The Carbon Advocate.

H. T. MORTHIMER, ... EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.:

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

—President Garfield finally decided, on Saturday, not to call an extra session of Congress.

—Ex Postmaster General Maynard, of Tennessee, has been chosen as the orator at the unveiling of the Farragut statue, at Washington, on the 25th inst.

—Sir Charles Reed, who was special English commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, and chairman of the judges of award on education, died last week.

—Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Dr. E. E. Higbee Superintendent of Public Instruction to succeed the Hon. J. P. Wickersham. Dr. Higbee is spoken of as eminently qualified for the position.

—From the mountain districts of Bohemia the emigration of the German portion of the population to America has begun to assume large proportions. The principal cause of the exodus is not so much physical distress as the intolerable political tyranny of the Czechs, who form the majority of the people.

—The Superintendent of the Census announces that the growth of the great West during the past decade carried the centre of population about fifty miles west, while the large increase in the Southern States carried it a little southward. The present centre of population now falls within the limits of Cincinnati.

—Mr. N. E. Dawson, Stenographer in the Secretary's office of the War Department, has been granted two months leave of absence by Secretary Lincoln. He will accompany General Grant on his visit to Mexico, acting as his secretary and stenographer. This, we suppose on account of Gen. Grant's valuable services to his country, again!

—John S. Wise, son of the late Henry A. Wise, published a letter in one of the Richmond newspapers on Saturday, declaring his willingness to accept the Readjuster nomination for Governor of Virginia. Mr. Wise is a personal and political friend of Senator Mahone, and was a Readjuster candidate for Representative in Congress in November last.

—Official returns show that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from March 2d to the evening of March 4th, took to Washington from the North and South, 1564 cars, holding 79,000 passengers. The number of sleeping cars was 385, and the number of strangers transported was the largest ever carried into any city on a single track railroad in the same period of time.

—The Attorney General has given his opinion that the members of the legislature are not entitled to any compensation more than the regular salary of $1,000 for the regular session of one hundred days, and that the law allowing them $10 a day for every day of the session beyond 100 days is unconstitutional. This decision has made quite a stir among the law makers, and the general disposition is now to confine the session to the limit for which they are paid.

—The true date for an international fair, in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, is the approaching fourhundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, the greatest event in all history, an event with a hero, one who wedded science to religious enthusiasm, and by the aid of the two found a world. The exhibition of 1892 will be of a truly international character, it will appeal to the Latin nations deeply, and they are the most difficult for us to reach.

—The jury in the Kalloch murder trial at San Francisco, after twenty-four hours' deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty Friday afternoon. The verdict was applauded by the friends of defendant in the Court room, and when Kalloch got into a carriage to go home a large crowd took the horses from the vehicle and pulled it to his home, a distance of about three miles. It is said that the jury confined their deliberations to the theory of the defense that shots were fired by DeYoung as well as Kalloch, and that said theory was the ground of acquittal, the "transitory mania" theory being rejected.

—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his eighth monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States, says the excess of exports of merchandise was as follows: Month ended February 28, 1881, $19,909,295; month ended February 29, 1880, 4,309,292; eight months ended February 28, 1881, $210,357,405; eight months ended February 29, 1880, $152,618,363; twelve months ended February 28, 1881, $225,453,812; twelve months ended February 29, 1880, $212,386,044. The excess of imports or exports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows: Month ended February 28, 1881 (excess of exports), $465,073; month ended February 28, 1880 (excess of imports), $279,703; eight months ended February 28, 1881 (excess of imports), $12,175,866; eight months ended February 29, 1880 (excess of imports), $75,614,942; twelve months ended February 28, 1881 (excess of imports), $17,867,265; twelve months ended February 29, 1880 (excess of imports), $68,791,268.

—Quite a large delegation of citizens of Philadelphia were at Harrisburg Wednesday afternoon to urge upon the proper committees of the Legislature some prompt action by that body to provide for a celebration, under the auspices of the State Government, of the bi centennial anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania by William Penn. The delegation had an audience with the Governor, who expressed to them his desire that the recommendation upon this subject in his last message should be vitalized by appropriate legislation. Among the gentlemen who made brief addresses before the Committee on Appropriations were Mr. John Cadwalader, Mr. Samuel Pennypacker and Mr. F. D. Stone, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; Mr. Holman and Mr. J. I. Weaver, of the Franklin Institute; Mr. Usilton C. Smith, of the Philadelphia City Councils, and Mr. Thomas MacKeller, Mr. John Crump, Mr. Charles H. Cramp and Mr. Clayton McMichael, of the Bi Centennial Association. It was a noticeable feature of the remarks made by these gentlemen that, without exception, in expressing their earnest belief in the wisdom of such a celebration and in offering the certain sympathy and active cooperation of the organizations represented by them, they specifically declare that the celebration could certainly be made successful under the auspices of the State, and that all bodies who had been considering the subject would gladly and harmoniously cooperate to produce that result.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1881.

Secretary Blaine's course in his conduct of foreign affairs is exciting much discussion, especially in diplomatic circles. He is known to be by temperament combative and aggressive, and it is regarded as certain that he will not follow the footsteps of Hamilton Fish or William M. Evarts, but will certainly try to make his mark in the diplomatic history of the country. He believes the United States ought to have a navy, and if he can get up enough of a scarce to frighten Congress into voting the necessary supplies, Eastern shipbuilders and Pennsylvania iron founders, in both of which industries his friends are interested, would be benefited. Blaine is unrest embodied, and he will certainly "quicken the gait" of the slow moving and roundabout perambulators of the foreign circumvolution offices. There are influences, however, which will hold him in check. But, making allowance for these restraining influences, it can safely be predicted that "Jim" Blaine will not leave office without having done something to make himself talked about.

Seldom has it been that, in the selection of a cabinet, the wives of the members enjoyed such distinction, apart from the reputation of their husbands, as do some of those of the present administration. Mrs. Blaine is a fine looking lady, tall with good features, and hair well sprinkled with gray. She is pleasant in her manners, and a ready conversationalist. Her long experience in public life has made her a valuable acquisition to the administration, or at least to that part of it represented by her husband. Mrs. Blaine possesses these peculiar qualifications which make a wife a great comfort and aid to a public man. Mrs. Windom is a fine, matronly lady, who has never shown any disposition for society and its frivolities. While she always dresses in good taste, in either black silk or satin, or some solid color, there is nothing dashing to distinguish her in a crowded reception room. She appears to best advantage in the home circle. The oldest fish in the cabinet basket is Samuel J. Kirkwood, the secretary of the interior. He is a plain man, and has an agricultural appearance, but the one who picks him up as a flat will be mistaken. Little is known of his wife beyond the fact that she is an estimable lady, who partakes in a measure the quiet manner of her husband, and has a limited circle of acquaintance. Secretary Lincoln's wife was Mary Harlan, daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, a woman of exquisite loveliness. In her younger days the suitors for her hand were numbered by the score. Her presence in the charmed circle of the cabinet will add to its brilliancy. The fact that Mrs. MacVeagh is Simon Cameron's daughter has given her a reputation which has preceded her here. She is tall, graceful of figure, and, having spent years in society with her father when he was in the zenith of his political glory and power, comes well prepared for the new honors which both her husband and herself will receive. Those who know her intimately say that she possesses in a marked degree many of the characteristics which distinguished her father, and that these traits are more largely developed than in any of her relatives. Mrs. Hunt will be the belle of the cabinet beyond doubt. She is a beautiful blonde, agreeable in manner and cultivated in taste. Mrs. Hunt is one of the best educated ladies in Washington, and withal a brilliant society woman. Her circle of acquaintances is large, and she entertains with true southern liberality. Postmaster James has a lovely wife, who is an ornament to society here.

The fuss that has been made over the organization of the United States Senate is a paltry piece of business, unworthy the dignity and self respect of such a body. In a full Senate neither party has a majority, the Republicans having thirty-seven members, the Democrats thirty-eight, with one Independent, Senator Davis of Illinois. Senator Davis announced that, in organizing the Senate, he would vote with the Democrats, this apparently giving that party a majority of two. But the Republicans managed to get Senator Mahone, a Virginia Democrat, over to their side, and so the parties became evenly balanced, leaving Vice President Arthur to throw the casting vote into the Republican side of the scales. The whole affair has been a scramble for the chairmanships and the offices, of which every respectable Senator may well feel ashamed.

AUGUST.

Among the Aztecs.

CURIOUS MODES OF AGRICULTURE. MINES AND MINING. A BRILLIANT LETTER FROM OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENT.

MESILLA, NEW MEXICO, March 7, 1881.

The denizens of this strange city and surrounding country are a curious study. This letter will be devoted to giving your readers some idea of their habits of life and their modes of agriculture. The Mesilla valley from which this city takes its name is one of the most famous in New Mexico for its agricultural products. It extends along the Rio Grande for seventy-five miles and, having an elevation of near 4000 feet, the air is permeated with electricity and ozone making it a sanitarium which is visited by thousands affected with asthma, bronchial and pulmonary diseases. The climate is superb, the thermometer never reaching zero. Snow rarely whitens the earth, and hot and sultry nights are unknown. To an Eastern traveler the novel sights and experiences he encounters are so full of interest that he is loth to depart from this land of Aztecs. I come here "in the full harvest time," when this beautiful valley along the Rio Grande was yellow as gold with its carpet of ripened cereals. Since then I have learned much by being brought into contact with the people of this foreign country who, until within a few months, have been so isolated and shut out from the outside world as to know nothing of its modes, styles and modern civilization. Let me show your readers a picture of this valley. On either side grand old mountains rear their peaks high up into heaven's pure ether. Coursing along at our feet in sluggish quiet coils the Historic Rio Grande, which rises in Colorado, runs into New Mexico between the two chains of the Rockies, and continues southward through the whole length of the territory. Just there on its bank is gathered a large number of Mexicans bedecked in gay and bright array. Hilarity and mirth rule queen of the hour. Men and women join in dances and strange sports. A little distance away a gay fandango is going on to the time of monotonous music. We approach and in our "half-grown Spanish" ask why this merry-making, and are told that it is "the harvest festival." The God of the Aztecs has smiled upon the cereals and the harvest has been abundant. At a little distance to the left the process of threshing out the grain is going on. Shades of Cincinnati! How antiquated! A circular enclosure is made by driving poles side by side close together into the earth. The hard ground has been swept clean and the wheat to be threshed is spread upon it. Within are a dozen goats and as many children who are shouting and laughing and driving the frightened animals round and round the arena, while now and then a halt is made to allow the master of the harvest to turn over the straw, when off again scamper the goats and children. This is kept up for several days when the straw is removed and the plump grain gathered into bee! shaped grass baskets, to be picked over, winnowed and cleaned by the women. The harvest time is always a gay season, and all the young people join in the festivities. Now let me show you one of their agricultural implements. You will, I fear, laugh but you must not let them see you for there are a sensitive and unforgiving people.

Here is a plow, a long beam, to one end of which is hitched a single mule or ox, while the other end is smoothed off for a handle. Fastened to it about midway is a sloping position, is a stick pointed at the lower end, which scratches up the fertile and mellow soil. This is the chief implement of Mexican agriculture. Imagine it, you farmers on the prairies who ride upon your sulky plows and sow your wheat with drills. This condition of things, however, is soon likely to change, to be superseded by American implements. The fertility and magnificent climate of the Rio Grande valley, the great demand for agricultural products, owing to the advent of the A. T. & S. F. R. R. is settling this valley with a better class of farmers, who will not only open the eyes of the Mexicans but make fortunes for themselves. I had sooner own a good farm (and they can be had for a song) in this valley than any place I have visited in the west. The vast mineral interests and the mining camps are creating a great demand for cereals and vegetables. Fruit grows here luxuriantly and is found in great abundance. Apples, pears, plums, apricots, quinces, figs, pomegranates and all small fruits are grown in great perfection. The grape was introduced by the Spaniards long years ago.

I never tasted such luscious fruit, and the clusters rivaled those of Eschol in size and beauty. This surely is the garden spot of the southwest. Mines in this region are being rapidly developed and the wealth of yield found is wonderful. The excitement is like the furor over the early discoveries in California, and many a miner is going back to his eastern home in a few years with his pockets full of coin and a healthy bank account. I would advise any young man who has nerve and grit to come to New Mexico. More fortunes will be made here in the next few years than in any other locality in America.

F. S. P.

NEW YORK.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1881.

The excitement in our custom house by the nomination of Judge Wm. H. Robertson, as collector in place of Mr. Merritt, has been of the most lively character since the announcement was made. It is well known that there are thousands of easy places at the disposal of the collector, and those who have been living in ease and luxury the past few years at Uncle Samuel's expense are much alarmed at the prospect of having to vamoose the ranch and earn their living by honest toil. The leaders of the two wings of the Republican party are down east or jubilant according to which faction they belong, and it is prophesied that a bitter struggle will soon break out that may lead to serious loss of strength in future elections. But, nevertheless, so long as President Garfield continues, as he has begun, to select the most competent and talented men he can find for all positions of trust, he will receive the hearty endorsement of the great majority of his own party, as well as of those who supported the opposition.

The revivals started last week in Brooklyn by Beecher, Talmage and others appear to be meeting with much success. Dr. Talmage announced on Wednesday evening that over eighty souls had been saved, and that hundreds are asking for prayers for themselves and friends at every meeting. It is to be hoped that the repentance of these sinners is the true and genuine article, and that the labors of these Gospel missionaries will be continued until all the people of our wicked sister city shall have been redeemed.

The inspection of all closed carriages crossing the Brooklyn ferries at night, as ordered by Chief Jordan a few days ago, scarcely resulted as had been anticipated. The first case that excited suspicion and investigation the officer found instead of thieves loaded with plunder a rather and mother conveying the dead body of their baby to a friend in New York where the services previous to interment were to be held. When the case was reported at headquarters, an order was at once issued modifying the previous instructions, and the officers are now exercising a great deal more care in their duties at the ferries.

A new and home made moon is being exhibited at Steinway Hall in this city. The affair is a mechanical contrivance in imitation of our old luminary, and hangs over the entire of the stage, being as large as a monster balloon. It is pronounced a master piece of mechanism, having on its surface expert delineations of all the novel features of a full moon. An interesting lecture accompanies the exhibition and large audiences are attracted nightly.

Quite a mania has sprung up among the youth of Gotham in regard to roller skating, and every day our parks and private pleasure grounds are crowded with youngsters of all ages from five to fifteen spinning along on rollers after the fashion of skaters. The exercise is admitted by our best physicians to be healthy and will tend to develope muscles and improve the lungs of the rising generation, particularly the girls who are debarred from indulging in base ball, cricket, boating, &c.

The spring fashion openings are now in full blast here, and the dry goods, millinery and other establishments are crowded with ladies daily, and the proprietors are accordingly happy. The new goods shown are most elegant and varied in style and quality. In dress goods the finest displays are generally those imported from abroad, and the immense stocks carried by such houses as Lord & Taylor, show that our people have more faith in the quality of the fabrics, and their solidity of color than in home manufactures. Plaids are likely to be the rage, and the assortment seem to be almost endless, while prices are said to be a little lower. But for a lady to gain genuine pleasure from a visit to these palatial establishments, a well filled purse is the first necessity.

The value of a wife seems to vary according to the character of those selected to do the appraising. A case was decided in the Brooklyn courts this week in which a man named Runson sued the father of his wife for enticing her away under threats and promises, and for which he asked $10,000 damages. The parties had only been married a few months, when the lady became disgusted with her husband's conduct and left him. The first jury gave the fellow a verdict of $2000, but he was not satisfied with this valuation of his lost love, and so brought on another suit, and now he finds the valuation reduced to nothing, and the complaint dismissed. From the facts brought out at the trial, it was evident the man was one of those fortune hunters, so numerous in our cities, and who when they find themselves disappointed never fail to vent their ill humor on their victims. It is well to see one of them come to grief occasionally, and in this case all who are acquainted with the parties heartily sympathize with the deluded wife.

Some interesting facts relative to the corruptions prevailing in our Street Cleaning Department have leaked out through the grand jury room, where an effort is in progress to indict the Police Commissioners who have charge of that department. It seems that it has been a regular practice to charge each laborer on the streets the sum of $5 before his name was placed on the roll, and then $1 to $2 out of his wages at each pay day. Some of these men state that they have often spent their time in beer saloons, but that their pay would be in full, the agent deducting so much as he thought proper out of the amount. The discharge of two or three of these men for refusing to submit longer to the extortion led to the exposure, and it is now believed the whole matter will be ventilated by the grand jury, and some of the crookedness of this department shown up. The feeling of our citizens on this subject is growing more intense daily, and those who may attempt to oppose a reform had better secure a safe retreat before the dog days set in. Two of these officials, Supt. Williams and Commissioner French, had an upset from their wagon into one of the piles of mud the other day, and the unanimous expression was they deserved the besmearing they got by their own direlection and inefficiency.

—The Breckenridge (Col.) *Daily Journal*, published on the 25th ult., speaking of the weather in that section of this great Republic says: "The warmth of the spring sunshine is letting down the mountains of snow in the streets pretty lively, in spots the brown earth appears while here and there a stone peeps through its winter envelope. Soon we may look for sleds to give way to heavy wagons that will lumber along over rough and rugged roads. So mote it be.

BOB INGERSOLL'S LECTURE.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE DOCTRINE OF ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

"It may be, after all, I'll get damned for my smartness," said Robert Ingersoll, before an applauding throng in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Academy of Music Tuesday night, "but I'll take my chances." Mr. Ingersoll's theme was "Liberty for Man, Woman and Child." The lecture was under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, the lecturer to have half of the net receipts. A score of young men in swallow-tailed coats filed upon the stage, and last of all, like an opera tenor rushing through the chorus, came the lecturer, who swiftly strode to the footlights, and without any ceremony began:

"In my judgment, after all, it is a question of intellectual development."

Mr. Ingersoll has a round head, and a smooth, fat face. His hair is gray and thin on top, and his eyes are dark and bright. They seem almost buried in his round cheeks when he laughs. No public orator gesticulates so much with the topmost part of the body. Ingersoll, with a stiff neck, might be worth only $100 a night. Now he refuses offers at $600. He tips his forehead this or that way, and has a most effective nod. Speaking in short, epigrammatic sentences, he punctuates what he says with a nod. He throws in an exclamation point with a nod. "Honor bright!" is a favorite reiteration. "It won't do!" is another which he emphasises with a shake of the head. He is more theatrical than Beecher or Talmage. He peoples the platform with imaginary dummies, and then flails them, to the delight of the audience. By constant recurrence to these he keeps them before his audience. Tuesday night he had a "rude dugout in which floated a native savage—one of our ancesters—with teeth two inches in length, with a spoonful of brains in the back of his head." This, to start with, he seemed to place at a certain spot on the stage, and when he went over that way the audience instinctively recalled his description, and was prepared to hear something about the dugout.

Mr. Ingersoll's voice is soft and melodious. His manner and movements upon the stage, with his wonderful nod, are the elements of his success as a popular orator.

"I was once in the company of some Baptist ministers," said Ingersoll. "I don't know how I ever got there, and they asked my opinion as to baptism. I said that with soap I regarded it as an excellent institution. If you tell me what a man's religion is, I'll tell you what is the highwater mark of his intellect—just how many he carries to the pound. When a man thinks he has found it all out, he is orthodox. The man in a dugout is orthodox. Heresy is a cradle; orthodoxy is a coffin. Heresy is a banner; orthodoxy is a shroud. Heresy gives a new idea a welcome and a warm place by the fireside of his heart. Orthodoxy regards the new idea as a tramp, and keeps bull dogs in front of the house to frighten off every new idea that comes along."

Referring to the lowest form of skull that had ever been found, he said that it was probably found in Delaware.

"There has not been a patentable improvement on the devil for six thousand years," said the lecturer. "I'll tell what causes bronchitis among the ministers. If you talk solemnly when you don't feel it, that makes bronchitis. Did you ever hear that an auctioneer had it. I call it parsonitis. [Laughter.] This is my doctrine. Give every other human being every right you claim for yourself. Keep your mind open to the influences of nature. Receive new thoughts with hospitality. The religionist of to-day wants the ship of his soul to lie at the wharf of orthodoxy and rot in the sun. He delights to hear the sails of old opinions flap against the masts of old creeds. He loves to see the joints and the sides open and gape into the sun, and it is a kind of bliss for him to repeat, 'Do not disturb my opinions.' As far as I am concerned, I wish to take my chances with the wind and wave and star. And I had rather go down in the glory and grandeur of the storm than to rot in any orthodox harbor whatever.

"After all, we are improving from age to age. The most orthodox people in the country two hundred years ago would have been buried for the crime of heresy. The ministers who denounce me for expressing my thoughts would have been in the Inquisition themselves. Our fathers worshipped the golden calf. The worst you can say of the American now is that he worships the gold of the calf. Even the calf is beginning to see this distinction. It no longer satisfies the ambition.

"Where did that doctrine of eternal punishment come from? It came from the low and beastly skull of that wretch in the dugout. Where did he get it? It was a souvenir from the animals. The doctrine of eternal punishment was born in the glittering eyes of snakes that hung in fearful coils, watching for their prey. It was born of the howl and bark and growl of wild beasts. It was born of the grin of the hyenas, and of the depraved chatter of the unclean hyenas. I despise it with every drop of my blood. Tell me there is a God in the serene heavens that will damn the children for the expression of an honest belief. Tell me that the dimpled darling rocking in its cradle is to be kindling wood for a fire in hell. If there is a God, who is sending people into this world to damn them forever, I would rather go to hell than to go to heaven and keep the society of such an infamous tyrant.

"When the great ship containing the hopes and aspirations of the world; when the great ship freighted with mankind goes down in the night of death, chaos and disaster, I am willing to go down with the ship, with those who love me, and with those whom I have loved, and I will not be guilty of the ineffable meanness of sneaking ashore in some orthodox canoe.

Pleading for liberty for the child, Mr. Ingersoll said: "The laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with hand of fire. Oh, weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden hair; fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ keys; blow, bugler, blow, until thy silver notes do touch and kiss the moonlit waves, and charm the lovers wandering mid vine clad hills. But know, your sweetest strains are discords all, compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and every heart with joy. Or rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and men, and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. Oh laughter, rose lipped daughter of joy, there are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief."

—"Old Abe," the famous eagle carried through the war for the Union by the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, has died in the Capitol at Madison, Wisconsin. It was presented to the regiment in 1861, carried through the four years' struggle without receiving a scratch, and since then has been carefully kept and tended in a room in the basement of the Capitol.

EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT.

The *Teacher* for April asks the following questions, and then answers them:

What shall be done with fools? How shall we deal with their folly? Shall we let them severely alone, or shall we strenuously battle with them? Must we answer them according to their folly, and so be like unto them, or shall we refuse to do so, and thus let them grow wise in their conceit? How can we contain ourselves, how restrain our anger, when we look at the huge antics of these clowns of the world? How can we, with any self-respect, enter into a discussion with one whose reasoning faculties are so dwarfed and warped that he is incapable, naturally, of recognizing a truth or a principle of action? How can we reason with one who is devoid of reason, or present a truth to one who cannot and will not see?

It is indeed a barren ground, and he would be indeed a foolish cultivator who would endeavor to drive a ploughshare through it with the hope of getting anything but nettles or thistles for his pains.

"The woods are full of them." If a Congressman rides a hobby until the nation is sick; if he thinks only of the narrow district which he is said to represent; if he forgets the whole nation and thinks only of *his* idea or district; if he fails to recognize the duties of the place, are we to play schoolmaster to him, and try to cure him of his folly? In vain: out of this nothing you can get nothing.

If a member of the State Legislature acts similarly, and works and talks for his constituents as he proudly calls them; if he forgets or neglects his broad State and confines himself, his ideas, and his efforts to the petty three by four district which sent him to legislate for *all*; is there any cure for him, any indication that any efforts of yours for his improvement would meet with any favorable response from him? You cannot get blood out of a stone.

If a member of the city government, acting in his representative character, imagines that the only needed law-making is that which will benefit his little ward; if he can not see beyond its few political leaders, or its pot-houses; if he cannot see that the greater comprehends the less, and that which benefits all must benefit *his* few; if he will persist in giving his opinion upon subjects entirely foreign to his range of thought, and which he can never, never comprehend; if he will neglect to hear opinions or take the advice of those who are competent to give them, will you send a missionary to him with the hope of converting him from the errors of his ways? You can find a better field in the Feejee Islands.

If a member of a school-board forgets the magnitude of his office; if he forgets the end and aim of the system, the effect it has upon the virtue, liberty and happiness of all the people, and legislates so that accommodations may be showered upon him; if he venally permits the appointments of incompetent teachers; if he, to lessen his school-tax, cheapens the price of the labor, beating it down like a huckster; if he for the same reason permits children to huddle together in swarms in unclean or uncomfortable apartments, and then consoles himself with the reflection that he has done well and demands the approbation of his fellow-citizens; what will you do, what can you say? There is indeed more hope of a fool than of him. "You can not make a silk purse," etc., etc.

Only one principle should govern men acting as legislators, in determining their action upon any subject, and that is to inquire what will be the effect of the proposed measure upon the body at large. No inquiry should be made as to its effect upon him personally, whether in perquisites or plans, nor how it will effect any particular class, but how it will effect all as a unit. If the result will be beneficial, advocate it; if prejudicial, oppose it.

We have frequently listened to arguments upon various subjects, and the whole burden and drift was the effect it would have on party or position or self. Not one word was said as to its advantages to all. We have heard school-boards talk learnedly by the hour upon superintendance, and they would speak of its effect upon that teacher, or this school, or upon their own authority, but never a word upon its advantage to the system as such. We have heard arguments for the increase of the pay of this teacher or of that teacher, the salary of that man or of this woman, as if legislation of this kind was a purely personal matter, and that they were sent there for the purpose of taking care of the interests of certain men and women. The position with its labors and its responsibilities was entirely ignored, and yet that should have been the main scope or range of the argument.

Why should not legislators of all kinds be examined as to their fitness for the position? not scholastically, but phrenologically and psychologically, if you please, to test whether they have the soul, the heart, the brain, to fit them for the place. This would be the cap-stone to the Civil Service idea. No doubt the requirements are needed, no doubt the men exist. We had them in the olden time and we must have them now. Our people are not a great nothing from which we can get nothing.

We are afraid, however, that if the tests were applied, there would be a scarcity in the market, a great rise in price, perhaps a corner, in more senses than one, among legislators.

SOPHIE PIEOFFSKY.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Minister of Justice is overwhelmed with applications for admission to the trial of the Nihilists. Certain representatives of the press will probably be admitted on condition of confining their reports to the external circumstances of the case, while representatives of foreign journals, many of whom have come here specially for the occasion, have not yet been able to see the Minister regarding admission. Many applicants will doubtless be disappointed. All five of the prisoners will be charged with belonging to a secret society for subverting the existing order of things, and with complicity in the assassination of the Emperor.

Public curiosity centres in the female prisoner, Sophie Pieoffsky, whose aristocratic connections, social position, and superior education excite general wonder. She is the daughter of a former provincial Governor and the niece of an officer of high rank in the army. According to the confessions of Pieoffsky and Jelaboff, they both knew, and they alone, of the attempt to be made on the Czar's life and the time and place. Their fellow conspirators in London and elsewhere only knew in a general way that another attempt would be made. Russakoff was only informed of what was required of him on the day of the murder. Jelaboff, the chief director in the matter, having been arrested two days before, Pieoffsky became the guiding spirit, and sent Russakoff and the other murderer with the bombs to the stations assigned them. Russakoff protests that he was not in any way admitted to the councils of the conspirators, but was merely a fellow worker. He asserts that the Nihilists latterly have had no money, that there was considerable disagreement among them, and they would probably have dispersed had their last attempt failed. Russakoff seems to be a Nihilist pure and simple, having no project or desire beyond the destruction of the existing order of things. Pieoffsky and Jelaboff avow that the object of their operations was to terrorize the country, disarrange the machinery of the Government, and bring about, if possible, a Socialistic republic after the pattern of the Paris Commune. The other two prisoners, Michaeloff and the woman Hellmann, seem of less importance. Both refuse to answer the charges against them.

—The death of Right Hon. James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, in the 69th year of his age, which occurred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Monday night, was caused by paralysis of the heart. He had been an invalid for several years. His body was sent home on the steamship Servia. He was distinguished for scientific ability, was a practical inventor, and one of the most liberal and enlightened of the nobility of Great Britain. He was well known in America, where he had many warm personal friends.

New Advertisements.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Executors, Administrators and Guardians hereinafter named have filed their respective accounts of the following estates in the Register's Office at Mauch Chunk, in and for the County of Carbon, which accounts have been allowed by the Register, will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on MONDAY, the 11th of APRIL, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., for confirmation:

First and final account of Paul Kresge, administrator of Daniel Eckhardt, of Towamensing township, Carbon county, Pa., dec'd.

First and final account of Jacob Snyder, Jr., administrator of the estate of Harrison Snyder, dec'd.

First and final account of Wm. G. Freyman, executor of the estate of John Stein, dec'd.

First and final account of Mary Brogan, administratrix of Francis Brogan, dec'd.

First and final account of Daniel Wentz, executor of the last will and testament of Eve Solt, dec'd.

First and final account of J. E. McGee, administrator of the estate of Thomas Duncan, dec'd.

First and final account of William Shaffer, administrator of the estate of David Shaffer, dec'd.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, Register.

Mauch Chunk, March 12, 1881-w4

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an application for a proposed Corporation to be styled "Union Cemetery Association, of East Weissport," to be located in Franklin township, Carbon county, Pa., will be made to his Honor S. S. Dreher, President Judge, on the first day of the next April Court in Carbon county. The character and object of said Corporation is to provide a suitable place for the burial of the dead.

S. R. GILHAM, Attorney for Applicants.

March 12, 1881.-w3.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes.

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS AND THE AGED.

SPEER'S

WINE

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEAR SOLD.

This Celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this County. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine, being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid will find it tonic and nourishing. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and endorsed to the various manufacturing clergy the weaker sex. It is in every respect a WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry,

This P. J. SHERRY is a Wine of Superior Character and possesses all the good qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medical Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy,

This BRANDY stands unrivaled in this Country, being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS A PURE distillation from the grape and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicious flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled, and is in great demand for medicinal purposes.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS,

and by A. J. Durling, C. T. Horn, Lehighton and C. W. Leut of Weissport.

Dec. 25—y1

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the chance for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address

STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Oct. 2, 1880—y*.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers; address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

January 29, 1881-y1

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information address DR. J. FARER & CO. 72 AVE 81, N. Y.

Cheap Farms

IN MISSISSIPPI,

For SALE and EXCHANGE at $10 and $15 PER ACRE. Address,

A. BEERS, 520 Atlantic Avenue, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dec. 25-m7

$10,000 WANTED.

The School Board of Lehighton offers for sale $10,000 in school bonds, for which 4 per cent. interest per annum will be paid.

The bonds are free of taxation, and are a very desirable investment for parties having money to loan.

The interest will be paid annually.

DANIEL GRAVER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5, 1881.-w3.

Only $20 for this style of PHILADELPHIA SCALE. Equal to any larger in the market. Warranted for five years. Sent to any Post Office. Freight paid. Circulars free. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., 17 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb 19-3w

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

At this Office at Lowest Prices.

$2 Watches, Gold Watches $3.50. Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Earrings, Lockets, Sleeve Buttons, Vest Chains, Cuff Pins, Scarf Pins, Spectacles, Clocks, Revolvers, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Musical Instruments, Notions, Jewelry, Novelties, etc. Thousands in Use. Catalogue 25 Cts. Thousands in Use. Catalogue 25 Cts. Catalogue free. Thompson & Co. 152 Nassau St. N. Y.

January 29, 1881-y1

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the undersigned on the estate of Henry Ramsey, late of Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon county, Pa., dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment within 30 days, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. C. KREAMER, Administrator,

Lower Towamensing, March 16, 1881-w.

New Advertisements.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., for the year A. D. 1880-81:

JOHN SCHWAB.		DR.
To amount of duplicate		$ 421 87
" Money received for rents and fines		3 50
		$ 425 37
CR.		
By services rendered himself	$ 5 20	
" Money paid for keeping paupers	79 00	
" Provisions, clothing, funeral expenses, etc	169 60	
" J. K. Rickert, judgment note	16 20	
" Commission	21 50	
" Auditors wages, etc	8 36	
		300 16
Balance due Township		125 27
		425 37

CORNELIUS REHRIG		DR.
To amount of duplicate		$ 229 08
CR.		
By services rendered himself	$ 3 75	
" Money paid for keeping paupers	140 00	
" Provision, clothing, etc	14 20	
" Commission	11 45	
		179 19
Balance due Township		88 89
		229 08

Accounts of the Supervisors of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., for the year A. D. 1880-81:

JOHN SCHWAB.		DR.
To amount of duplicate		$ 774 88
" Bal. due Township July 3rd 1880		15 72
" Order on School Treasurer		51 00
		$ 841 60
CR.		
By Labor and material to repair roads	$ 626 85	
" Making a financial statement	2 00	
		628 85
Balance due Township		212 75
		841 60

CORNELIUS REHRIG.		DR.
To amount of duplicate		$ 414 28
CR.		
By Labor and material to repair roads	$ 384 61	
Balance due Township		29 67
		414 28

RECAPITULATION.

ROAD. FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP,		CR.
By Balance in John Schwab's account	$ 212 75	
" Balance in Cornelius Rehrig's account	29 67	
Total balance due Township		232 42
POOR. FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP,		CR.
By Balance in John Schwab's account	$ 135 27	
" Balance in Cornelius Rehrig's account	58 89	
Total balance due Township		194 16
DR.		
To Joseph Anthony, judg