduction of novelties by combined force. The leading men in the business or profession are Marwig, Dodworth, Cartier, Wallace and Brooks, and they say that dancing is indulged in at present by more people than ever before. True, young men of from twenty-two to thirty-five care little for it, but persons below and above these ages form the recruits for the salatorial army. The "society" waltz, which last year came in for so much condemnation from steady-going people with good old fashioned regard for the proprieties, is danced this year under the name of Redowa Glisade, and strange to say, as such meets with no objection. At private receptions of course the German still holds its own, but the ingenuity of getters-up is taxed to its utmost to invent new figures. There are now about 150 recognized figures in existence, but regular dancers still pant for novelties.

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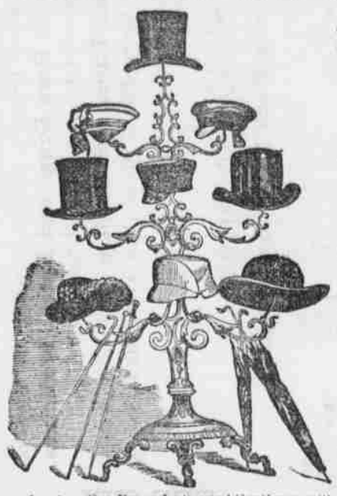

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