

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative Districts, will meet at Harrisburg in the Opera House, on Wednesday, June 29th, 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, in State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor; a candidate for Lieutenant Governor; a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs; a candidate for Congress at Large; and to consider rules for the future government of the Democratic party of the State.

SENATOR BLAINE.

We call attention recently to the testimony of Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, with reference to his connection with the Peruvian Guano Conspiracy which Mr. Shipperd, of New York, originated and endeavored to carry to a successful issue. Mr. Shipperd failed in his efforts because Mr. Blaine was deposed from the Secretaryship of State. Had it not been for the death of President Grant and the consequent downfall of the shrewd man who followed his fortunes, the Peruvian Guano Company's stock might be booming to-day and not worth as it is, like the Keely Motor stock, only what it would bring at the junk shop as waste paper.

Mr. Blair has not made a creditable appearance. He has not come out in a free and easy manner and defined his position; but has been bold and evasive. That he is cool and collected and fully realizes the unenviable position in which he is placed no one who has carefully read his testimony and answers in the cross-examination which ensued will deny. He has been forced to admit that as counsel for the Company he received 1000 shares of stock in the Peruvian Company which had a par value of \$109 each, but he has not been able to specify a single act or point to one word of advice in the nature of legitimate legal service which would entitle him to any remuneration. Mr. Blair is Pecksnuffian. He makes a fair stump speech and his investigation by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in which wide latitude was allowed, permitted him to gush and swirl about the tribulations of poor Peru. He contended that his receipt of the stock of the Peruvian Company was not improper from the acceptance of retainers by other Senators for arguing cases before the Supreme Court; but we contend that there is a material difference, according to his statement, he had rendered no legal services whatever for the Peruvian Company, and besides, no honorable Senator who respects his oath of office would accept a retainer for arguing a case in the Supreme Court from a client who had interests whose protection might at any time depend on the legislative department of the Government.

It is very evident that the Senator from New Hampshire has played the Peruvian Company game for all it was worth. Had it been carried to a successful issue he might very soon have received in a perfect bonanza which \$100,000 of stock would have afforded; but under the circumstances he plays his part adroitly and makes the usual pitiful piffing piece framed on the pattern of Mr. Blaine's stowed but obvious effort in the same direction.

Mr. Blair is unquestionably a man of considerable ability. He is smarter than the average national legislator, and like other men of brilliant parts his cupidly got the better of his judgment and in his struggle to amass great wealth in a busy career he has ruined his reputation forever. He played a bold game vainly thinking that Blaine, whose consummate ability has enabled him to stem many an adverse current, would be able to so manipulate the public affairs that the fortunes of the Peruvian Company would be made and that untold millions would roll into the laps of all connected with Mr. Shipperd's magnificent scheme.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has dismissed Senator Blair as a witness and turned him over to the legislative body of which he is a member. What the House will do with him remains to be seen. What it should do with him the people of the United States in common with his constituents in New Hampshire realize.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

G. W. James A. Beaver, nominated for Governor, was born at Millersburg, Perry county, Oct. 21, 1837, and is in the 45th year of his age. He graduated from college in 1856 and subsequently practiced law at Bellefonte. In the civil war he took a prominent part, entering the service as first lieutenant, and quitting it as Brigadier General. He was severely wounded at Chambersville, Cold Harbor, Fetterburg and Ram's Station, losing one leg on the latter field. The war ended, he resumed the practice of law. Entering into politics, his power of logic and brilliant oratory soon made him a prominent figure. He was a candidate for Governor in 1878, receiving 12 votes. He was chairman of the Republican delegation to the Chicago convention, acquiring celebrity and a brass medal as one of the 308. In the senatorial contest of 1881 he succeeded Oliver as the Cameron candidate, but retired in Mitchell's favor.

William T. Davies of Bradford county, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, was born in Glasburgh, Pa., October 20, 1831; educated in Oswego Academy, New York; studied law and is at present engaged in the practice of that profession; was District Attorney of Bradford county, 1865 to 1868, Senator, 1877-80, and re-elected to the Senate for a term of four years, from December, 1880.

John M. Greer of Butler county, nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was born in Jefferson township, Butler county, Pa., August 3, 1844; obtained a common school and academic education; read law, and was admitted to practice in Butler county in 1867; is at present an attorney-at-law; was district attorney of Butler county, 1869 to 1872; elected Senator in November 1878. For the full term of four years and re-elected November, 1880.

comes of distinguished parentage. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, and by hard, careful, diligent study has gained an enviable reputation as a practitioner and writer on jurisprudence. He is not a politician in the accepted sense of the term.

Thomas Mercer Marshall, the candidate for Congressman-at-Large, was born at Newton, County Derry, Ireland, November 20th, 1809. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and was brought to the United States by his parents in 1812. They settled in Pittsburgh, where he was educated in private schools. He became early in life book-keeper for his brother, a merchant; at eighteen years of age was admitted to partnership with him, and when twenty-three years old began the study of law with Hon. Charles Shaler, at that time Judge of the District Court of Allegheny. He was admitted to the Bar in 1846, and began practice at once. He has been active in local politics, and has served as a member and President of the City Councils of Pittsburgh. He has, it is said, declined several nominations for Congressman, and in 1868 was "talked about" as a candidate for United States Senator, but his name was not presented, either in the Republican caucus or in the Legislature. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President.

THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The political situation, so far as it relates to the Pennsylvania Republicans, is interesting chiefly from considerations and objects apart from supposed local divisions as to bonanza and leadership. A correspondent writes that Senator Mitchell declares his intention to fight Cameron and all his ways. When told that by so doing he will fight the Administration and lose its favor, his reply is: "So be it. For my part, I believe that the power behind Mitchell is Blaine. It is Blaine's fight. There was bound to be a row in Pennsylvania, whatever the convention did. A fight there this fall is a necessary part of the Blaine scheme. The ex-Secretary's plan is to show himself in the autumn elections everywhere. The balance of power in the next Congress and laying the foundations of an organization antagonistic to Arthur are the prime objects. Blaine may or may not conclude to be a Presidential candidate himself. That question he may not have determined in his own mind. But he has determined that Arthur shall not be nominated if he can prevent it. Whoever thinks Blaine is to let things slide and retire on the receding wave, deceives himself. Nothing of the kind. If he cannot realize his ambition as to the Presidency he can at least have something important to say about others. He intends to dictate who shall go to the rear. If it be true he is there, he intends to have company. He begins in Pennsylvania because the convention there comes earliest. He has all the more reason for that fight because he has a tangible foe there, and because if he succeeds, the result will go a good way. Cameron may as well understand that it is Blaine he is contending with, and not Mitchell, nor Wharton Barker, nor Wayne MacVeach, nor the Committee of One Hundred and thirty. He will be opposed by all the energy which Blaine is able to put in motion through them. This explains Mitchell's unexpected hostility. Blaine took him up on the mountain and showed him many things. He has taken the trip with others, and not in this State alone.

Already Blaine is beginning to be felt in Virginia, where Mr. Dezydorez manifests the courage and purpose usual after having come down from the mountain. Blaine has had his finger in the Virginia pie all the time, and Mr. Mahone is able to say to what effect. In Ohio the ex-Secretary is working his plans. When conventions begin to be held, it will be discovered to what effect his operations. He has particular objects to achieve there, and he possesses instruments for the work. The recent report from Maine that a movement was on foot to bring him out for Congress has an interpretation. Feilers are out to ascertain how the land lies. If the prospect is favorable, he will consent; if not, and without much care how the State goes, more especially should the Congressional nomination be not of this kind. It is an open question whether Blaine runs. Whatever he decides to do will be strictly in accord with his general scheme.

New York is reserved for special management. There Blaine feels that he has lost followers. The power of the Administration has been too much for him. But Blaine, with set teeth, avers that there, if he cannot create, he can be strong. Whatever way he does it, his labor will be to cause New York to contribute, in as large measure as possible, to his success. In preparing for the autumn elections Blaine is not without help. Certain faithful friends, animated by a similar purpose, here and in the several States where operations are to be carried on, preserve a perfect understanding with him and among themselves. The prospect for upstaging Cameron in Pennsylvania they regard as promising.

THE WAR AGAINST CAMERON.

Charles S. Wolfe, who has been the head and front of the anti-Cameron movement, and who has been charged with dickerings for a place on Cameron's ticket. Last Friday sent the following telegram to E. Dunbar Lockwood, of Philadelphia:

Please have announcement made in paper that I never sought, bargained for, or consented to accept any place on Republican State ticket. I simply did not decline a place in advance of its being offered to me. My enemies have exhausted themselves. Some of my friends have shown their folly. I have not betrayed nor have I contemplated the betrayal of the cause for which I have made some sacrifices. I have been tried and condemned on misrepresentations and calumnies. At this time we need united councils and harmonious actions. I shall waste no effort in vindicating myself. God is my witness to my words, my acts, and my motives.

C. S. WOLFE. This, it is supposed, will put Mr. Wolfe in favor with the Independents again. It is said that Senator Mitchell has enlisted for the war. Senator Stewart, of Chambersburg, a conspicuous Republican leader, has taken a firm stand against Cameron, and will probably take the lead in the Independent movement.

well. It is the same in all lines of produce. In addition the demand for home consumption has increased twenty per cent. in the last few years. Beef is higher than it has ever been and dealers are compelled to pay more than they did when gold was worth 150.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1882. The State Department and the Government of Mexico are in correspondence looking to an arrangement to prevent successful Indian outbreaks on the border. The Government of Mexico seems disposed to grant the privilege of crossing into Mexican territory in pursuit of the hostiles practically as was done under the famous "Ord order," but they want the right asked for through diplomatic channels and granted in due form and not taken by force. The correspondence now in progress also looks to the establishment of a mutual arrangement by which the Mexican troops may also follow hostiles into the territory of the United States.

Concessions of wrong to the farmer in devising and passing a tariff commission bill to defer indefinitely a reduction of his burden of tariff and internal revenue taxes, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 172 yeas to 125 nays, has passed a bill to create an executive department of agriculture, whose chief shall be a member of the Cabinet and "a practical agriculturist." The new department is to embrace three bureaus, the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry and the Bureau of Animal Industry. The first of these is the bureau of agricultural provisions, which is to include botany, chemistry and entomology. It will expand the volume of drossy literature on topics unintelligible and useless to the ordinary farmer, which has so long emanated from the Government press. Besides the bureau of which mention has been made, there is to be a bureau of animal industry, in charge of a veterinary surgeon, which will busy itself in compiling reports upon the number, condition and value of domestic animals in the country, provide for their protection from disease, and collect and disseminate information relative to breeding, importation and improvement of stock. The bureau of land and statistics is to report the resources and capabilities of lands suitable for stock-raising, collect labor and agricultural statistics and crop reports, gather information and statistics relative to forestry, and add to the sum of human knowledge of the demand and supply of timber.

It is understood that Charles H. Reed, Guiteau's counsel, will fight it out to the end. If the Supreme Court of the District, in General Term, now hearing the arguments upon the bill of exceptions, shall refuse to set aside the verdict, he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court of the United States. He will carry the question of jurisdiction and the alleged illegal date of the execution to the highest tribunal in the country for final adjudication. Lawyers are looking with special interest for the decision of the Court in Banc on the question of the jurisdiction of a court trying a criminal for an offense committed in one State which culminated in another, as in the case of Guiteau. It looks as though the disposition of Guiteau might be still some distance in the future.

Much has been said as to "privilege" allowed the prisoner in jail, and an attempt has been made to make it appear that the jail officials make too much of him. The fact is that in reality Guiteau has not so much privilege as is usually accorded prisoners charged with a capital offense, for he is isolated from other prisoners. Although he has two cells, one for a sleeping apartment and another for use during the day, the latter is not given him because he desires it, but because, being a prisoner condemned to death, who gives much of his time to reading and writing to keep him continually in one cell (which, by the way, is but 5 by 8 feet) gives him but little room for a table for his books. It is no fault of the jail officials that he has had so many visitors heretofore, for the most of them have been admitted on letters from officers in authority, and most of them have been strangers here. Indeed, among the visitors every country and every religion has been represented. The statements, too, that Guiteau has been fed on the fat of the land, cannot be borne out, for, with the exception of the extras he took at the court house during the trial, his diet has been from the first, good, substantial, plain food.

The convention of the United States Brewers' Association concluded its sessions for 1882 to-day. Resolutions calling upon the Government to encourage the production of lighter drinks, because they are less harmful than heavier beverages, by releasing manufacturers from prohibitory restrictions, were passed. The resolutions also declare that while the Association is adverse to mingling politics with business its members pledge themselves to overlook party affiliations and act together in defeating the candidates of any party that panders to fanaticism by supporting prohibitory laws.

ABOUT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, May 15, 1882. Now that the tariff question, which has consumed so much time, is disposed of, an inventory may be taken of the business Congress has in hand. There are evidences of preparation on the part of members for an early adjournment. When the House begins to hold evening sessions it is a very good sign that thoughts of home and the nominating conventions are troubling the minds of Representatives. There are now more than six hundred bills on the different calendars of the House awaiting action. That is to say, out of the thousands of bills introduced at this session this number has received some attention from the committee and been put in line for consideration. There are also one hundred and seventy-eight bills on the Speaker's table that have passed the Senate and await concurrence of the House.

The business of great public interest to be done before adjournment will be confined to the general appropriation bills, the special orders, and Ways and Means Committee's bill to reduce internal taxes. There are four special orders—the bill to make the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer, the bill for a distribution of the Geneva award, the bill for the creation of a library building, and the Grapo bill to extend the charters of National banks. It is taken for granted that all the large appropriation bills must and will be passed—including the notorious annual swindle the River and Harbor bill—and the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee could under the rules insist upon continuous consideration of these bills until disposed of, but if he were to do so a precipitate adjournment would follow their passage, leaving undone much business that ought to be done. There are also several contested election cases which may disturb the equanimity and plans of the House when they come up. This glance at the situation shows the prominent interests to be considered, and whatever may come of them it is obvious that if Congress is to adjourn this summer only a comparatively small portion of the bills on the calendars and on the Speaker's table can become laws this session. It is highly probable that adjournment will take place about the middle of June.

The President surprised some people by signing the new Chinese bill, which is now a law. The bill was drawn with a view to meeting the objections expressed in the veto of the first bill, but as it did not do so fully many Democrats especially expected another refusal to approve. However, it is to be hoped that this will settle the much-revexed question for a time at least. As it now stands, the law applies for ten years the immigration of Chinese laborers, whether skilled or unskilled or employed in mining. It provides for a system of certificates to be issued on the identification of Chinese persons now living in this country or who may hereafter arrive here under the provisions of the law authorizing them to come. The naturalization of all Chinese is expressly forbidden. Various fines and penalties are imposed upon the masters of vessels who shall bring unauthorized Chinese persons into this country, and upon any person who shall force, or make fraudulent use of the certificates to Chinese who are allowed residence in the United States. There is no infringement upon any of the rights of China as defined in existing treaties. The people of California will probably be satisfied with all these features, unless they may object to the shortness of the term during which immigration is to be terminated.

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Eighty-five Dollars Lost. "You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by your simple medicine on Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, "and after he had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions, now my husband feels as well as ever."

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY REMALY, DECEASED. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Carbon County, to distribute the fund to the hands of J. C. Kreamer, Administrator of said Estate, will hold a meeting for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of JUNE, 1882, at ONE O'CLOCK P. M., in the office of Craig & Loebe in the borough of Northampton, Pa., when and where all parties interested will be required to present their claims or be debared from participation in the distribution of said fund. JAMES S. LOOSEL, Auditor. May 20-41.

E. I. J. PAETZEL, DEALER IN Hats and Caps, Umbrellas, Satchels, Trunks, Gloves, &c., &c., 39 Market Square, MAUCH CHUNK, Penn'a. May 20, 1882.

PATENT.

MAGNUM BONUM.

Clothes Washer.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured the right to manufacture and sell this excellent Washing Machine in Carbon and Luzerne counties. This is undoubtedly the BEST Washer made, and gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it. See this machine before you buy any other. Price \$10.00. Address Yenser & Bartholomew, Lehighton, Pa. May 20-6m.

Annual Statement OF THE LEHIGHTON POOR DISTRICT.

WENDELL SCHWARTZ, Treasurer of the Lehighton Poor Board, in account with the Lehighton Poor District, for the Year ending April 30th, 1882. DR. To Amount received from James P. Smith, Collector..... \$663 77 To Amount received from J. C. Oberst, one in full with interest..... 73 17 To Amount received from E. H. Hasky, for support of child..... 14 00 To Balance due, as per Last Year's Report..... 228 28 \$980 41

CR. For Maintenance of the Borough of Lehighton..... \$40 30 To J. P. Smith, making Tax Duplicate..... 14 85 To T. S. Beck, relief orders, books, etc..... 1 10 To Lavinia Bennett, for Hickey child..... 1 00 To James Hollenbach, plowing Poor House..... 1 00 To Mrs. M. Miller, whitewashing Poor House..... 75 To G. W. Bower, M. D., professional services..... 6 25 To Mary Roberts, 2nd wife of George Fred. Luettel, rent to April 1, 1882..... 120 00 To Wm. M. Kappeler, professional services to April 1st..... 30 00 To Dr. A. J. Schrammer, professional services to April 1st..... 12 00 To the Directors of the Poor of Lehighton, for 47 47 weeks' board, at \$2 50 per week, for P. Snyder..... 119 30 To W. Schwartz, expenses, visiting Poor House..... 5 00 To W. Schwartz, costs in J. S. Webb suit..... 50 90 To J. P. Smith, making Tax Duplicate for 1881..... 4 00 To J. Zahn, services a considerable..... 5 00 To H. A. Bell, relief orders..... 5 00 To W. Schwartz, salary as Overseer..... 50 10 To W. Schwartz, per cent on \$78 82 at 2 per cent..... 1 57 Auditors less..... 6 00 \$910 29

By order in Statement of 1878..... \$8 20 Balance due Poor Board..... 40 08 \$ 48 28 Balance due..... \$ 900 41

We find upon examination of the book and evidence submitted that the \$106.85 charged against W. Schwartz, as having been received from Wm. Waterbor during the year of 1877 and 1878 is in part an error. W. Schwartz being charged with \$100.00 of this amount in Auditor's Statement for the year ending 1877, should only have been charged with \$66.85, therefore we credit him as above.

J. P. SMITH, Collector, in account with Lehighton Poor District, for the year ending March 30th, 1882. DR. Amount of duplicate..... \$ 904 72 Amount of application..... 10 30 \$ 915 02

CR. By Exonerations..... \$ 8 00 Commission per cent..... 45 35 "Am't paid W. Schwartz..... 648 77 "Balance due Poor District..... 217 85 \$ 915 02

We the undersigned duly elected Auditors of the Borough of Lehighton, do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. W. P. LANG, Auditor. F. P. LENTZ, Auditor. May 16, 1882-54.

ranges from 10 to 50 per cent. Equally favorable reports come from southern Minnesota. Much more corn has been planted this season than heretofore. —Simon Woods, charged with horse-stealing was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff McKinney, Wednesday at Opelousa, La., while resisting arrest. McKinney saved his own life by being an expert shot. —During April there arrived at the Customs Districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco 104,274 immigrants.

—Under instructions from the General of the Army, General Willcox, at Tombstone, Arizona, has officially congratulated Major Tupper on the result of his recent brilliant campaign against the hostiles.

New Advertisements.

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PATENTS.

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