

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

That the notorious Robeson is leader of the Republican side of the House of Representatives is no longer questioned. Twice rebuked by emphatic voters, his impudence has carried him along and enabled him to get the better of these defeats. As Chairman of the caucus which dictates the party policy he makes and unmakes at his own sweet will. The nomination which occupies the Speaker's chair is not his creature and he virtually controls the appointment of all conference meetings. Outside of the House his power is recognized by schemes of every degree. They know that without Robeson's aid their magnificent corrupt jobs would go for naught; but that with his syncretistic fully enlisted and his hearty co-operation they stand more than an even chance to win.

Society ignores him, but it cannot afford to ignore him. His control of appropriations of public money is an influence potent enough to break down barriers which to a less influential person than Robeson would be insurmountable. True to his instincts and faithful to his old time ally, Robeson is behind the job to grant two and a half million dollars for the so-called repairs of worthless monitors at Chester, Pa., Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del., upon which vast sums have already been squandered by Congress and gone into the pockets of Rings. In this course he has the approval of that disinterested patriot John Roach, who with signal devotion to the wants of the nation recently visited the Naval Committee of the House and a number of globe lobbies to visit these three points to make a personal inspection. The real object of Mr. Roach was to lay the foundation for a gigantic job in these worthless monitors, which are nothing more than so much scrap iron.

Mr. Robeson may succeed in his schemes for plundering the Treasury by means of jobs, for there are rotten Democrats as well as venal Republicans mixed up in the proposed deal, but in furtherance of the scheme they will be compelled to show their hands and every man of them will be marked.

STATE POLITICS.

Within the coming three months three important State Conventions will be held at the State Capital, to-wit: Common School Reformers, May 8; Wolfe Independent, May 24, and Democrats, June 23, and much speculation is rife as to the probable result of each. The programme of the Common School Reformers is to nominate Gen. James A. Beaver for Governor; Senator William T. Davies, the leader in the Senate of the Wolfe Independents, for Lieutenant-Governor; Senator J. M. Grier for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Wm. Henry Rawle for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. And it is possible that the programme may be carried out; but the fact that Gas Truette James McManes and Common Councilman William Elwood Rowan, of Philadelphia have determined to violently antagonize the nomination of Mr. Rawle, mainly for the reason that he cannot be coaxed, hired or driven to do the dirty work of the Philadelphia boss politicians, will make his selection more than doubtful. The one thing certain is that the defeat of Mr. Rawle will be avidly followed by some astounding results to more than one Philadelphia political leader. The Wolfe Independents are likely to move with more than ordinary caution. If the stalwarts nominate Rawle for Justice of the Supreme Court and McClure for Congress, the Independents will endorse both nominations, while if Beaver, Davies, and Grier are made the nominees of the regulars, it is quite probable that the only nomination the Wolfe Convention will make for the present will be that of Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia for Lieutenant-Governor. After formulating a platform they will probably adjourn to await the action of the Democratic Convention. It is reasonable to assert that two things the Democratic Convention will do, that will commend its action to popular favor, viz: utterly reject any impotent candidate of a faction for Governor, and nominate a candidate who can and will, secure the entire strength of the party at the next election.

THE PASSAGE OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

The passage of the Chinese Exclusion bill is causing some discussion in shipping circles as to what is to become of the steamship lines now running between San Francisco and China—the Occidental and Oriental and the Pacific Mail lines. These two companies have five steamers on the line, and they receive from Chinese passengers some \$900,000 per annum. Unless they are subsidized they must withdraw, as the freight alone cannot support them. And, what is more, the freight from Hong Kong must fall off quite one-half when Mr. John is driven out of the country, as most of his food comes from Hong Kong. These two steamers line are as the pride of San Francisco, and, with the American line on the Atlantic, include almost the only steamers under the American flag that are engaged in foreign trade.

—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, THE POET.

Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., Friday at 3:15 p. m. He had been suffering from a complication of complaints, but the illness which proved fatal was peritonitis, which set in early on the previous Saturday, and during the few following days he sank very rapidly. His family were present at his death. He celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, February 27.

—A FIRE IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

A fire, started by the burning of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad bridge, also destroyed three tobacco factories. Works, twenty thousand boxes, 500 feet of railroad track work, ten freight cars, a mill, saw works, and a quantity of coal and lumber. The flames were fanned by a high wind. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$500,000. A boy was killed by falling walls and two men are reported missing.

—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, intends to retire from public life at the expiration of his present Congressional term.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1882.

President Arthur yesterday attached his signature to the anti-polygamy bill, which had passed both houses of Congress, and it is now a law. The bill provides among other things that any man who marries more than one wife in any Territory of the United States shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment of not less than five years; declares that any male person living in that relation with more than one woman in any Territory is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished either by fine or imprisonment; prohibits polygamists from voting or doing jury service, and from filling any place of public trust. The opponents of Mormonism are confident that the vigorous enforcement of the act will set the seal of fate on this institution. It is claimed by the advocates of the bill that Utah Territory will soon be settled by Gentiles enough to constitute a majority of the population, and that the political disabilities imposed upon the professing Mormons, it should be dissolved in the future, and thus prevent its spreading any further.

Enough has occurred during the present week to indicate clearly to the country the character of the Forty-seventh Congress and the scope of national legislation. The majority party has formally announced that it will oppose the reduction of internal tax on tobacco and whisky, the two principal sources of revenue. It is quite immaterial what stand is taken with regard to bank checks, matches, proprietary articles, etc., as altogether the revenue derived therefrom amounts to but about \$11,000,000. The tax upon all these is more of an annoyance than anything else. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommended the abolition of this tax two years ago, and the reasons given apply with great force now. It may be considered certain that this annoyance will be swept away. The Senate has added a couple of millions on the post office appropriation bill, reported favorably on a grand ocean steamship subsidy scheme, offered to guarantee \$50,000,000 to Captain Eads, restored the franking privilege, projected an extensive steel-clad navy and raised certain class of pensions. There is no description about this. It was very doubtful as to the real character of this Congress, it should be dissolved in the 40 to 15 vote on the restoration of the franking privilege. It carries us back to the halcyon days of the Credit Mobilier period when the public revenue was divided up between sherry and champagne.

It is understood that it cost something over \$5,000 to carry the Congressional members from Washington to Cleveland and back, on the occasion of the Garfield funeral. This is about \$130 apiece. Considering that the military company furnished transportation free, the sum named must be supposed to represent what it cost to furnish food, beverages, carriage hire and other light refreshments suitable for a season of mourning. It seems like a liberal allowance, to say the least, and ought to cover a good many nice extras.

ADVOCATES OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Advocates of the franking privilege say that "the postal service is intended for the public," and that therefore "there is neither sense nor reason in compelling members of Congress to pay postage on thousands of letters to their constituents in answer to inquiries." The answer to this is that it is as much the business of a member of Congress to answer the inquiries of his constituents as it is that of a merchant to send out circulars and answer the letters of his correspondents. It is all in the line of business, and if one has the right to send his mail matter free the other is equally entitled to the privilege. The talk about one being a public and the other a private interest is all boosh. Running for Congress is a business occupation as much as practicing law, carrying on a store, or running a factory, and should be put upon precisely the same footing as those pursuits.

—SENATOR CHAS. appeared on the floor of the Senate this afternoon, and it was observed that he was engaged in earnest conversation, for some time, with Senator Logan and Senator Teller, and it was supposed that an appointment, it was probably believed, to the Capital to-day, that the appointment of Mr. Teller could be made information from G. W. Peck, and that if he agrees to appoint Mr. Claflie to succeed Teller, the latter will be nominated for the Secretaryship of the Interior.

—ADVOC.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1882.

Some unusually bit of scandal have been going round and are still coming out concerning the expenses of President Garfield's sickness and the funeral obsequies. Many of the statements made are doubtless more or less exaggerated, but there is truth enough to make some people ashamed of themselves. This is particularly the case relative to the expenses of the funeral train from Washington to Cleveland. Besides an item of \$1,300 for white gloves there is one of \$1,700 for champagne, brandy and cigars and one of \$300 for "caskets," while the whole cost of the Congressional party of travelers from up a modest little bill of \$7,000. It has been denied that the items referred to were in the bills rendered, but from the best information that can be obtained the statement appears to be true. Congressional Page, of California, who was delegated by the Committee of the House to audit the accounts, says that after examining the bills he regarded them all as one lump and destroyed the originals. He considered that was the best thing to do, as he did not think it proper to have a scandal over such a matter. Opinions may differ as to Mr. Page's right to take this course, but opinions will concur that it was the worst possible course to take to prevent a scandal. It is remembered here that the press was very carefully excluded from the funeral train. Even the reports for the Associated Press were refused and sent to the President. After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

—IN THE HOUSE, after an inquiry by Mr. Robinson, of New York, as to the fate of the resolution relative to the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain, which was finally answered satisfactorily, private business was resumed. Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Missouri Levees, reported a bill, appropriating \$9,363,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois rivers, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House adjourned until Monday.

—IN THE SENATE, Monday a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Revision of the Laws to inquire if legislation is necessary to define the meaning of the words "Indian country" in the laws of the United States. Mr. Vest moved to recommit to the Committee on Territories the bill for the admission of Dakota as a State. He said the report purported to be a unanimous one, but as a member of the Committee, he desired an opportunity to oppose the measure. Mr. Garland, also a member of the Committee, said he desired the bill to be recommitted in order that his objections to it might be put on record. Mr. Saunders, Chairman of the Committee, and a majority of the members, said they were in favor of the bill, and he had understood that an amendment to it had been removed. After remarks by several other members, the bill was passed by a vote of 19 yeas and 10 nays. The House bill authorizing Justice of the Peace to issue warrants for the seizure and removal of the contents of dwellings, and other buildings, was passed; also the House bill granting pensions to Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Tyler, and Mrs. Polk, chiefly by those who desired to have the old franking privilege absolutely restored but it has finally been agreed to in the Senate as the best attainable method, and will doubtless pass the House. There ought to be no objection to the free passage of matter actually relating to public business, but it was the wholesale abuse of the franking privilege that made it intolerable. Whether the new plan will escape these abuses remains to be seen. The tendency of Congress, especially of the Senate to vote its members' privileges or donations of money, increases constantly and was illustrated recently by the passage of a resolution giving Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, \$9,550, and Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, \$3,500, for expenses incurred in maintaining their rights to the seats they hold. There is no precedent for this action. Contestants have generally been paid their expenses, but sitting members have not. Mr. Butler is a Democrat, and Mr. Kellogg is a Republican, which explains why the two resolutions were made dependent on each other.

—THE ANNUAL session campaign has been conducted with unusual vigor this year, and many Congressmen think they have secured a triumphant re-election this summer by the judicious distribution of seeds. Some very craftily send their allowance of seeds to constituents of the opposite party which, if it has the effect intended, is a very cheap way of securing votes. When the agricultural appropriation bill was before the House one member moved an amendment empowering the Commissioner of Agriculture to distribute all the seeds heretofore instead of dividing the work with Congressmen. This proposition brought to his feet an able young representative, Mr. Talbot, of Maryland, who gave an entertaining account of his experience in the distribution of seeds when he first became a member. At that time the Commissioner had the entire distribution and Mr. Talbot sent to him a list of his constituents to whom he wished seeds to be forwarded. He considered that he was making himself solid with his friends and neighbors, and when he went home he would ask the different ones he had ordered for them, expecting to receive their grateful thanks. To his dismay they all replied in the negative, and when he had put the question to fifteen or twenty and received the same reply from all, he thought it was time to subscribe on the seed question. He thought now it was better to adhere to the present plan, and the members would then be certain that some seeds were sent to their constituents. The House was much amused with this graphic recital, and the consequence was that the amendment was lost. —DODD PENDING.

—CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate Tuesday, 23d ult., the Senate bills in relation to the Venezuelan awards were reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed. The bills relating to the registration of trade marks and making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer were reported favorably, and placed on the calendar. Mr. Fry introduced a bill for the admission of Washington Territory into the Union as a State. Mr. Morgan called up his pending concurrent resolution declaring for a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, and Mr. Sherman moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After some debate the resolution was reported. Mr. Bayard asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill for extension of the Philadelphia Mint, but Mr. Miller, of New York, objected. The House bill to promote the efficiency of the Life-saving service was considered. Mr. Mahone, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported the bill to establish a bureau of animal industry and prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. The bill was reported, and Mr. Sulzberger, of Delaware, and favored by Mr. Garfield, of Arkansas. After further debate by Messrs. Fry, Aldrich, Beck and Williams, Mr. Bayard moved an amendment to the bill, directing that, in the selection of the Commission, the President shall give representation to the agricultural and manufacturing industries in proportion to capital invested therein. Messrs. Bayard and Sherman moved an amendment to dispose of the bill Friday, but objection was made. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments.

—IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Perkins, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up as a privileged question the case of M. D. Ball, claiming a seat as delegate from Alaska. Mr. Keck raised the point of order that the matter was not privileged, as there was no law authorizing the election of a Delegate from Alaska. The Speaker sustained the point, and Mr. Keck moved to go into the Committee of the Whole to consider the Tariff Commission bill. His motion was sustained, and the House went into the Committee of the Whole at 11:17. Mr. Manning then moved to take up another special order, the Agricultural Appropriation bill, which had been reported by the Committee on the Tariff Commission. Mr. Keck moved in support of the bill, and Mr. Manning moved in opposition to it. The latter, without finishing his remarks, yielded to a motion that the Committee rise.

—IN THE SENATE, Wednesday Mr. Mitchell presented resolutions of the Vessel Owners' and Captain's Association of Philadelphia in favor of the establishment of an ice harbor and lighthouse in Delaware bay and for the completion of the Delaware Break-water. Mr. Corkhill, of Missouri, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inquire into and report on the claims of citizens of the United States which have been arrested and are now held in confinement in Great Britain, and if they have been taken for what cause, and if charged with crime what steps, if any, have been taken to secure a speedy trial, and if not charged with crime what steps, if any, have been taken to secure their release, and to report at the earliest time practicable. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on Civil Service, reported with amendments, his bill to regulate and improve the civil service. Mr. Dawes, from the same committee, and that a minority report would be presented hereafter. Mr. Pugh offered a series of resolutions declaring the true, existing, and constitutional system of the United States, which were tabled temporarily at his request. The Japanese indemnity fund and Presidential Contests came up successively and were laid aside temporarily. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

—IN THE HOUSE, Senate amendment to the bill granting a pension of \$5000 a year to Mrs. Garfield was considered. It includes in the provisions of the bill the widows of Presidents Polk and Tyler. Mr. Keck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to reduce internal tax on cigars and tobacco, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, rising

to a question of privilege, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the removal of witnesses in cases being assigned, by the Speaker, Henry G. Hayes, one of the official stenographers of the House. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Tariff Commission bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

—A very general idea is that a tendency to certain diseases is indicated by certain types of faces, as is shown by the frequent use of such phrases as "consumptive-looking." The subject has been investigated by Drs. Gallon and Mahomed, whose conclusions thus far fail to support the belief that certain physical characteristics prove a special liability to consumption or other disease, although it may perhaps be shown that the effects of the disease when commenced may be influenced by such.

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—New Advertisements.

Administrators' Sale

OF Valuable REAL ESTATE

BY AN ORDER OF the Orphans' Court, the undersigned Administrators of the estate of ADAM G. SMITH, dec'd, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises situate in the Township of East Penn, in the County of Carbon, adjoining lands of Daniel, Thomas, Thomas Huch, Keuben Harter, Tilghman Steigswart and others, containing

115 Acres and 84 Perches, more or less. The Improvements thereon consist of a One-and-a-half Story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a Swiss Barn about 35 by 80 feet, and Out-buildings.

No. 2. All that certain Tract or Piece of WOODLAND, situate in said Township of East Penn, Carbon County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Daniel, Thomas, Thomas Huch, Keuben Harter, Tilghman Steigswart and others, containing

99 Acres and 125 Perches, more or less.

No. 3. All that certain Tract or Piece of WOODLAND, situate in East Penn Township, Carbon County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Daniel, Thomas, Thomas Huch, Keuben Harter, Tilghman Steigswart and others, containing

62 Acres and 48 Perches, more or less.

—ALSO—

Valuable Personal Property!!

Also, at the premises now occupied by Isaac Glander, in East Penn Township, on THURSDAY, APRIL 13th, 1882, at 10 o'clock P. M., the following: To-wit: A Plow, a Hay Wagon, Wagon, Sleigh, lot of Manure, Feed Cakes, and other articles.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

DANIEL GERMAN, HARRIS GERRY, Administrators.

March 18, 1882-ws

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., for the year ending March 6th, A. D. 1882:

To amount of disbursements..... \$ 529 95

Wages for labor by paupers..... 4 00

Expenses for 1881..... 4 08

Expenses for 1882..... 135 27

Balance on hand..... 145 12

Total..... \$ 614 08

—OR—

By services rendered himself..... \$ 5 02

By clothing, mending and keeping..... 4 73

By services rendered by..... 4 18

By services rendered by..... 7 27

By services rendered by..... 20 75

Balance due Township..... 6 22

Total..... \$ 614 08

—OR—

CORNELIUS HERRIG, DR.

To amount of disbursements..... \$ 296 82

Balance due Twp., March 1st, 1881..... 68 70

Balance on hand..... 25 80

Total..... \$ 391 32

—OR—

By services rendered himself..... \$ 6 75

By clothing, mending and keeping..... 27 28

By services rendered by..... 2 48

By services rendered by..... 2 84

By services rendered by..... 11 50

By services rendered by..... 68 80

Total..... \$ 121 61

Accounts of the Supervisors of Franklin Township, Carbon county, Pa., for the year ending March 6th, A. D. 1882:

To amount of disbursements..... \$ 7 20

Balance on hand..... 212 78

Total..... \$ 219 98

—OR—

By labor and material furnished to repair roads..... \$ 604 00

By services rendered by..... 14 21

By services rendered by..... 15 40

By services rendered by..... 10 11

By services rendered by..... 11 50

By services rendered by..... 9 22

Total..... \$ 664 44

—OR—

CORNELIUS HERRIG, DR.

To amount of disbursements..... \$ 4 48

By services rendered by..... 15 00

By services rendered by..... 5 00

By services rendered by..... 5 00

By services rendered by..... 1 00

By services rendered by..... 7 00

Total..... \$ 37 48

—OR—

By labor and material furnished to repair roads..... \$ 524 14

By services rendered by..... 9 03

By services rendered by..... 65 10

By services rendered by..... 19 15

By services rendered by..... 7 28

Total..... \$ 625 60

—RECAPITULATION.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, CR

By balance in Schwan's account..... \$ 284 41

To bal. in Herrig's account..... 7 30

Balance on hand..... \$ 194 11

—OR—

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, CR

By bal. in Schwan's account..... \$ 281 26

To bal. in Herrig's account..... 7 30

Balance on hand..... \$ 194 11

—OR—

DR.

To Dr. German..... \$ 32 00

To Dr. Zetter..... 14 25

To Dr. Herrig..... 86 00

Total..... \$ 132 25

—OR—

Balance on hand..... \$ 32 25

Authorized and paid March 18th, A. D. 1882, by

D. S. BOCK, J. P. BICKERT, J. S. BICKERT, Auditors.

March 18, 1882-ws

to a question of privilege, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the removal of witnesses in cases being assigned, by the Speaker, Henry G. Hayes, one of the official stenographers of the House. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Tariff Commission bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

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