

Editorial Mentions.

The Star Routes are not yet routed. Next Friday, June 30th, Guilteau will go to...

The Democratic State Convention will meet to nominate State officers next Wednesday, 28th inst.

B. F. DORRANCE, of Luzerne county is spoken of as the probable nominee for the Supreme Bench, by the Democrats.

The Wilkes-Barre Record, rep: Independent and Staircase Republicans agree to ally with one motto: D—A—C—R—R.

JOBUE THURNEY has written a letter positively declining to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of this State.

A PRUSSIAN MANUFACTURER has found that treating the woods with ozone greatly adds to the durability of pianos used in warm climates.

Dr. G. B. LINDENMAN, of Bethlehem, is prominently mentioned for the nomination of Congressman-at-Large on the Democratic ticket.

The great labor demonstration in Pittsburgh took place on Saturday, according to the arrangements, and was a most imposing and successful display.

THE CONVENTION are again in full line. At the State Convention, Wednesday, they filled the vacant place on the ticket for Congressman-at-Large, by nominating one Marriot Brosius, an old soldier, and, of course, a lawyer. He is a Lehighonian.

The National House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive trade dollars in exchange for standard silver dollars until July 1st, 1884, and repealing all laws authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar.

There were terrible storms in the West and Northwest during Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night, causing great destruction of property and life.

The principal scene of devastation was centered in Iowa, where half the town of Grinnell was destroyed on Saturday night. At this place, 41 persons were reported killed and about 150 injured.

In the surrounding country, 25 persons are believed to have been killed.

The expectation of the friends of the Bankruptcy bill that action upon it by the United States Senate would be obtained through the present session appears to have been practically abandoned.

In view of the shortness of the remaining time and the impossibility of procuring action on the subject before next winter by the House.

Mr. ST. GEORGE LANE-Fox predicts that the incandescent electric lamps will soon altogether supersede the arc lights now so rapidly coming into general use for lighting streets and large areas.

He thinks the danger to life from contact with the wire used for electric lighting purposes may be overcome by using low tension currents which are harmless. As to fire risks, he believes that they can only arise from gross carelessness.

The attempt made by the Belgians to introduce the Indian elephant into Central Africa has not been successful.

The three elephants taken by the expedition have died, but it is believed that this result has been caused by insufficient food and excessive work. This experiment is therefore not regarded as conclusive, and further efforts will doubtless be made to use the Indian elephant as a beast of burden in African colonization.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, to whom C. H. Reed had applied for a writ of habeas corpus in the Guilteau case, Monday filed a denial of the application with the Clerk of the Court. Judge Bradley holds that the Court of the District of Columbia had full jurisdiction of the case, and that there are no reasons for granting the writ.

A special Court held at Wilkes-Barre, Tuesday before Judge Ellwell, of Blomberg, the motion for a new trial in the libel case of W. S. Stanton against A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton Times, was argued by W. S. Stanton for Chase, and G. S. McCarney for Stanton, and was refused. This leaves the verdict of \$1441 standing against Chase and if not paid he will have to go to prison.

AT A caucus of the Republican members of the National House of Representatives held Tuesday evening, it was decided to support Mr. Kelley's bill for the reduction of the internal revenue taxation with the clauses relating to whiskey, tobacco and bank capital stricken out. As amended by this decision, the bill provides for the abolition of the internal revenue taxes on bank deposits, bank checks, matches, perfumery, proprietary medicines, and other articles enumerated in schedule "A." C. circuit.

THE most important measure yet brought before Congress is Senator Hoar's Presidential Succession bill, by which he aims to repeal the act of 1792, and make the succession to the Presidency as follows:

- 1. The Secretary of State;
2. The Secretary of Treasury;
3. The Secretary of War;
4. The Attorney-General;
5. The Secretary of the Navy;
6. The Secretary of the Interior.

This may be the Republican mode of doing things, but it certainly is not in accordance with a democratic form of government.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes a despatch dated Lima, Peru, April 12th, stating that Melville found the bodies of De Long's party on March 23rd. They were in two places, 500 and 1000 yards respectively from the wreck of the snow.

The bodies were covered with snow. None of the bodies had boots on, the feet being "covered with rags tied on. In the pockets of all were pieces of bread and clothing which they had been eating. Their hands were also frozen, as if they had crawled into the fire when dying. The bodies were buried together on a hill, and a cross was placed over them inscribed with the record of the dead. The following are the dead discovered: Lieutenant George W. De Long, Dr. James M. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, Henry K. Neck, Adolph Dressler, Carl G. V. Walter, Lee, Neils Iversen, George Boyd, Alexia, Ah Sam.

ABOLISH THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

The following brief but powerful speech by the Hon. S. S. Cox, of N. Y., was reproduced from the Congressional Record, of June 15th:

I beg attention of the members to say that enough has been developed, owing to the unfortunate colloquy that has taken place, to show honest people who are watching our proceedings with more care for our own honor than we seem to be doing. I say the revelations which have been made in connection with the internal revenue system have begun to cause suspicion.

Whether well or ill founded, I do not say; but it calls for very careful investigation. The result will be, and not very remote either, that the whole internal revenue system will be blotted out. It ought to be.

I believe if the tariff were properly arranged, if the number of articles upon which duties were levied were cut down from more than 2,000 to some smaller number and with revenue qualities, it would not require a commission to frame a tariff that would yield revenue enough to pay all the expenditures of a free government.

I would hail the day when this internal revenue system shall be abolished, and our revenues be collected with revenue purposes, neither political, partisan, nor protective.

We have had it now twenty years. It was a war measure. It has done its work. It is past its usefulness. I know the effect of it in my own State. You gentlemen who favor a free ballot and an honest count perhaps do not know how the internal revenue officers, the storekeepers, the gaugers, and all the employees of that bureau, force by their espionage and terrorism the free ballot. It is a power which I could hardly describe in its enormity, and from published and notorious facts.

It is an expensive system. It is costly in country and city. Go to North Carolina. I defy any man of common sense to tell me that the system in North Carolina pays either morally or economically. Take the several districts of North Carolina as you find them in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Take its Sixth District. You will find that it costs to collect \$10,944 of revenue over \$274,415. It is over 54 per cent for the cost of collection.

Yet in that same State, quiet and orderly as it is, they collect their State taxes for five per cent, or \$26,215 as the cost of collecting \$526,265.

This expensive system does invade the towns and the cities. As I said, it forces the ballots. It uses spies and informers—men of bad fame throughout all history. Of all those which history hands down as most execrable are spies and informers. They are the voluntary witnesses for a consideration, which the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. White) would cut out by the roots.

With permission I quote the description of the detested informer given by the Irish orator Curran. It was familiar to our school boys. It ought to direct us on this amendment:

A man of life—of honor and of infancy— to credit a vile informer, the perjurer of an hundred oaths, a wretch whom pride, honor or religion could not bind? The forsaken prostitute of every vice and upon you with one breath to blast the memory of the dead and to blot the character of the living. He measures his value by the affluence of his victims and the field evidence appraises his fame as the Indian warrior does in fight, by the number of scalps with which he is bedecked. He is not content to add the purity of a conscience washed in his own atrocities. He has promised and betrays, and he will sell you with and whether his soul shall go to heaven or to hell, he seems altogether indifferent, for he tells you he has established an interest in each.

I make this speech now not for the purpose or with the expectation that any special reform will be made in this bill. But we cannot fail to see that a reform must come sometime and somewhere. This whiskey stench, which has been ventilated in this House, may be the means, under Providence, of arranging parties in the next election that will sweep up this internal revenue system by the roots.

THE NAMES. Last year's River and Harbor bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, appropriated \$11,225,000. Big steal as it was, it bears no comparison to the present conspiracy. The bill which has just passed the House, and gone to the other end of the Capitol to tend measure the honesty or dishonesty of the Senate, makes away with about eighteen millions; and all the Skoodowobooks are not yet heard from.

There not only has been an increase in the dimensions of the steal, there also has been a decrease in the honest resistance to the scheme on the floor of the House. Last year eighty five members voted against the disgraceful business; this year there are only forty-seven.

It strikes us that the list of the forty-seven Congressmen, who did not join in the general agreement to plunder is worth preserving. There were twenty-six Republicans and twenty-one Democrats. Here are the names of the Republicans who voted against the bill.

- Aldrich, Ill., Anderson, Kas. Brig. N. R., Campbell, Pa., Deering, Ia., Dinale, Me., Dwight, N. Y., Goshalski, Pa., Hall, N. H., Haskell, Kan., H. W. Taylor, Pa., Joyce, Va., Kasson, Ia., Ketchum, N. Y., Miles, Conn., Neal, Ohio, Peelle, Ind., Prescott, N. Y., Ryan, Kas., Skinner, N. Y., Smith, Pa., Steele, Ind., Tyler, Vt., Upledge, Ia., Wadsworth, N. Y., Washburn, Pa.

And here are the Democrats who are entitled to the same honorable distinction: Buchanan, Ga., Caldwell, Ky., Cobb, Ind., Converse, Ohio, Cox, N. C., Deuster, Wis., Harbinger, N. J., Hewitt, N. Y., Holman, Ind., Hutchins, N. Y., McKenzie, Ky., Morrison, Ill., Moore, Ark., Norton, Ill., Marcher, Pa., Seales, N. C., Turner, Ga., Turner, Ky., Warrar, Tenn., Whitburn, Tenn., Wilson, W. Va.

Hundred less members who voted No, there were several others who being paid and not voting, took care to have their opposition to the bill go upon record. These were five Democrats, Messrs. Cox, of New York, Randall and KLOTZ, of Pennsylvania, Carlisle, of Kentucky and Geddes, of Ohio; and four Republicans, Messrs. Cutts, and Thompson, of Iowa, Brown, of Indiana, and Miller, of Pennsylvania. These fifty-six Congressmen returned to parties to a fraud on the Treasury.—N. Y. SUN, 20th.

DEFENDS COMMUNISM.

At a meeting of the Knights of Labor, in Massillon Temple, Williamsburg, N. Y., on Sunday evening last, Mayor Howland, of Scranton, this State, was the lecturer. In introducing his lecture, "The Land for the People," he spoke of the rapid strides which labor organizations had taken in the last few years through unionism and the exhibition of strength directed by organized effort. He congratulated Brooklyn on the work some of its citizens are performing as Knights of Labor, and predicted the greater growth of the order in that city.

"I am an earnest believer," he said, "in the doctrine of the nationalization of the land. The word 'nationalism' terrifies some people. Those who advocate communism are attacked, and by the very people, who should be its most earnest advocates. I mean the clergy. Ask them who own the churches and property over which they preside, and they will tell you no one in particular—it belongs to all, to the faithful. As with this property so with all other, it belongs, and of Heaven-given right, to the faithful, earnest working people of the country. It must not be taken from them."

On the speakers platform there was stretched a flag of green, white and yellow. On it, under the slatted hands and a harp, were the words, "United to Conquer." On either side of the platform hung entwined with the Irish sunburst and the American eagle banners, which were inscribed "Forward to Victory," "Freedmen, fall in," "Bid defiance to the oppressors," Knives and swords, stand aside," and again, "Forward, Parnell Brigades. One more heroic effort and the accursed system of landlordism disappears forever."

Our Washington Letter.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1882.

The month of roses is fast slipping away, but the unreasonable weather makes one think it is coy April rather than leafy June, and warm wraps are for no means superfluous on these evenings.

Those who look to the country at the first breath of summer have, however, rather taken alarm when that preliminary whiff of hot weather was succeeded by something of Arctic temperature. Shivering in a mountain hotel in June, with an air of home comfort, is the very unenviable state of some unwise Washingtonians.

Several of the ladies who have been so closely associated during the present administration, and who have been most frequently entertained at the White House and elsewhere where the President has been of the company, will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier. They are Senator Dorr's daughter, and Miss Cutts, Senator Cameron's wife, and Mrs. Craig Wadsworth will pass the summer at their country residence in France. About the 21st of June there will sail for Europe from New York on the same steamer a party of ladies and gentlemen who have been very prominent in Washington society. Among the number will be the retiring French Minister, M. Outrey, and his American wife and children; the Italian Minister's wife, the Baroness de Fava; Mrs. Craig Wadsworth and the Russian Minister, M. de Struve, and family. They expect to return here next autumn, as do all the others named as going on that steamer except M. Outrey and family. He is no appointed to any other mission, but will live in Paris for the present. His wife, who was Miss Russell, of New York, is now visiting relatives there. Baron de Fava, the Italian Minister, accompanied his wife to New York this week and will remain there until she sails.

Two weeks from yesterday Guilteau will be hanged. No theory excited by the assassination has been more generally assented to than that which which predicts a breakdown in the prisoner's self-confidence toward the close of his career.

With those who have regarded his mania as assumed the near approach of the gallows has been looked forward to as certain to unmask the cunning fiend and exhibit him in his true colors as a miserably, cowardly trim and dead-beat. So far this theory appears likely to share the same fate of that which set him up as the tool of desperate political conspirators. Not a whisper of his self-confidence has abated. Mentally he appears to be not different from the man who planned the murder and took such pains to be carried direct to jail in his own hired coach.

Physically, he is in improved health and health. He eats and sleeps well, as he has always done. There is no ravine, no special nervousness, no remorse. All the stories about dreadful dreams, apparitions, regrets, &c., are pure inventions. Were a new trial to be ordered, he would in all probability go into court to re-nounce the scheme of egotism, heartlessness, audacity and buffoonery which marked his trial. Not for a moment has he varied from his first theory of the assassination, and not an incident or a word can be pointed to as showing a loss of presence of mind, if the theory of shamming is to be adhered to. Othello's dictum that "guiltiness will speak, though tongues were out of use," seems to be contradicted in this case. He however perfectly realizes the near approach of the 30th of June. He is willing to prepare himself for death if he has no reason to fear it more than other human beings. In fact, he says, there is less reason for him to dread death. His life has been free, he says, from crime. Nothing worse can be charged against him than that he had not always paid his debts. But this was not poverty, not dishonesty. He has not chafed against the rule which has excluded visitors since the failure of the appeal for a re-arguing. He has an earnest desire to have a personal interview with President Arthur. He does not expect the President to visit him, but he will ask permission next week to go to the White House to argue his appeal for a commutation or a pardon with the President.

In legal circles here opinion as to the duration of the Star Route trial is that at the present rate the case will be protracted far into the summer. It is not thought that the testimony will be concluded before the expiration of several weeks, and the argument of counsel will most likely occupy two or three weeks more. Mr. William A. Cook, who was engaged in the beginning for the prosecution, and who is, of course, thoroughly acquainted with the theory on which the Government rests its present case, prophesying that there will be no convictions. In this connection it is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that shortly after Mr. Cook's sentence was pronounced by the Government his law partner was retained as counsel by the Star Route contractors, Mr. Merrick, who has been throwing himself into the prosecution with all his accustomed energy and ability, says that the tools are gathering around the indicted persons, and he has no doubt of the success of the Government in proving its case.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1882.

The debate upon the provisions of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill has shed some light on the pension question. The committee, in framing the bill, have undertaken to increase the number of clerks employ-

ed, directly or indirectly, on pension cases that the claims will be adjudicated within three years from July 1st, 1882. There were 265,554 of these claims pending undetermined on April 1st, and with the present number of clerks it would take eight years to dispose of them. The committee provide in the bill for increasing the number of clerks employed in the Pension Bureau from 742 to 1500; the number in the Surgeon-General's Office from 287 to 600, and for the addition of 60 clerks in other offices where a small part of the work is done. The additional annual cost of these clerks will be \$1,732,430. The greater part of this sum will be expended in the Pension Bureau, where the cost of clerical work will be raised from \$188,950, or more than doubled. It has been proposed that it be come a full sufficient number of clerks to dispose of all the claims in one year instead of three, but it has been found that no more additional clerks than those provided in the bill can work upon the records to advantage, because there is only one copy of the records which these clerks must examine. It was thought that these records might be duplicated by photo-lithography, but an expert declared that their condition would not allow this. In order that fraudulent claims may not be allowed, the committee provide for 250 special examiners, whose duty it will be to go to the homes of claimants and examine witnesses. It is estimated that each of these agents can examine 252 claims a year, or 63,000 a year in all. According to the estimate of the Commissioner there will be needed for the payment of pension claims during the next four years a sum equal to exactly one fourth of the present amount of the national debt—\$425,000,000. There has been much outcry against the arrears of pensions acts of Congress, because of the heavy draft upon the Treasury, but it comes mostly from orators who are everything themselves. The great majority of people agree that the money is far better expended in this way than in gifts to subsidy schemes and the lobby, as malicious have been heretofore.

If those who denounce the extravagance of this measure would turn their attention to the River and Harbor bill and the reckless appropriations for the construction of public buildings there would be some method in their madness. Nearly \$40,000,000 will be voted for these two objects this year, a large proportion of which is actually thrown away. The increasing proportions of the River and Harbor bill really excite apprehension among thoughtful people here. This annual lump sum started with a modest two millions in 1870 and in twelve years has come up to about twenty millions. As reported to the House June 1st, the aggregate amount called for was \$17,342,875; but several jobs are to be added, so that the total will reach \$22,000,000 by the time it gets through both houses. Nearly every Congressman wants a hack at it, and as the whole thing is run on the principle of who help me and I'll help you, no addition can be refused, and every one increases the number of votes and helps to rush the scheme through, under an suspension of the rules, without debate. Just think what it will be in the next Congress when we have thirty-two additional members come in for their share of the "rewards" and damp places to be improved. The President, it is said, looks cross-wise at this sort of thing and there is a rare possibility that his conscience may prompt him to veto the bill.

With most people the Mory letter is a thing out of mind, and the true inwardness of that affair or its authorship have been given up as a conundrum too hard to guess. But little Johnny Davenport has continued through all this time to occupy himself with efforts to solve the mystery. Perhaps he hasn't much else to do, and according to all accounts, it pays him well. He was here recently on his return from Cambodia, where he thought he had a clue, but the result of which was not very satisfactory. A prominent member of the National Republican Committee who was here a day or two ago expressed the belief that Mr. Davenport had been on a wild-goose chase from the beginning. He said that Mr. Davenport had spent in the neighborhood of \$20,000 on this investigation; that the national committee had advanced him various sums aggregating in all about \$13,000, and had then to quit it time to stop, as there seemed to be nothing in it. After the national committee ceased its contributions Mr. Davenport applied for and received several thousand dollars additional from the Congressional committee, and from private parties, but it is apparently no nearer any discovery of consequence than it was when he commenced.

DOM PEDRO.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1882.

A MILLION AND A QUARTER.

We are just beginning to find out how big we are—in New York—that is to say, how big New York City is. In square miles we know all about it long ago, and in superficial area we give up to the broad-brimmed hat of the country, without lying any more than is good for them. But the world's debt measure influence by the yard, nor power by the tape-line. Daniel Lambert don't count for quite as much as William M. Everts, although he might wear the latter up, and not know anything was under him, and Barnum's fat woman don't fill as big a space in the world's estimation as George Eliot, though the circumference of her hair was greater than the span of the others' waist. The Census Tables are slow in coming out, and we have waited two years to know just how many souls made Manhattan Island their home in June 1880. I say "souls" because that is the conventional phrase, but in point of fact, the supply of souls would be found to run shamefully short if there was any trustworthy way of determining how many of the visible bodies contained nothing worth the name of soul, but, in its stead, only the greed of the market—the lust of the past, the earthy of the lyceum, the cunning of the fox, and the venom of the snake.

There were 1,266,299 persons living in New York City two years ago. If the enumeration had occurred fifteen minutes later in some one of the tenement house districts, it might have been an even 200 instead of 299, by the arrival of a new baby, but that baby probably didn't know the marshal was coming around so soon, and didn't hurry on that account. As the City contains some 25 square miles, a simple calculation shows a density of over 48,000 to the square mile. Take off the upper third of the island, where there is much land not

yet built upon, and wherein is Central Park with its 846 acres and the remainder would be found to have nearer 100,000 than 80,000 to the square mile. There were 167,290 children under five years of age, enough of themselves, to make a city as large as Cleveland, and nearly enough to entitle them to petition Congress for admission as a State, requiring liberal appropriation for internal improvements. There, at the other end of the line, were 346 men and women, who, the "Grandfather's Clock," had "stood ninety years on the shelf," and were presumably, nearly run down. How many of these had cut short their days by rum and tobacco was, unfortunately, not told. It would make such a strong temperance sermon if we knew. There were 25,271 more females than males—a fact you had better not publish promiscuously, because there is already too great a propensity, on the part of the country boy, to come to New York for love, fortune and a wife, and I don't want to stimulate his coming to look over these 25,000 assorted females. There were only 20,456 colored people here, which ensures a good water-melon market, but don't endanger the demand for white labor.

But these were the figures of 1880, and don't tell the story of to-day because we are getting a new population at the rate of FIFTEEN THOUSAND A WEEK.

In the past fortnight, over thirty thousand emigrants have landed here, and over two hundred thousand have come to our shores so far in 1882. There has never been such a rush from Europe as now, nor so many nationalities represented. It has been estimated by our political economists, that every man arriving as an emigrant, was worth to the country, in actual present or prospective wealth, not less than \$1,000. Figure it up yourself, and see how much richer we are as a nation, than we were six months ago. Even if your own pocket does not feel the weight of any part of the \$1,600 per capita, you can congratulate yourself that out of the labor of these hardy workers is to come future national surplus, to be voted away by Congress for appropriations for the navigation of duck ponds and the building of marble post offices and custom houses for every landing place on the Atlantic, and hamlet on the shores of the Great Lakes.

CATTLE GARDEN.

is the door to the United States for ninety-nine of the emigrants, and a hospitable door to him. Here he (and his wife and brood of children) have been housed and sheltered on arrival from the big steamships in the strand lane; here he has found interpreter who could speak every language ever heard of and give points to the Learned Blacksmith; here he could get his share of foreign money changed into American currency without any charge; here he could buy tickets to any part of the broad land; here he could find chance to engage himself to labor in New York and surrounding country, as he disposed; from here, if he was sick he could go to the hospital, under the same general supervision and be restored and nursed. In short it has been the very best friend and protector the immigrant could hope to find, and at a fraction of the cost which he would otherwise have to pay for his introduction into American life. There was danger last week, that the Garden, with all its usefulness, was to be closed, for want of funds for current expenses. The State of New York has paid the expenses until now, but it was "rightfully felt, that as not one ten of the beneficiaries remained in New York, the National Government should pay the cost of that, under the same general supervision and be restored and nursed. In short it has been the very best friend and protector the immigrant could hope to find, and at a fraction of the cost which he would otherwise have to pay for his introduction into American life. There was danger last week, that the Garden, with all its usefulness, was to be closed, for want of funds for current expenses. The State of New York has paid the expenses until now, but it was "rightfully felt, that as not one ten of the beneficiaries remained in New York, the National Government should pay the cost of that, under the same general supervision and be restored and nursed. 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