THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.
CHAS. H. ALLEN, Associate Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

Exceptions were filed Friday evening on behalf of the Commonwealth to the decision of the Court at Harrisburg in the Standard Oil Company's tax case.

True bills of indictment for conspiracy were found by the Grand Jury Friday against the officers of the late State Capital Mutual Insurance Company of Harrisburg.

According to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, a general strike in the iron trade of Pennsylvania is regarded as imminent, which, if realized, will be fearfully disastrous to all industries.

With one hundred thousand people landing on our shores every month, and the natural increase from fifty millions, we must, at an early day rank as the first nation in population, influence and wealth on the face of the globe.

The West Chester *Republican* is of the opinion that ninety-five thousand dollars is rather an expensive doctor bill for Uncle Sam to pay to six physicians for attendance on his late distinguished patient. This is at the rate of $500 a visit.

The United States revenue steamer Corwin left for the Actic regions on Monday last, to rescue the crew of the burned steamer Rodgers. The name of the steamer that will be sent to rescue the crew of the Corwin will be announced in the future.

The Reading *Times* criticises our public school system, stating that the method of appointment of teachers and the selection of school controllers and school books is hopelessly defective from the fact that politicians have too much voice in the matter.

An exchange says the wonder now is, what would the doctors have charged if their care, skill and devotion had saved the life of Garfield! We do not know what the doctors would have charged, but we do know that they would have received the heartfelt thanks of fifty millions of people.

An exchange says that no doubt the subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Jesse James will probably be a very pleasant thing. The people of Missouri will carry this affair through unaided, strangers who formerly passed through the State having subscribed long enough for the support of the family.

"I want to adjourn," said Mr. Benedict, a Democratic member of the New York Assembly, the other day, "before my party, the grand old Democratic party, commits one of its proverbial mistakes." The assembly continued in session notwithstanding the gentleman's anxiety, and of course his fears were realized, the mistake was made.

A census bulletin just issued gives a proposed plan for the subdivision of the States and Territories for statistical purposes. The proposition is to divide the so-called North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Northern Central and Western divisions, instead of New England, Middle, Southern and Western States.

There are now on the table of the Lower House of Congress no less than two hundred bills awaiting the action of that body which have already been passed by the Senate. The delay on the part of the House is occasioned by a systematically organized plan on the part of the Democratic members to defeat certain legislation, by delay, that is advocated by the Republicans.

Notwithstanding the vast numbers of foreign emigrants arriving at New York, applications are received by the authorities in charge there for more laborers from all parts of the country than can by any possibility be supplied. These are largely from industrial concerns but a very considerable number are asked for by the farmers in the western States, where farm labor is always scarce and in demand.

The struggle for the admittance of Dakota as a State, has become, as might have been expected, one of the most exciting issues of the present Congress. As its admittance would add two Republican Senators to the Senate and two Republican Electors to the Electorial College, the Democratic Congressmen are solid against its admittance. It goes for nothing with them that the Territory wants to become a State, and is entitled to become one.

It is announced that the Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency has decided to recommend the suspension of silver coinage, which is now compulsory under the terms of the Bland bill. The laying down of a hard and fast rule that so many dollars shall, regardless of circumstances or consequences, be coined every month is in itself indiscretion, and as the accumulated supply of Bland dollars is already very much in excess of the demand, there seems to be every reason why the operation of the law which makes its production compulsory should be suspended in compliance with Secretary Folger's suggestion.

The people of this country regard the coal mining business of Pennsylvania, both anthracite and bituminous, as something really wonderful, and yet, when we compare it with the English trade in coals, ours dwindles into comparative insignificance. The out-put of the English mines, as the official report shows, for the year 1881 aggregated the enormous quantity of 154,183,300 tons, while the Pennsylvania product, including both varieties, was only 43,083,838; of this amount 27,545,781 tons was anthracite and 15,540,057 was bituminous. The whole number of employes in and about the English mines was 493,477, and in the Pennsylvania mines 100,693.

Time out of mind New York City has been identified in the public thought with an Irish Colony. This nationality it is generally believed, are a majority of the voters, if not the inhabitants, yet the recent census tables reveal the surprising fact that of the 1,200,000 or 1,300,000 people making up the city's population, hardly a good sixth are Irish. The figures are: Native born, 727,629; Irish, 198,595; German, 153,482; English, Italian and French coming a long way after, with 29,767; 12,223; 9,910. The native born citizen holds his own it will be seen, in the generally conceded, most cosmopolitan city in the Union, and the contumely put upon foreign rule will have to be borne by the native Americans.

Up to April 22d there were 45,000 post offices in the United States. The increase during the past month is 250, and it is anticipated that the increase this year will be 3,000. The average yearly increase for several years past has been 150.

Parties are too closely balanced in this State to admit of division. It is well for Republicans to advocate their special favorites, but unless undivided action shall sanction the selection of worthy and well-considered nominees, there remains the possibility of defeat.

Harvard College persists in its determination not to educate women in its medical schools. The pressure in favor of such an innovation was strong and persistent, but failed in convincing the leading and controlling minds of that honored and venerable institution.

The receipts into the Treasury of the United States for each business day last week from customs and internal revenue, were as follows:

Monday	$1,270,117.89
Tuesday	976,168.11
Wednesday	1,016,630.37
Thursday	1,103,917.00
Friday	972,103.89
Saturday	1,151,979.05
Total	$6,409,906.40

Ex-Governor Curtin, who is now in Congress as a Democrat, was brought to grief one day last week through superserviceable devotion to his new love. He declared that the Democrats had been as loyal as the Republicans through the rebellion, and that all had been loyal in Pennsylvania, when Bruman of Schuylkill administered a stunner by questioning the Governor whether he had not sent troops into Schuylkill county in 1863 to put down the "Fishing Creek Rebellion;" and Mr. Miller reminded him of the fact that when the rebel army was invading Pennsylvania a Democratic Convention at Harrisburg was declaring the war a failure and advising a cessation of hostilities on any terms. The Governor evidently realized that his memory is bad and subsided. Since the Governor deserted the Republican party he seems never to essay a movement in politics that he does not "put his foot in it."

There is a vast difference between political leadership and political dictatorship. To be an accepted political leader a man should be possessed of such recognized eminent ability for statesmanship that the people will delight to acknowledge him as their representative and leader. Such a man will have a commendable pride in responding to and respecting the wishes of his constituents. A mutual confidence will ever be maintained and enjoyed between them.

A man with a modicum of brains, through the power of money and other fortunate surroundings, can be a manipulator of political undercurrents and by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," gather to his support a set of trained lieutenants distributed over his State, and become for a time, a political dictator with an established dynasty, without the first elements of statesmanship or qualities that fit him for leadership. Such a man may maintain his hold and control his party for a time, but an intelligent constituency tires of this kind of dictatorship and refuses to follow it. Just this latter condition is what is the matter with the Republican politics in Pennsylvania at the present time. The majority of the party desire a leader and not a dictator.

IS IT UNITY?

Elsewhere in this issue we give the proceedings, briefly, of the Conference had between committees representing cans, held at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Saturday and Monday last, and the full text of the report of the Conference as unanimously adopted. The late hour at which the report reached us precludes our speaking of it this week at that length which we desire to do. But, in common with all true Republicans, we sincerely hope that the labors of the Conference may not have been in vain; but that its efforts to restore united action to the party, and harmony within its organization, may prove eminently successful. We have faith to believe that such will be the fruits of its labors. That we are not alone in this faith is evidenced by the following article taken from the Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday morning:

"The Peace Conference is a success. It has reached a practical and gratifying conclusion. It does not in itself secure peace, but it opens the door and points the pathway. With sagacious action following these wise counsels, we have the opportunity for a united and triumphant party.

"The unanimous agreement of the Stalwart and Independent Committees upon the Independent principles is in itself an immense gain. It carries moral power and will harvest practical fruits. The measures which the State Convention is asked and expected to adopt as the permanent rules of party government lie at the very foundation of Popular Rule and Free Representation. Their establishment secures delegates direct from the people the masters of party action. The declarations proposed for the platform emphasize this march of progress, and carry us still further toward a party redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

"The Conference wisely dealt with principles and not with men. Its chart for the course of the Republican ship of state is safe and satisfactory. Everything now depends upon the spirit and fidelity with which it is followed. If the Harrisburg Convention shall freely and unreservedly accept it; if it shall make a ticket which will signalize this higher purpose; if its candidates shall satisfy the people that they will be the people's faithful representatives; and if the spirit of this agreement shall be carried out in good faith through all the party administration, then the union will be sealed in real harmony and triumph. If not, the Independents of the State will still hold their reserve power.

The members of the Conference have acted with discretion and patriotism and with fidelity to the interests confided to their hands. Their agreement on the preliminaries of peace shows that the representatives of the two elements seek harmony upon honorable terms. It will be hailed by patriotic Republicans of all shades throughout the State, and only lamented by those who seek to distract and disrupt the Republican party.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1st, 1882.

MEMORIAL TEA PARTY.

Prominent ladies, representing all sections of the country, have organized a Memorial Tea Party to be held in the Rotunda of the Capitol on Saturday, May 6th, in aid of the proposed Garfield Memorial Hospital to be established in the city of Washington. The details of all the arrangements were committed to an Executive Committee composed mainly of the wives and daughters of Senators, and members of the House of Representatives. All the States and Territories are to be represented by tables, several States being grouped together and represented at the same table. The several tables will be presided over by committees of ladies appointed by the Executive Committee representing the States and Territories respectively which the table represents. Elaborate preparations are made and it is anticipated that the receipts to the memorial hospital fund will be large.

Tea, coffee and cakes will be served, and boquets of flowers, photographs and souvenirs of the tragic events associated with the death of the deeply lamented martyr President will be sold at the several tables. The approaching event is anticipated with a lively interest. The arrangements will be complete at about two o'clock p. m. when the Rotunda will be thrown open to visitors and the party will continue until late in the evening. Excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, will be provided for the occasion. A small admission fee will be charged so as to make sure of a small contribution from all who attend whether they patronize the tables or not.

THE CHILI-PERU INVESTIGATION.

The centre of interest during several days of last week was in the investigation in progress by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, of the relations of the State Department under the Blaine diplomatic administration as Secretary of State, with affairs in Chili and Peru. It is impossible to give, in the limited space of a short letter any adequate statement of the underlying causes that led to this investigation.

The result will demonstrate that there was no cause for the prolonged investigation of the baseless fabrications of a set of fraudulent speculators who claimed to have purchased large interests in these two South American Republics, and known as the Cochet and Landreau claims. These pretenders attempted to involve the State Department in an official recognition of their claims as subjects of diplomatic consideration on the part of our Government through General Hurlburt, then Minister at Peru. Having been kicked out of the State Department by Secretary Blaine, their representative or attorney, the notorious Shipherd, put in circulation rumors prejudicial to the Secretary of State and the then Minister at Peru. These lies were seized upon by political enemies of ex-Secretary Blaine and so magnified as to be thought a proper subject of investigation. Preliminary to this, a resolution passed by the House called upon the State Department—Mr. Frelinghuysen Secretary of State, for copies of all correspondence between that Department and our Ministers in Chili and Peru, relating to diplomatic affairs between the United States and these republics. The Secretary of State forwarded the papers in response to the resolution, but stated that certain letters were missing from the files of the Department and could not be furnished. The subject was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for investigation. An impression was sought to be made that if these papers could be found they would support the allegations of the enemies of Blaine that he sought to involve this country in a war, solely to the end that he could share in the profits which would eventuate to these fraudulent claimants. As preliminary to this, it should be remembered, that upon the advent of Mr. Frelinghuysen to the Secretaryship of State, there was a reversal by the administration of the Blaine diplomatic policy. It was supposed that missing papers, in the nature of instruction to our Ministers in Chili and Peru, would shed some light upon the causes that led to this reversal of policy. To this point the scope of the investigation has been directed. After the testimony of the notorious fraud, Shipherd, was closed, in which he convinced the committee that his stories were shere fabrications entirely unsupported by official data, Mr. Blaine by his own request, was summoned before the Committee last week to testify in relation to the case. By his evidence, supported by official papers, the whole theory of his enemies was upset, and they were confounded by the uncovering of a most infamous conspiracy to do injustice to the ex-Secretary of the Garfield Administration. The purport of the missing papers reached the Committee through ministers Morton and Hurlbut, and established the very contrary of what was sought by the instigators of the calumny. Perry Belmont, a Democratic member of the Committee, representing the First District of New York, exercised his privilege as a member of the Committee to interrogate Mr. Blaine in the most insulting and insolent manner. The theory of his whole line of questions was directed to support the view of the case as paraded in the Democratic press of the country, false in fact, and malicious in conception in the highest possible degree.

The indignation of Mr. Blaine at being thus insulted by an upstart without intelligent knowledge of foreign affairs—a young Democratic lawyer, diminutive in size and but about thirty years of age, whose only recommendation to consideration is the wealth of his father, August Belmont, the American agent of the Rothchilds, may well be imagined. He sat down upon the pretentious upstart in such a manner that the Democratic pigmy retired from the conflict with the intellectual giant with the condemnation of his colleagues of the committee, branded by everybody as the contemptible, but weak instrument of more designing political intriguers whose machinations he attempted to support. After the disclosures before the committee, it is not difficult to conjecture for what purpose the missing papers were absent from the Department files. The evidence shows conclusively, that the protection of the Garfield Administration and of ex-Secretary Blaine, lay in the fair presentation of the whole case as presented by the entire official papers, so it could not be that their absence was due to any wish on his part to prevent public knowledge of any official transaction of his. The reason why they did not appear, will probably never be more satisfactorily answ ered. The report of the committee, when made, cannot fail to fully and entirely exonerate ex-Secretary Blaine from any and every charge sought to be established by the instigators of the attack made upon his administration of the State Department, and will go far to strengthen his eminent reputation as a statesman.

LYNCH—CHALMERS.

The first of the numerous cases of contested elections pending in the House, was decided in favor of the contestant on Saturday. This was the case of Lynch, colored, against Chalmers, of the sixth district, Mississippi, popularly known as the 'shoestring' district. The district embraces twelve counties, and is strung out along the Mississippi River for hundreds of miles, hence the name "shoestring" district. The Bourbon Legislature of that State, grouped these counties together in gerrymandering the State, because they contain a population having a large colored majority. The result of the election as returned by the inspectors gave Lynch a large majority, but the commissioners of election threw out about 5,000 of Lynch's votes on account of printer's dashes on the tickets, and thus certified Chalmers election. But the Republican majority of the House after a careful investigation of all the facts gave Lynch the seat and turned Chalmers out. The speech of Mr. Lynch in his own defense before the House was able and frequently elicited applause from the Republican side. He is the only colored member now in either branch of Congress. J. H.

A wholesale dealer in meat who has been interrogated upon the subject by the ubiquitous reporter, says the Philadelphia *North American*, is authority for the statement that the price of the important commodity in which he deals has in all probability nearly, if not quite, reached its maximum. There are few people to whom this will not be a most welcome piece of intelligence. For the last few weeks the price of butchers' meat has been rising at a rate which threatened to place it at no distant period among the luxuries which only the rich can afford to buy, and persons of moderate means have been compelled to consider the feasibility, for the time being, of dispensing with the juicy steak and the succulent sirloin, and of supporting life upon less expensive viands. This depressing state of things is no doubt due in part to the scarcity caused by last year's drought, but we expect that if the truth were known, it would appear that prices have been artificially enhanced by speculative combinations. Fortunately the summer season is at hand, and then the meat butcher, who now seems to have everything his own way, will be a less potential personage.

The measure of value by which public men are to be estimated, is their intellectual capacity to render eminent public service. This measure involves integrity, independence of character, intellectual capacity and breadth of information that qualifies them for useful public service industrious application to duty, a patriotic purpose, a well balanced mind and a trained logical thinker. Of such material statesmen are made. By force of their inherent talent they are born leaders whom the people delight to follow. The late lamented martyr Presidents, both Lincoln and Garfield, were men of this character. In this category we may also place Blaine, Edmunds, and Sumner, who despite all the calumnies of mercenary enemies maintain their standing for eminent ability as statesmen of the highest quality, never wanting in patriotic devotion to public duty.

Before the Ways and Means Committee of the House last week, Professor L. B. Arnold of Rochester, made argument against the bill to tax oleomargarine. He holds that the article is a pure and wholesome substitute for butter; is preferable to poor butter, and that it serves to keep the price of butter within reasonable limits.

The New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads in New York, have withdrawn all authority from scalpers to sell tickets over their lines. This action is taken in conformity with the penal code of New York, taking effect May 1st.

The suicidal mania seems to be epidemic all over the country, and the worst feature of it is that it is so frequently accompanied by a disposition on the part of the criminal to kill some one else before killing himself.

The reduction of the public debt during the past ten months was $128,748,000, the largest on record for the same length of time. The reduction of the present year is likely to reach $145,000,000.

The average increase in the number of post offices in the country for several years preceeding 1882, has been about 150 per year, but it is believed that it will reach fully 3,000 this year.

The sales of postage stamps at twenty-five of the largest post-offices in the country for the quarter ending with April, show an increase of fifteen per cent. over the same period of last year.

"The continual reliance upon technicalities by the star-route conspirators," says the *Albany Express*, "is a confession of small faith in the merits of their defence."

The Garfield club of New York on Saturday sent to Washington a petition for the pardon of Sergeant Mason over a mile long. It contains 175,000 signatures.

A minister in Washington prayed with Guiteau on Saturday. The assassin was much affected. It is thought that he is beginning to realize his position.

It is beginning to be manifest that the Republican party is not going to fall to pieces in Pennsylvania so easily as some of its enemies expected.

We have been unable to discover any truth in the Peruvian Claims investigation save that Shipherd is an awful liar.

The National debt was reduced $14,415,823.74 during the month of April.

David Davis is now called the Jumbo of the Senate.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Rear Admirable Thomas H. Patterson will be placed on the retired list on the 10th of May next.

Minister Sargeant, who has been visiting relatives in New England, will embark for Germany in a few days.

Ex-Governor Stanford, of California, is farming a vineyard of two thousand acres near Chico in that State.

John Russell Young last week married Miss Coleman, a niece of Governor Jewell of Connecticut. General Grant was present.

Oscar Wilde is reported to have failed in making his expenses in Western towns. He lectured one evening to thirty people in Atchinson.

Master Chipps Beckeam, aged twelve years, of Bardstown, Ky., has been appointed an aide de camp, with the rank of colonel to Governor Blackburn.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, who is increasing the size of his Vermont farm, is the ex-Secretary of State who, when asked by a friend for something from his pen, sent the gentleman a fine young porker.

The wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington occasionally takes a drive or appears at the window, and those ladies who have been favored with a glimpse of her face say that she is very beautiful.

Her von Eisendecher, at present German Minister at Tokia, will probably be transferred to Washington as successor to Baron von Schloezer, who has just been gazetted as Prussian Ambassador to the Vatican.

Sergeant Mason has been secured by a Chicago clothing house at a salary of $1500 per year, and it is announced that another firm in the same city has offered Mrs. Mason a situation as clerk at a salary of $125 a month.

The Chinesse Minister at Washington appears at official receptions in a garment of plum-colored satin with collar of blue velvet worn over a robe of white silk brocaded with circles and dragons, and the black satin cap always worn in-doors. He keeps his hands hidden in the folds of his great sleeves, and surveys the crowd through his spectacles with an impassive and heavy dignity.

Ex-Senator Thurman has been engaged as counsel for twenty years in a case which has just been called in a Columbus Court. All the original parties in the suit except one are dead, but the trial drags on like Jaundice and Jaundice.

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, who had been given up by his physicians, has been getting better at the Hot Springs. His brother, Elihu B. Washburn, who has suffered from chest troubles, has gone to the same place for relief.

Mrs. Chandler, the wife of the new Secretary of the Navy, is a delicate but handsome woman with a fine and refined face lighted by large black eyes and framed in heavy black locks. Her carriage and her manner are full of dignity.

It is stated that Senator Ben Hill's family despair of his permanent improvement. It is reported that his physician has told him that the most he can promise is that he can live six months. The disease has developed into an active cancer of the most virulent form.

The estate of the late William S. O'Brien, the California bonanza king, has been audited by the court. More than five millions are distributed among the heirs, to say nothing of an odd $2,000,000 in Government bonds, which are held by the executors to satisfy any incidental claims that may arise. O'Brien died worth $7,328,652,79.

Mrs. Garfield has directed a number of improvements to the farm buildings at Mentor, and men are now at work there. Her fine span of bays have been removed from Washington to quarters on the farm. She will pass most of the Summer there with her children, and will receive only her most intimate friends.

Mrs. Sarah Holstein, widow of the late Major Mathias Holstein, died at her home in Norristown on Sunday, in the ninety-first year of her age. One of her last requests was to the effect that none of her female relatives should be allowed to attend her funeral. She will be buried to-day in accordance with her singular request.

American literature has sustained another heavy loss by the death of Ralph Waldo Emerson. There are many who regard Mr. Emerson as the greatest thinker that this country has yet produced, and, comparisons apart, he was unquestionably an intellectual star of the first magnitude, by whose light the world of thought will long be illumined.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Greenbackers of Iowa are to take two days for their state convention this year.

The Clinton *Republican* hears that Hon. Heister Clymer would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Speaking of Congressmen-at-large, the *Boston Post* thinks too many of them are at large already.

There is a movement in Iowa to elect ex-Secretary Kirkwood to Congress from the fifth district of that state.

The story that Second-assistant Postmaster-General R. A. Elmer, of Waverly, is to resign, seems to have been made out of a whole piece of cloth.

The Republican Convention of Bedford county last week selected delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support Beaver for Governor.

Ex Senator Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, has found Dakota on personal inspection so unattractive to him that he has decided to decline the United States Marshalship of the Territory, and has retired to his home in Wellsboro.

In order to have a perfect representation of the party the Wellsboro *Agitator* thinks that "hereafter there shall be no so-called Senatorial delegates, and that the representation from each county shall be in proportion to its Republican vote."

Judge Elwell seems to have a pretty fair backing for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. The delegates of Bradford and Columbia counties are instructed for him. Judge Elwell has a solid reputation; he is a man of great ability and stands among the first of the Common Pleas Judges of the state.—*Philadelphia Times.*

There is an impression among the Maine Republicans that its Convention unpledged to any man for Governor. This method will, it is thought, present jealousies and aid in consolidating the party. The feeling prevalent through the State is that personal difference must be laid aside, and having nominated the strongest man for Governor the party must give one strong pull to elect him.

The Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania are said, in the *Commercial Gazette* of Pittsburg, to be strongly in favor of nominating Judge Trunkey for Governor, Judge Ludlow for Supreme Judge, and James H. Hopkins for Congressman-at-large. Ex-Speaker Randall is the only one of the delegation who does not support this ticket. J. Simpson Africa will probably have little, if any, opposition for the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs, while nobody seems to be asking for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

The Republican party of Ohio, having taken a stand in favor of sobriety and orderly Sabbaths, feels that it can consistantly call upon the religious element in the State to aid it. Mr. Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnatti, is reported in *The Commercial* of that city as saying in Washington that it will depend largely upon the religious community whether the Republicans carry the Cincinnati Congressional Districts this fall. "If," said he, "they can show their appreciation of what has been done by active political work we can carry both districts easily, but if they fail to act as they should I think the result is extremely doubtful."

The Boston *Journal*, an earnest Republican organ, says: "The present political period is one of transition, of uncertainty, of expectancy. It is a period of growing independence of thought, and of more exacting demands. It lies within the possibilities of the Republican party to respond to these new tendencies, to affiliate itself with whatever is broadest and most progressive, and to rid itself of objectionable methods and leadership. Whether disintegration is to culminate in dissolution, or whether the Republican party is to take on fresh life and activity, will depend very largely upon the wisdom with which it is directed, and upon the question whether it is prepared to face new issues and responsibilities with the courage, the patriotism and the devotion to principle which have marked its attitude toward the old."

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

State Superintendent Higbee is in favor of music being taught in the public schools.

Fierce forest fires are burning on Pocono Mountains, in the western part of Monroe county.

The Chief of Police in Pittsburg has ordered the arrest of all tramps found within the city limits.

The Seven Valley Mutual Aid Association, of Seven Valleys, York county, has gone into the hands of an assignee.

Arthur Bassett, of Pittsburg, publishes a challenge to run a foot race with any man in Pennsylvania, except Smith, for from $100 to $500 a side.

Lumber is increasing in price to such an extent in Philadelphia as to stop the completion of hundreds of buildings now in course of erection.

The Norristown *Register* pleads for the whipping-post to punish rowdies on the streets of Bridgeport, who are guilty of insulting people as they pass.

A Harrisburg young lady, in the absence of a hired girl, assumed the role of servant herself. She baked a batch of biscuit and used Epsom salts for the leven.

It is stated that for the first time since the opening of the Bradford oil field the wells being abandoned are greater in number than the wells drilling and rigs building.

The test oil well in Wayne county has reached a depth of nearly 1,800 feet, with no more encouraging prospects. Gas still escapes from the mouth of the well, and the stockholders are confident.

John Craft, of Carrs Rock, stopped at the Delaware House in Port Jervis one night last week, and on retiring to bed blew out the gas. In the morning he was found by the porter in his room dead.

The Berks County Commissioners, at a meeting at Reading last week, instructed their attorney to prosecute any and all parties who may have been implicated with Adam M. Dundore, ex-Treasurer, in the criminal misappropriation of the public funds. It is said important arrests are to be made in a few days. Bail was offered in the sum of $20,000 if Dundore would make a statement for publication showing what disposition he made of the funds embezzled from the state and county, but he refused and still remains in prison.

Five hundred and thirty-eight persons were killed on the railroads in this State during the past year. Of this number thirty-five were passengers, one hundred and seventy-five employes and three hundred and six trespassers on the tracks and trains.

A company of gentlemen have purchased a lot of land in Williamsport, and will erect a commodious planing mill at once, which will add very materially to the business interests of that enterprising city. The members of the firm are practical mechanics, and their success is practically assured.

Enoch S. Mathias, late Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Berks county, was arrested on the charge of having conspired with A. M. Dundore, the defaulting ex-Treasurer, to defraud the State of $5000 on January 1, 1882. Mathias entered bail for his appearance at court to answer the charge.

John Irey, eighteen years of age, residing at Lawrenceville, Chester county, was severely bitten by a rabid dog about four months ago, and although he received prompt medical attendance at the time, he began to show symptoms of an attack of the dreadful malady on Sunday, from the effects of which he died on Monday.

About fifteen hundred acres of valuable timber land on the Welch mountains were burned last week. The fire is said to have been caused by a man burning brush, the flames communicating with the trees and getting beyond his control. It began at a point near Mount Airy. Several houses and barns in the vicinity narrowly escaped destruction.

Captain Bloomer, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Hawley, Wayne county, Thursday morning. There is an insurance of $90,000 on his life by graveyard insurance speculators, who have paid over $8000 in assessments, and who will receive no return on account of the companies having recently been closed by Attorney-General Palmer.

Pike county is threatened with a very bad attack of the oil fever. A gang of men have been at work leveling the streets of Milford, and Saturday in excavating near the residence of Jacob Kleinhans an oily fluid, which is now pronounced to be crude petroleum, commenced trickling from the ground. All who have examined the greasy fluid think it is oil, and developments are anxiously awaited.

A man, evidently a cattle drover, who had papers on his person bearing the name of C. L. Walmsley, was found Wednesday morning of last week lying in a horribly mangled condition near the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, above the Juniata bridge. He was unable to give any account of himself, and he died a few hours later. He had considerable money about his person, as well as a railroad ticket from St. Louis to Baltimore. It is supposed that he fell from the fast line during the night.

A number of Grand Army men from different parts of the State met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week to confer with the State Department in reference to the admission of soldiers' orphans to the public schools who could not be received on account of a lack of funds for their support. The object of the convention was practically secured, and Superintendent Higbee will admit many of the orphans now awaiting admission, provided the principals of the schools will wait for any deficiency that may accrue.

Bread cast upon the waters by John Potts, village blacksmith of Brooklyn, this state, has been found by him after thirty years. He took into his family a poor and homeless young girl, loved her, cared for her and educated her. For many years he has not known whom she was, but a few days ago Mrs. James Rutlege, wife of a Pittsburg millionaire, made herself known to him as the waif of thirty years ago; took him to her home and gave him $50,000 in United States bonds. At least this is the romantic story which the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* tells.

J. D. Andrews, who is well-known throughout the country as "Professor" Andrews, the "lightning calculator," murdered his wife at their residence near Hayesville, Chester county, on Monday night of last week, while insane. He has manifested a tendency to insanity—for employed to keep a constant watch upon him. On Monday night while Mrs. Andrews was in her sitting-room, her husband, who had been left unguarded for a moment in an adjoining room, seized a rolling-pin, and quietly stealing up behind her, dealt her a terrific blow on the head. She fell to the floor insensible, while the attendant, returning just at this moment, seized Andrews and summoned medical aid. There was no hope, however, and Mrs. Andrews died at four o'clock the following morning without recovering consciousness. She was about fifty years of age.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

To avoid an injunction 300 feet of railroad track was laid by 300 men in thirteen minutes at Burlington, Ia., recently.

Physicians testify that Jennie Cramer was violated shortly previous to her death, and they do not believe she died of drowning.

The Republicans of Tennessee met in State Convention at Nashville Thursday and after adopting a strong platform, renominated Gov. Hawkins by acclamation.

The boiler in the Dalton Pail Conpany's manufactory at Dalton, N. Y., exploded Friday afternoon, killing Newell Olney and Frank Baker, the proprietors, and injuring several other persons.

Charles Athons, of Decatur, Ill., was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, and was believed to be dead. After his body had been prepared for burial he regained consciousness, and will no doubt recover.

Dr. Lamson was hanged at London Thursday morning at nine o'clock. He was calm and composed at first, but at last had to be supported on his feet by two attendants. He died almost without a struggle.

There was exhibited at Cincinnati yesterday, a sample of spring wheat grown on ordinary land near Americus, Ga. It was sown November 26, 1881, harvested April 7, 1882, and thrashed April 21. It averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and is of good quality.

The lawyer who has charge of the Malley case in Connecticut won't have anything but blonde men on the jury, giving as a reason that dark haired, dark eyed people are quick tempered, suspicious and unreasonable in their conclusions. Now every man is saying that his wife is a brunette.

Throughout most of the southern part of Minnesota the soil is dry enough for agricultural operations, and seeding for wheat is generally going on. The same is true of the northern part of the State, and of Dakota, except in those sections visited by the late spring rains and floods, which have somewhat delayed seeding operations.

A Texas farmer made a wager four years ago that he would make the proceeds of one opposum hunt net him $10,000 in less than ten years. Having sold the meat and peltry of this hunt for $95, he invested the money in twelve calves, and as the herd has now increased to several hundred, valued at $4,000 his success is assured, barring all accidents.

The New York Times devoted thirty columns and a-half of Thursday's issue to a report of the condition of the principal crops in every State and Territory in the Union. Grain appears to be doing well, and to have generally increased its acreage everywhere; tobacco, cotton and sugar cane are doing well; and hay and fruit are the only crops which have suffered widely from frost and flood.

The Forestry Convention met at Cincinnati last week, with a large and influential attendance. George B. Loring, of Washington, was chosen president. A constitution was adopted, providing that the name shall be the American Forestry Congress, and the object to encourage the protection and planting of forest and ornamental trees, and to promote forest culture. Among the vice-presidents chosen was Thomas Meehan, of Pennsylvania.

The State Superintendent of Insurance of Missouri has refused to renew the authority of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company to do business in that state, and henceforth the company will not be allowed to operate in Missouri. The company has written asking an investigation, pending which, however, they must go out of business at St. Louis. One of the grounds of the action by the Superintendent is that $500,000 of assets is reported invested in Southern Kansas lands.

HELPING TO HARMONIZE.

A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVE INDEPENDENTS AND REGULARS.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

The Conference of Regular and Independent Republicans called, as a result of the recent Mitchell conference, with a view of healing the differences existing in the State organization, met Saturday in the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and, after an informal discussion lasting until midnight, adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. The five Regulars, under the chairmanship of Matthew S. Quay, presented a series of resolutions or propositions, and the five Independents, led by Charles S. Wolfe, submitted a declaration of principles. Neither document was acted on, and the Conference adjourned without agreeing on the recommendation to the State Convention that promises to be the result of its deliberations. The Regulars were represented in the Conference by M. S. Quay, Chris Magee, Thos A Cochran, John F. Hartranft, Howard J. Reeder. The Independents by Charles S. Wolfe, I. D. McKee, J. W. Lee, Wharton Barker, Francis B. Reeves.

The Conference re-convened on Monday afternoon, and was in session until about 11 o'clock in the evening. The report of Messrs. Quay and Wolfe, the chairman of the Regular and Independent elements respectively, to whom were referred the two papers, the Independents' "Declaration of Principles" and the Regulars' recommendation for the future government of delegate elections and changing the time of holding State conventions was presented. These papers were woven together as one whole and were submitted to the conference through Mr. Quay with a favorable recommendation. The secretary read them and after considerable time occupied in their discussion they were adopted unanimously by the conference and signed by all the members.

THE REPORT.

The report as submitted and adopted is as follows:

The committee of five appointed by Senator Mitchell to confer with a committee of the same number appointed by Mr. Cooper, chairman of the Republican central committee, present their views as follows:

This committee lay no claim to the right of making nominations, but believe that nominations of candidates should proceed freely from the body of the party, and that a ticket dictated by a self-perpetuating leadership long in advance of the party's consideration of the subject, and then imposed upon it by the methods commonly known as those of the machine, is justly regarded as offensive by intelligent Republicans, who value their rights as citizens, and that submission to such methods, rewarding such usurpations and thereby encouraging their repetition is necessarily an act of unfaithfulness to the form of government under which we live.

A State Convention intended to give the cover of party endorsement to such a ticket, and largely composed of delegates not directly chosen by the people, or chosen at a time distant from the meeting of the State Convention, or otherwise so chosen as not to be representatives of the party's present mind, is also highly objectionable.

The Independent Republicans will claim the right to formulate the fundamental principles which they are commonly known to hold, to present them to and advocate their adoption by the State Convention, and to make their acceptance a condition of indorsement of any candidate for their suffrages; and, on the other hand, they will reserve the right to reject any candidate who will not unequivocally and cordially indorse them.

They will demand that the candidates of the party shall be men whose character, associations and antecedents shall be in themselves an unquestioned guarantee that their office will be administered solely in the interests of the people at large, and of a pure government entirely free from personal and factional influences.

They will insist that, in deference to a strong and growing public sentiment, it will be unwise and impolitic to nominate a ticket which had previously been determined upon by party managers, and which has not the indorsement of the people.

In the opinion of the committee these are the views of a majority of the Republican voters, repressed hitherto in their expression only by considerations of party fealty. Further disregard of these sentiments can no longer be tolerated. A manly and independent spirit, without which parties degenerate into mere instruments of oppression and corruption, requires that they be respected.

If the action of the convention of May 10 is such as to evince a sincere purpose to meet the higher aspirations of the party, as above indicated, this committee will be pleased to recommend to the convention of May 24 its ratification and thus to aid in the work of securing enduring harmony upon a consistent and honorable basis.

Standing upon the above platform, this committee recommend to the conference that they adopt the following resolutions, to be submitted to the Republican State Convention and recommended for their adoption.

CHARLES S. WOLFE,
FRANCIS B. REEVES,
I. D. MCKEE,
WHARTON BARKER,
J. W. LEE.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions that were appended to the above document:

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the following principles and methods by the Republican State Convention of May 10:

1. That we unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices bestowed within the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness.

2. That competent and faithful officers should not be removed except for cause.

3. That the non-elective minor offices should be filed in accordance with rules established by law.

4. That the ascertained popular will shall be faithfully carried out in State and National Conventions and by those holding office by the favor of the party.

5. That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes and proscription for failure to respond either to such assessments or to requests for voluntary contributions, and that any policy of political proscription is unjust and calculated to disturb party harmony.

6. That public office constitutes a high trust to be administered solely for the people, whose interest must be paramount to those of persons or parties, and that it should be invariably conducted with the same efficiency, economy and integrity as are expected in the execution of private trusts.

7. That the State ticket should be such as by the impartiality of its constitution and the high character and acknowledged fitness of the nominees will justly commend itself to the support of the united Republican party.

Resolved, That we also recommend the adoption of the following permanent rules for the holding of State Conventions and the conduct of the party:

1. That delegates to State Conventions shall be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated, except in Senatorial districts composed of more than one county, in which conferees for the selection of Senatorial delegates