THE REPUBLICAN.

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883.

Pattison has "bit off more than he can chaw."

The National debt decreased about $13,000,000 during the month of January.

His Excellency, Private Secretary Everett, Lewis C. Cassidy Esq. and Base Ball Bob, do not seem to be treading a pathway of roses for some reason.

A bill is pending in the State Senate doing away with Mercantile Appraisers and making it the duty of Assessors to perform the work incident to such office.

The Indiana *Messenger* suggests that if Governor Pattison wishes to make himself a genuine example of old-time simplicity he will lay aside his broadcloth coat and wear a red jacket. This would give color and tone to the administration.

As Governor Pattison objects to the prefix of "His Excellency," and as there seems to be an eternal fitness for a prefix to his name, we suggest that of "Base Ball Bob." For notwithstanding Bob seems to be a failure as a Governor, he was undoubtedly a rattling good first baseman in his ball days.

State Senator Kennedy will please step into the aisle and get himself read out of the Democratic party. If he thinks he is going to be permitted to cavort around among the orchestra of this reform administration, and protest against the performance of the chief soloist, he is somewhat the worst mistaken man west of Grover Cleveland.—*Press.*

Senator Humes of Crawford county, has introduced a supplement to an act to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution. It provides that no waiver or agreement to waive the exemption allowed by said act shall be valid or authorize any levy, seizure or sale of the property so exempted by said act, this section to apply only to heads of families.

A statesman has introduced a bill at Harrisburg empowering notaries public to perform the marriage ceremony. It is entitled "An act to facilitate marriages." The Pittsburgh *Telegraph* thinks there is too much facility about marriages now, and suggests that "a bill to provide for the lessening of rash and unhappy marriages is what the present generation needs.

Contested elections are rather extravagant luxuries, and probably but few of them would be indulged in if the contestants personally paid the expenses. The Sessinghaus vs. Frost contest from Missouri, is charged to the national Treasury at about twenty seven thousand, five hundred dollars. It would seem as if such matters could be adjusted at a much less cost, and certainly efforts should be made to effect such a result. The game is not worth the candle.

The Minnesota Legislature Thursday took seven ballots for United States Senator. The fourth ballot stood: Windom, 39; Wilson, 32; Cole, 15; Sabin, 33; Hubbard, 9, and 8 scattering. On the seventh ballot Sabin was elected, receiving 81 votes, 69 being necessary to a choice. Mr. Sabin is a prominent and wealthy manufacturer and State prison contractor, of Stillwater. He has never held an office except in the Legislature. He is thirty-nine years old and a native of Connecticut.

Governor Pattison again differs from Controller Pattison, of Philadelphia, or else he is putting that gentleman in a curious position. The Governor says that the Controller of Philadelphia is a county office, holding his commission from the Governor, and he therefore claims the right to appoint Mr. Paige to fill the vacancy of Mr. Pattison from the Controllership. Mr. Pattison was Controller for two terms, yet neither time did he hold a commission from the Governor, nor recognize it as necessary to perfect his title to the office.

The House has spent another week upon the tariff bill, and is not half through yet. Some Democrat has an amendment to offer to every paragraph. The Republicans stand solidly together and vote down every proposition to amend. The Democrats of the House have determined to obstruct the bill by delay and prevent its passage this session. Their tactics are all directed to the accomplishment of this end. Unless the pending bill can be passed by the House this week, it must be lain aside in order to pass the necessary annual appropriation bills.

The storm of Sunday last was one of the most disastrous that has occurred for years. It extended over Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the western part of Pennsylvania, doing great damage in all. The most serious injury was done in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Business in Chicago has been greatly interfered with and the whole western country will suffer for a time from a derangement of the usual means of communication.

There is compensation in the fact that though the lower house of the 48th Congress will be largely Democratic, the Senate will be Republican. Judging from the actions of the Democrats in the present House on the pending tariff bill, little of good may be expected from this source on the tariff in the next House. The change from a Democratic to a Republican Senate, and from a Republican to a Democratic House suggests the thought that the larger the aggregate of Democratic foolishness, the more conspicuous will be their blunders, and in the proportion the worse for the country and the Democratic party.

Says the *North American*: "The refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of Mr. Page for Controller breaks one of the carefully prepared slates which Governor Pattison took with him to Harrisburg. He took several slates, at the making of which several of the most powerful slate-breakers—before the election—most diligently assisted, and it may be the duty of the Senate to break "some more." It was proper for the Senate to allow the slated Cabinet to go unbroken. The Governor is entitled to select his political family. He is not entitled to appoint his own successor until the Coitrts say so."

A dispatch from Pottsville this State says: There is great excitement here over the revelations made in the special auditors' report to the court. The auditors find that during 1882, $45,000 or about half the revenue for the almshouse was expended ostensibly for outdoor relief, but that many thousands were spent to reward personal friends and make political capital. Orders for whisky and cigars, of which no record was kept, were distributed to the extent of hundreds of dollars a day. Each director issued these orders at will. Directors Grant, Niefert, Kaufman and Morgan, are charged with illegally using $19,000. Gross mismanagement and favoritism in the affairs of the institution are also charged.

A tariff that adequately protects home industry, promotes home markets for home productions, gives remunerative employment to home labor, and fosters all the material industries of the country, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and labor, all working in harmony and promotive of the prosperity of the whole country, is advocated by the Republican party. Such a policy under Republican administration has increased the material resources of this country since 1860, when the last Democratic administration left the legacy of rebellion upon it more than four fold. Look upon the condition of the country from 1856 to 1860, under Democratic rule, and then upon its present condition as relating to material prosperity, and then conclude which, in the light of history, is the better plan and the better policy.

Alabama follows Tennessee in presenting the country with the spectacle of an absconding official, says the *Press*. The money officer of that political one sided State, has a more imposing deficit to show than his comrade of Tennessee. Three hundred thousand dollars is a respectable sum to speculate with, but perhaps Alabama, which has been favored uninterrupted Democratic administrations for six or eight years, can afford it. If the official had been a Northern man, we should have been favored with much fine and sarcastic writing on the part of the Southern press. But as he is a Southern gentleman his escapade will not seem much more than a trifling irregularity in his neighbors eyes. The country will watch with some interest, the outcome of those two transactions in Alabama and Tennessee, for as the Democrats have before now expressed great abhorrence for the malversation of public funds they will, no doubt deal with Dr conkin sternness with these bold peculators.

Now that General Walker has consented to take charge of the Census Bureau once more says the *North American* there is some chance of the work being finished before the time for taking another census has rolled round again, and apparently encouraged by this hope, the Senate has voted another appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars toward defraying the expenses of the Bureau. It will be a great satisfaction to the public to know that General Walker has reassumed control of the department, for since he retired from its superintendence *everything* has apparently been confusion worse confounded. Now let all unduly elaborate schemes be set aside, and every effort be directed to the arrangement of the mass of facts in which the public is concerned. That is what the people want. They can construct theories for themselves.

Says the West Chester *Record*: "When Governor Pattison was inaugurated he insisted that it was a good thing to return to the simplicity of our early statesmen. Has he read that retrenchment is the order of the day in Norway, where the legislature is preparing to cut down the King's salary. That is an item for Governor Pattison He takes Franklin for his model, and Franklin said no public officer ought to have more than $400 salary. Think how the $10,000 salary of the Governor of Pennsylvania must disturb the simple ideas of Governor Pattison. The salary of an official cannot be cut down during his term of office, but he can decline to take it like Senator Everhart does the $500 extra pay. What a beautiful thing it would be for Governor Pattison to turn over each year of his official term $9,600 into the State Treasury."

An Associated Press dispatch states that the Marquis of Lorne started for Montreal last evening, and it adds that "he occupies two parlor cars." We had a notion that the Marquis was something of a big man, socially and perhaps politically, but that he is physically so large as to require the amount of railroad accommodation mentioned is news indeed. The spirit of the immortal Jenkins always seems to be hovering about whenever royalty, or anything resembling it, comes on Republican soil, and consequently we may set down the assertion of the enthusiastic reporter as a mild exaggeration. It is quite astonishing that the Princess Louise was allowed to set sail from Charleston in only one war vessel.

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

Monday	$1,392,948.93
Tuesday	1,120,042.33
Wednesday	1,123,094.41
Thursday	1,014,284.06
Friday	1,189,511.35
Saturday	1,033,809.08
Total	$6,884,590.14
Daily average	$1,147,431.69

A resolution adopted by the holders of Tennessee bonds at their recent meeting in New York is one which ought in all justice and honesty to be followed by the action for which it calls. Until the creditor of a State is placed in a position to enforce his claim against his debtor when that debtor's failure to meet his obligation is attributable solely to a dishonest intent, the American system of justice will be incomplete. There is no good reason why a State should not be as compellable to pay its debts as a municipality or a private individual.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the REPUBLICAN.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5, 1883.

As the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress draws to a close, numberless Resolutions, Bills, Petitions etc., crowd in upon the members, and they begin to feel that their duties are indeed of a laborous character. Coupled with their labors is the ever present thought that they are making up their record, which will be thoroughly scrutinized by their constituants, and meet with approval or the reverse. Hence it is that most of the members are, as it were, at present on their good behaviour.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The great question of interest before the American people, and which is daily the topic of conversation is that of the Tariff.

All eyes are turned towards the National Capitol; and the proceedings of Congress, in both branches, upon the subject are watched with the greatest anxiety, and from the fact that upon the legislation now had depends in the highest degree the advancement or downfall of the different industries of the country, the prosperity of its manufacturing interests or their ultimate decay; and the general welfare of the people or their ruin. In other words, financial prosperity or wide-spread bankruptcy and distress.

As you readers are aware, there are two separate Bills upon the subject now under discussion, and debate upon these have been given the preference, because of a desire to meet the demands of the people and arive at a conclusion acceptable to them before the time fixed by law for the adjournment of Congress. The Senate Bill relates both to the Tariff and the matter of Internal Revenue, adopting as it does the principal sections of the Internal Revenue Bill passed by the House at the last session, with a few amendments, and including Mr. Morrill's Bill (introduced at the last session) and Mr. Sherman's Bill of December last "to regulate the collection of customs duties." The House bill is the one reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and which is based principally on the information given by the evidence taken before the Tariff Commission, and the recommendations found in its report. The report of this commission was gone over thoroughly and carefully by the Committee referred to, and as a consequence, the popular mind is as a general thing more drawn to the latter Bill.

The debate in both Houses has at times been very spirited, and on more than one occasion it has brought forth eloquence from members who were not supposed to possess it, and who were merely looked upon as plain mere matter-of-fact personages who had not the gift of language or the flow of words to stir up enthusiasm for the cause they advocated and supported. The line of divergence between the Free-trade Party and those who hold proudly above them the banner of "Protection to American Industry and Labor," has been plainly drawn. The American people can make no mistake in distinguishing each, and they thus will have an opportunity given of remembering these Congressman hereafter.

Section by section each Bill is being acted upon, the policy of the Free-traders or the so-called Democracy, being to delay action by the continual offering of Amendments and raising of points of order. The debate in each House will in all likelihood occupy two weeks of the four it is now remain of the existence of this Congress. When each House has its Bill, of necessity there will be a disagreement, and a Committee of conference will have to be appointed. Your correspondent believes that a bill will be reported by such a Committee which will pass at the present session, be signed by the President and become a law.

The time which will be occupied in discussing these Tariff measures, will doubtless cause many important bills to go over to the next Congress. Indeed there is fear that such bills as "The Presidential Succession bill, the Bankrupt Bill, the Bill to establish the Postal Savings Service, the national Telegraph and Postal Telegraph Bill, the Bill to provide for a new Congressional Library Building, the bill providing for the forfeiting of all public lands held by the Land grant monopoly Rail Roads, the Ship Canal bill, and the bill making a new treaty with Mexico," may not be reached. They may be passed however, but at present all is uncertainty. The infamous treaty with Canada, and that with the Sandwich Islands, should by all means be abrogated; but the presure of business and the brief time between now and the day of adjournment, will in all likelihood prevent action being taken, and these matters will go over to the next Congress, but your correspondent much fears these treaties will not be set aside until 1885 when the Republicans will have a majority in both Houses. This latter statement is based upon the opinion that the American people will become so disgusted with the action of Democratic Congressmen at this session—action which foreshadows what may be expected from the next Democratic house—that they will return to their first love and elect to Congress a large majority of Representatives who have been true to the Republican faith and the best interests of the country. Here too, let it be noted, that the Democratic members will make no appropriations to build up the American Navy so long as the Republicans have charge of the Government.

The Revenue marine service will not be transferred to the Navy Department, but will remain where it is, in connection with the Treasury Department.

The whiskey bill will pass the House, and eventually become a law.

Great reductions will be made in the internal revenue taxes, thus paving the way for a final abolition of the whole Internal Revenue system.

Judging from its past record and the indications of legislation yet to be had, the Forty-seventh Congress will close with credit to itself and to the Republican party. Had it not been for the filibustering policy pursued by the Democratic members, many measures of true Reform would have been adopted, but for all this, the responsibility will rest upon the latter, and the people will see to it that it be placed on their shoulders. The day of reckoning will be in the future.

HON. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG.

This gentleman, your neighboring townsman, holds one of the most important offices under the general government, that of Commissioner of Rail Roads. The position is one requiring a man of inflexible purpose, stern integrity, and of great legal ability. All these attributes, Mr. Armstrong possesses in an eminent degree. Thousands of millions of dollars and thousands upon thousands of acres of the best land in the country are involved in the management of the Government Rail Roads; that is roads to which the United States has granted subsidies in bonds and public lands.

Mr. Armstrong's report to the Secretary of the Interior, showing the operations of the Bureau under his charge is of an interesting and comprehensive character. The business, financial condition, and proportion of "net earnings" due the Government for the past year, have been thoroughly investigated. As the Statute in regard to "net earnings" has not received judicial construction as to the method prescribed by it in ascertaining them, Mr. Armstrong has insisted that expenditures for *new construction and new equipment* are not "*necessary expenses actually paid within the year in operating the same and keeping the same in a state of repair*," and since his taking the office, he has decided to settle with these companies upon any basis which deducts such items from the gross receipts, in ascertaining "net earnings." It is well known to the public that these roads have ever been slow in making payments to the Government, and as a rule have made it a point to resort to all kinds of technicalities to avoid doing so. It may have been observed that Mr. Armstrong's opinion upon these matters, have with Congressmen all the force and respect of a judicial opinion, which is of itself a high tribute to his ability. His report shows the legal mind, and stamps the officer as a man who knowing his duties, does perform them. To his credit be it said, his sympathies have ever been with the honest measures, and his high sense of justice never permitted him to be the friend of unprincipled monopolies, or of political bosses and rings. In accepting his position as Commissioner, it being entirely unsolicited on his part, he did so with the understanding that it would in nowise interfere with his attending to the duties of his profession to which he is thoroughly devoted. In him, the Government has secured the services of a valuable officer, and the people of your section must indeed be gratified at the selection made.

HON. ALEX. RAMSEY.

A movement has been entered into here and in the great west to make one of the sons of your State, the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1884, and already a number of prominent newspapers in the West, and also in the East, have advanced his claims. Mr. Ramsey was born in Dauphin county, and represented that District in the 30th Congress. There he made his mark as a Representative of ability, and at the close of his Congressional services, he was appointed Governor of the territory of Minnesota by President Taylor. Deservedly popular with the people, upon the admission of that Territory as a State, he was elected its first Governor by a heavy majority, and soon afterwards elected as United States Senator, serving for a period of fourteen years. In this position his name became more familiar to the people of the United States, and his course met with universal approval and commendation. The next positions held by him for a period were that of Secretary of War and also of the Navy. He now holds the position of President of the Mormon Electoral Commission. In active public life for some forty years, not a blemish has for a moment rested on his character. His aim has ever been to serve his Government and the people faithfully; and that he has done so is universally acknowledged. A man of sterling worth, of sound common sense, he has in every position to which he has been honored, exhibited true statesmanship and executive ability of no ordinary character. He is emphatically a man of the people, and has never, in all his official career, been connected with any clique or faction whose object has been to force Presidential candidates upon the Republican party.

In early life Mr. Ramsey was devotedly attached to the Whig party and was an ardent and zealous worker for the advancement of its principles. During the Taylor and Fillmore campaign of 1848, he was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee of your State, and his able management and energetic labors contributed very materially to carrying the State for the Whig party.

That he would make a most formidable candidate is acknowledged by the shrewdest Republican leaders, for not only is he popular in the West and Southwest, but throughout the whole country and equally among the Germans whose language he speaks most fluently. It is calculated that he would carry at least 90 per cent of the German vote of your State and eighty per cent of these are Democrats in such counties as Berks, Northampton, York, etc. Your readers may be assured that this movement will spread rapidly. It is gaining strength daily, and leading men are gradually falling into line, pushing it forward.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of this officer, Hon. George B. Loring, for the year 1882, is highly creditable to the department and bears incontrovertible evidence of its usefulness and efficiency. Mr. Loring is a worker and does not fall back upon the dignity of his position and issue his orders, depending upon his subordinates to do all the work. He labors arduously and untiringly himself, being devoted to the duties of his department. During the year, he made personal investigation of the condition of farming in most of the great agricultural States of the Union, and says that he has been deeply impressed by the energy and skill with which the industry is conducted and the manifest success which attends it, as evidenced by the prosperous appearance of the lands and homesteads of the people.

THE TEA PLANTATION,

Instituted in the spring of 1881, is progressing favorably. Several acres have been planted, and the plants are making a satisfactory growth, so that in the course of a few years they will be in good condition, to fairly test the question of profitable manufacture, which is in fact the only point now awaiting consummation, the question of the adaptability of climate to the mere growth of the plant having long been favorably determined.

In the microscopical division, investigations have been instituted to discover the primary cause of what is known as pear-tree blight, so destructive to the interest of orchardists in the Northwest, where sometimes a thousand valuable pear trees are destroyed by this disease in a single orchard in one season.

The work of the chemical division has been devoted largely to investigating the sugar producing qualities of sorghum, beets and other plants.

It would take up too much space in your paper to mention other interesting matters contained in this report—suffice it to say, the department deserves well at the hands of the government and should be liberally supported.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

This office is now in charge of a thorough going mechanic and practical printer, Sterling P. Rounds. No man has ever occupied the position who has given one-fifth of the time and attention which he has bestowed upon it since his appointment. He is one of the first at the office in the morning, and the last to leave at night. There is not a detail in the vast establishment (which is the largest printing office in the world,) but which receives his personal attention, and he knows and understands its numerous wants down to the smallest and most minute item. His value to the Government in this department can never be fully estimated, nor can he be adequately paid for his labor. Since his taking charge, he has brought order and system out of chaos and confusion, and has made the various divisions and branches of his department as near perfect as it is possible for man to make a great and extended printing office.

The report transmitted by him to Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, is of an interesting character, but it must be understood that but two and a half months of the time only were under his administration. The next report will show Mr. Rounds' methods of working, and the efficiency of his department. He is well known to the craftsmen of "the art preservative of all arts" throughout the union, and especially in the West and Southwest.

To-morrow evening the President will give an evening reception to the diplomatic corps and the officers of the army and navy.

AMICUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1883.

The fifth week of the Legislative session of 1883, was commenced by sessions of both the Senate and House of Representatives, on Monday evening, the 29th ult. In the Senate twenty-three bills were passed on first reading, which is a mere formal proceeding. Among these were some important measures, as follows:

To prohibit the receiving and retaining of children in alms-houses and poor-houses, and to provide for the care and education of such children; authorizing the exclusion of land used for farming purposes from cities or boroughs within this commonwealth; to authorize the creation and to provide for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employes and employed in the iron, steel and coal trades; and to prevent the issuing of free passes by railroad companies.

At this Monday evening session of the House, Mr. Thorpe, of Franklin Co., presented a memorial from the synod of the Presbyterian church, representing 870 ministers, 929 churches and 132,000 communicants, in favor of amending the state Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; another petition of similar import was also presented from 4413 members of the Shenango Presbytery.

The people are evidently aroused on the subject of prohibition, and mean to be heard. A determined and organized effort is to be made here this winter, to carry this amendment to the Constitution through the Legislature, enabling the people to vote as to whether this accursed poison shall continue to be made and sold, or not. The project has many friends in both the Senate and House, but they do not always act judiciously or for the best. A bill providing for a popular vote on this subject, was introduced early in the session, and as soon as the standing committees were announced, by the Reform speaker of the Reform House, three weeks after the organization, it was referred to the committee on Constitutional Reform, of which Mr. Steuben Jenkins, of Luzerne county, is Chairman.

The bill having been in the hands of this committee seven days previous to this Monday night session, and it being proper to call for it after five days, Mr. Emery, Republican, of Lawrence county, moved that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and the measure be brought at once before the House. This was forcing the fight, but displayed had management or want of generalship, as the result proved the friends of prohibition were not in shape, or force to make such a charge. The Republican members generally arrayed themselves with the friends of temperance in demanding that the bill be brought at once before the House, while the Democrats, as a rule, opposed such action. The resolution was defeated by a vote of ninety-nine nays to fifty-two yeas, but this vote was not a party one, nor does it fairly indicate the strength of the temperance vote, since many members who are counted for the bill itself, if it ever comes to a yea and nay vote, voted against the resolution pending on Monday night, on the plea of courtesy to the committee and its absent Chairman.

Among the bills introduced at this session of the House, were two, dividing the State into Congressional districts. The first is in the interest of the Democrats, and was read in place by Mr. Zeigler, of Butler, who did it for the author of the bill, Mr. Nicholson, of Jefferson, who had been called home by the death of a grand-child. This bill puts Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga and Potter, together as the 15th district. Mr. Davis, Republican, of Forest county, introduced the other apportionment bill. It is based on a population of 152,942 votes to a district, and puts Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga together as the 14th district, still another bill has since been introduced by Mr. Parcels, Democrat, of Mifflin county, but while there is thus no lack of bills on the subject, there are a good many people here who predict that not one of them will be passed, and that the Congressional districts will remain as they are.

A resolution that no bills in place be offered after February 9th, and that after that date the Legislature hold afternoon sessions on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, was laid over under the rules. The Republicans will force the Democrats, if possible to carry out their much-vaunted programme of hard work and an early adjournment.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 30th ult., a large number of petitions from citizens of Wayne, Elk, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Schuylkill and Philadelphia counties, were presented, favoring an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

The following bills, among others, were introduced.

Mr. M'Knight, proposing an amendment to the constitution, reducing the number of members of the legislature to fifty, and senators to thirty, and fixing the term of a senator at six years, and that of a member at four years. The members of the legislature shall receive a fixed salary per annum, the amount of which is not stated in the bill.

Mr. Hannes, a further supplement to an act to exempt sewing machines belonging to seamstresses, providing that no waiver or agreement to waive the provisions of said act, and the supplements thereto, shall be valid or authorize any levy, seizure or sale of the property so exempt by said act.

Mr. Davies, creating a corporation of a second class for the purpose of motive power by cable traction on street passenger railway companies.

After the transaction of other routine business, the Senate went into executive session to consider the nominations of Iseminger and Remenderfer, two sealers of weights and measures, in Philadelphia, in place of Stark and Crawford, the present incumbents, who were appointed by Gov. Hoyt. The names of the new men were sent in by the Civil Service Reform Governor Pattison the nice young man who run the 'umble, humility dodge so far into the ground on the occasion of the inauguration. The debate on these nominations was lively, lasting until the hour of adjournment. It was an attack upon the administration by the Republicans, and a weak defense by some of the Democrats. During the discussion the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday the 29th ult., after the transaction of routine business, passed several bills finally, among which were the following:

An act to establish the most certain process by which the proprietors or managers of hotels, restaurants or other establishments in which boarders are entertained, may collect their bills.

An act to repeal an act relating to sealers of weights and measures, approved April 4, 1877. [This bill abolishes these offices.]

The consideration of the bill on second reading, entitled an act regulating the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service, was then resumed and discussed, without final action, until the hour of adjournment.

When the Senate convened on Wednesday morning the 31st ult., at 11 o'clock, the first business in order was the consideration of the appointments of the Governor, for sealers of weights and measures, and it was resumed. Mr. Greer said he was sorry that the debate on the day previous had been so personal and he moved that the nominations be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. To this Mr. Gordon, of Philadelphia, who is the especial champion and keeper of the new Governor, objected, and raised the point of order that the nominations, under the rules, must be considered until finally disposed of. This point being submitted to the Senate, was for the time, sustained, by a vote of 24 to 20, and young Gordon was happy, but his victory was for a very brief period. The vote being thus forced on the confirmation, was not what the youthful Senator wanted, but he was compelled to accept the situation. Twenty-one Senators, instead of thirty-four, the necessary two-thirds, voted in the affirmative, while twenty-three voted in the negative.

The Senate then for a short time, proceeded with routine business, when on motion of Mr. Stewart, it again went into executive session to receive the report of the Judiciary General Committee on the nomination of William H. Smith for Recorder. The Committee reported that the office of Recorder of Philadelphia "is not vacant," but filled by Mr. Lane; that he had not been removed, and the Committee recommend that the Senate non-concur in the appointment of Smith. The nomination was thon rejected, by a vote of thirteen yeas to twenty-six nays. The senators voting in the affirmative are all Democrats, while the six Democrats who, by not voting, withdrew their support from an administration which has denied its confidence, and proposes to run things on its own hook, were Hall, Hess, Kennedy, King, Patton and Wagner.

This bold, open, flagrant violation of everything like civil service reform—turning men out of office before the expiration of their terms, simply because they are republicans, to make room for "friends of the government," has been most emphatically and properly rebuked.

The senate once more resuming routine work, Mr. Emery called up on second reading, the joint resolution providing for the investigation of the official acts of Senate librarian John C. Delany. He referred to the charges in a number of papers that Delany is a public plunderer, and that the committee was appointed for "whitewashing" purposes. He indignantly denied the allegation that such was the purpose of the committee, and stated that if the joint resolution was not passed with its appropriation of $1,000 to employ a stenographer, etc., the committee would ask to be discharged. The resolution was passed on second reading. Mr. Everhart's bill to prohibit the issuing of railroad passes, was amended on second reading, so as to make it take effect January 1, 1884. Some senator remarked, "reform next year," when there was a laugh and a call for order.

In the House on Wednesday the 31st ult., a large number of additional petitions from all over the State were presented, for the passage of the prohibitory constitutional amendment. A goodly number of bills were also reported favorably from the various committees. These will now be printed, take position on the calendar, and in future receive such attention as may be given them. Several new bills were also introduced, among them one by Mr. Ayres, of Bradford, for the equalization of taxes in cities and counties. This is the bill prepared by the State Grange. Patrons of Husbandry, and the passage of it has been strongly urged here this week by the veteran Democratic granger (with hay seed in his hair,) Col. Victor E. Piollet, of Wysox, Bradford county.

A senate resolution to properly observe Washington's Birthday, was concurred in.

The senate on Thursday the first inst., directly after being called to order, went into executive session for the purpose of confirming the nomination of S. Davis Page to be Controller of Philadelphia. It will be remembered that this is the office which was held on to by the new Governor, until a few hours before she was sworn in as Governor. There is a dispute as to who has the right to fill a vacancy in this office, the Governor or the Councils of Philadelphia, Pattison wanting to give the place to a "friend of the government," held on to it as long as he could himself, and the next day or two after being inaugurated as Governor, sent in the name of Mr. Page to be his successor in the controller's office, notwithstanding that gentleman had been repudiated by the people at the polls, at the recent election.

When the motion prevailed to consider the nomination, Mr. Lee from the General Judiciary Committee, to which the subject had been referred, made a report of some length concluding with a recommendation "that the senate do advise and concur in the nomination of S. Davis Page as controller"; but this is what the senate did not do, the vote being yeas 31, (three less than the two-thirds vote) nays 4.

Present and not voting—Messrs. Cooper, Grady, Greer, Keeper, McCracken, McKnight, Mylin, Smith and Stetsman.

Absent—Messrs. Adams, Aull, Boggs, Davies and McNeil.

The vote of the previous day, by which the point of order raised by Mr. Gordon, that a nomination could not be referred to a committee, was sustained, was reconsidered, the senate thus placing itself right on parliamentary law.

It transpired here on Thursday, after the senate adjournment, that Governor Pattison had sent formal notices of removal to be served upon Recorder Lane and Sealers Slack and Cranford. He telegraphed the two latter to do no more work. The republican majority in the senate, as well as the disappointed democrats, it will be remembered, took the position as stated in the report of the Judiciary General Committee, that there was no vacancy in the office of Recorder. The Governor apparently assumes also that this same excuse is the only defence of the republicans against confirming Iseminger and Remenderfer. He removes this objection by the three dismissals, making, as his supporters in the senate will claim, three vacancies. The end has evidently not yet been reached.

The senate, returning to routine business, a number of bills were reported favorably from committee, a few others were introduced, and a resolution adopted, after some discussion, providing for daily sessions on and after Monday the 5th instant. Sundays excepted.

The proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday the first instant, were of the usual routine character, no business of general or special importance being transacted.

Nicholson's Congressional apportionment bill, and one introduced by Mr. McNamara, of Bedford, for the apportionment of the State into senatorial and representative districts, were reported with an affirmative recommendation. The latter is a regular gerrymander in the interest of the Democracy.

In the Senate on Friday the second inst., the bill to abolish the office of sealer of weights and measures, passed second reading.

The house, at the Friday session, not to be outdone by the action of the senate the day before fixing daily sessions, framed a resolution that after February 5th sessions of the house be held daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., except on Fridays and Saturdays, when the sessions shall be from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and on Monday evenings, when they shall begin at 7.30 o'clock. Also, that after the 10th inst. there shall be afternoon sessions, except on Monday, Friday and Saturday, from 3 to 5 o'clock. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 36.

If these good resolutions of the senate and house are honestly carried out, it will be a grand thing.

At 12 m. on Friday, both houses adjourned until Monday evening, Feb. 5th.

DUQUESNEE.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Dennis Kearney, of San Francisco, is the latest addition to the army of women suffragists.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, has resumed the practice of law.

Thomas M. Bowen, Senator-elect from Colorado, is fifty-two and a native of Iowa.

Mrs. McElroy, the President's sister, likes books better than Washington society, and it is said will soon leave the White House.

Attorney-General Brewster gives more elegant dinners than any Cabinet officer, Secretary Frelinghuysen the quietest, and Postmaster-General Howe the fowest.

Senator-elect Tabor, of Colorado, in 1878 was a poor man keeping a small store at California Gulch, near Leadville. Since then he has made $10,000,000 and been divorced from his wife.

Joseph Davis, "the cattle king of Eastern Texas," sold 3000 cattle while smoking one five-cent cigar in Austin the other night. "Pat" Caringle, a ranchman of the Indian Territory, who was the purchaser, paid cash down in British gold, for he acted in behalf of London men of money.

Charles D. Bunker, Commissioner of Immigration of California, an appointive office, was arrested at San Francisco Friday night on three warrants, each charging him with felony in appropriating to his own use fees aggregating $22,000. Bunker furnished bail This office has recently been investigated by a Legislative committee. Bunker and his friends claim that full investigation will show no misappropriation.

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

A horrible case of death and destitution near Wilkesbarre was revealed Thursday by the Ladies' Aid Society. A man named Leonard and his son were found dead in bed, his wife dying, and two young children in the last stage of starvation. Relief was given. There is considerable excitement over the discovery.

General E. S. Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, was Thursday elected Grand Commander of the State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The new furnace just completed by the Bethlehem Iron Company was fired at 2 P. M. Thursday. This furnace is seventy feet high, with a bosh seventeen and a half feet in diameter, and its estimated weekly yield is stated at 400 tons. The company operates eight blast furnaces, Bessemer steel mill, iron-rail mill, merchant mill for iron and steel and a puddling mill, employing from 2200 to 2500 men.

Burglars have broken into nearly a dozen houses in Johnstown during the past week. Jewelry, silver and small sums of money were taken.

During the year 1882 there were 1,179 building permits granted in Pittsburg. This number is three times as large as that of any year since 1873.

Oil well machinery has been shipped to Jackson township, Cambria county, to be used in a test well.

Senator Emery, of McKean, has introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature for the relief of disabled firemen. In all probability it will become a law as it is thought favorably of by all the members.

A movement is about to be made by a number of prominent Pittsburg gentlemen to fence in a tract of land in Westmoreland county, containing 1000 acres, for the purpose of a hunting park. The locality abounds in game, such as pheasants, wild turkey, squirrels, etc., and there are also two streams of water, which will be stocked with trout. The location is an admirable one and if sufficient stock is subscribed the property will be fenced in and a house erected for the use of a watchman. The membership is limited to ten gentlemen who will have the exclusive right to hunt and fish in the park.

The artesian well at the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital has been completed, and arrangements will at once be made for introducing the water into the house, when the supply obtained from the works in the rear of the building will be dispensed with. The well is 685 feet deep, and an abundance of pure and good water has been obtained.

Governor Pattison has granted a reprieve for one week to Uriah Moyer, who was to have been hanged on the 28th inst. for the murder of the Kintzlers in Snyder county.

Wayne county has seventy-six lakes. Little Hickory Lake, in Preston township, seventeen miles from Honesdale, is two thousand feet above the level of the sea. Glass Lake from which Honesdale receives its water supply, is one thousand four hundred and seventy feet above tide-water.

Walter F. Pool, member of Congress elect from the First North Carolina district, is reported dangerously ill at his home in Raleigh.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache, and "dragging down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

When an American Senator rises in his place to indulge in a few eloquent remarks about the duties on spiegeleisen, it's just as interesting as a French essay on Greek roots. We have about concluded that the heaviest of duties resting on spiegeleisen is to change its name and become an American citizen.

S. Wilton, Wrightsville, Pa., says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters superior to any medicine I ever used."

The Democratic party of Alabama elected State Treasurer Vincent to his third term by a majority of 59,000.

J. M. Buckwalter, Phœnixville, Pa., says: "I have invariably heard Brown's Iron Bitters spoken of as an excellent remedy."

Was State Treasurer Vincent, of Alabama, one of those horrid carpet-baggers, or a member of one of "our best families?"

Delicate Females.

The exactions of society, added to the cares of maternity and the household, have tested beyond endurance the frail constitutions which have been granted the majority of women. To combat this tendency to premature decline, no remedy in the world possesses the nourishing and strengthening properties of Malt Bitters. They enrich the blood, perfect digestion, stimulate the liver and kidneys, arrest ulcerative weakness, and purify and vitalize every function of the female system.

Charges of a very circumstantial nature having been made in one or more newspapers that friends of Senator Ferry and the managers of his canvass at Lansing had approached various members of the Republican opposition with offers of post-office clerkships, control of Federal patronage, and even foreign appointments, as bribes to induce them to vote for Mr. Ferry in the pending contest, the lower house of the Michigan Legislature last week adopted a resolution calling for an investigation.

SKINEY MEN

"Weak Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility.

Dr. George E. Rives, a prominent physician, and an ex-member of the Virginia Legislature, was arrested at his home in Prince George county, Va., Thursday by United States Deputy Mashall Ballard, charged with attempting to buy votes at the late election. Rives, who is a pronounced funder, was taken before United States Commissioner Pleasants, at Richmond, for examination.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

There is an old axiom which sets forth that "between two stools one comes to the ground," and the indications begin to multiply very fast that the new Governor of this State is one of the persons who are liable to take a low seat suddenly in proof of this proverb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y. 26jy1s82

Hop Bitters

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sore