

WORTHY OF IMITATION! The Democratic legislature of South Carolina transacted all business and adjourned finally within twenty-three days. Respectfully commended to the legislature of Pennsylvania.

It is said the President will veto the bill, recently passed in both Houses of Congress, providing for the payment of Arrearages of Pensions. The bill will be found in another column.

THE cypher despatches which have worried the Radicals so intensely for sometime, alleging guilt on the part of Mr. Tilden and other Democrats, is proposed to be investigated by the Potter Committee. When the subject was before the committee last week, the Democrats favored the investigation and the Republicans opposed it. Charging fraudulent practices upon Democrats is one thing, and investigating quite different, and certainly not so desirable to the stalwarts as they would have us believe.

SENATOR THURMAN, in his reply to Blaine, charged that the Republicans committed serious outrages at the election last fall in intimidating negroes and others who desired to vote the Democratic ticket, and otherwise prevented a free election. The Teller committee called upon him for specifications, which the Senator is furnishing in instalments. His third instalment is given to the committee, and is perhaps more than was bargained for, but the Senator intimates that he has still more in reserve. The committee evidently woke up the wrong passenger when they demanded information of the Ohio Senator.

HOYT INAUGURATED.—The magnificent spectacular drama of "Inauguration" came off according to programme Tuesday at Harrisburg. A description of it would closely resemble the magnificent triumphs of Scipio, the great Roman general, than anything else. Flags, banners, music and the applause of the multitude express it all. General Hoyt and Judge Warren Woodward, of the Supreme Court, occupied a carriage and witnessed the many thousand soldiers pass before them. After a prayer by Rev. Thomas Newton Boyle, of Pittsburg, and the oath, put by the Judge, a long and egotistic address was read by Governor Hoyt. The whole concluded with a brilliant pyrotechnic display in the evening.

PENNSYLVANIA, no doubt influenced by a desire to send her most intelligent and brilliant man to the Senate, again on Tuesday elected Jas. Donald Cameron, son of old Simon, to the Senate for the next six years. The only thing appropriate about this that we can see is that he fully represents and accords with the average intelligence of the party who sent him. The vote stood thus: Cameron, 107; Clymer, 76; Agnew, 14; McPherson, 2. Mapes, of Venango, and Wolfe, of Union, voted for McPherson. Dennis O'Leary, greenbacker, of Lackawanna, voted for Cameron. After the election a committee waited on Cameron at his residence to inform him of his election.

INTENSE excitement exists in Mormon circles over the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of Polygamy, and great efforts are being made by the delegate from Utah and others to avert the disaster which that decision must bring to the Polygamists. Two Mormon women recently interviewed, Mrs. Hayes on the subject, representing that if the anti-Polygamy law were enforced it would make outcasts of 50,000 women in Utah who now have happy homes and are honored wives. Indeed, this people are to be commiserated, but the laws of the United States cannot be moulded to confer privileges and immunities to one section of the country that must be denied to another. If Polygamy is wrong in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, by divine and legal authority, it is wrong in Utah, however the revelations and creed of Brigham Young may teach to the contrary.

Logan and Pratt.

If any additional evidence was wanting of the complete and general demoralization that has seized upon the Republican party in every portion of the country, a brief glance at the record and judgment of its representatives in two States of the Union, as evidenced by their choice of United States Senator, would supply it. Time was when this great political organization commanded the brains and talent of some of the noblest men and most disinterested patriots in the land. When Sumner, Fessenden, Trumbull and Doolittle spoke for it in the higher branch of the national legislature, and Curtin, Palmer and Julian were its exponents and leaders. Those days are past, and latter-day Republicanism summons a different class of men to wear its honors and write its achievements upon the pages of American History. When John A. Logan retired from the Senate of the United States it was devoutly hoped that the people of this country had seen the last of him in a public capacity. Of all the thoroughly bad men who came to the surface through the accident of war, he was the worst. Bold, scheming and unscrupulous, he was at once the centre and moving spirit of that never-to-be-forgotten band who made open war upon the Treasury. A democrat of the most violent type before the war, he went naturally to the other extreme and became the frothing organ of the outrage mill and the shrillest of bloody-shirt shriekers. A failure during the war and so certified by General Sherman, who declined, upon the score of his utter incapacity, to give him the command of the 14th corps to which he was entitled. He entered public life as a civilian only to emphasize the verdict of utter worthlessness pronounced against him as a soldier. He was the sworn friend and faithful shield of the whiskey ring and its outspoken advocate in season and out. And yet Republican Illinois, a great and prosperous commonwealth, ignores the claims of dozens of her justly honored citizens to bestow on John A. Logan the crown once worn by Stephen A. Douglas. May the saints defend! And Connecticut, as if desirous of even outstripping her western sister in cussedness, pure and simple, remands one of her most distinguished sons to the rear and envelops a man named Pratt in the Senatorial toga. James R. Hawley, the brave and trusty soldier, the honest and incorruptible Congressman, the matchless President of the Centennial Commission, honored at home and respected abroad, cannot be Connecticut's Senator because he is poor and has none of the supple appliances at his command with which to corrupt legislators; and the wealthy nobody, and the vainglorious, egotistic Jewell combine to crown money king. So it goes, and Pennsylvania and New York will respond right nobly before the eyes of February, and Cameron and Conkling, the twin representatives of political debauchery, and the power of the machine, will greet their prototypes from the East and West, and this is the way Republicanism responds to the demand for reform and an elevated public service.

THE White Hat and Black Hat war is again in full tide in Philadelphia. It is to be hoped that the old adage that "when rogues fall out, honest men will get their own," may be verified to the oppressed citizens of Philadelphia, who have so long suffered from the ring rule of these factions.

THE Teller committee by which Blaine hoped to manufacture his bloody-shirt capital for the Presidential campaign has practically collapsed in New Orleans. They have adjourned, placing the further search for outrage thunder in the hands of two attorneys, one representing each party.

SENATOR LAWRENCE has introduced a resolution in the State Senate providing for an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the Board of Pardons.

The governor, auditor general and state treasurer yesterday appointed Gen. W. R. Harrisorn, of Juniata county, superintendent of public grounds to succeed W. H. Patterson.

Senator Jones, husband of the lady now familiar to the readers of the country as the possessor of "Mrs. Jones' diamonds," made his appearance at the session of the Senate on Monday.

A large number of counterfeit four dollar Dominion of Canada notes are reported to be in circulation.

Arrearages of Pensions.

The bill providing for the payment of arrearages of pensions has passed both houses of Congress and is now in the hands of the President for approval. It is officially estimated that it will require \$20,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the bill. It is as follows:

AN ACT to provide that all pensions on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States, for the payment of arrears of pension and other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during the said war of the rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; provided the rate of pension or of pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "No claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury of the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension office, to the Adjutant General of the army or the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty. And if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions; and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 4. No claim agent or other shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services on making application for arrears of pension.

Section 5. That all acts or portions of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Gen. James Shields.

The election of General Shields to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Missouri, adds another of the many remarkable chapters in the history of the most notable Senator of the country. Born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, he emigrated to America in 1826, settled in Illinois in 1832; entered its legislature in 1836; became Auditor of the State in 1839; chosen Supreme Judge in 1843; appointed Commissioner of the Land Office by President Polk in 1845; went to the Mexican war as a Brigadier General in 1846; became Governor of Oregon Territory in 1848; elected to the United States Senate by the Illinois Legislature in 1849, over Sidney Breese, the then Democratic Senator, rejected by the Senate as ineligible because of some defect in his naturalization; re-elected by the same Legislature and admitted to the Senate, where he served six years; became a resident of Minnesota Territory on his retirement from the Senate; elected one of the first United States Senators by the Legislature of Minnesota in 1859 and served the short term of two years; became a Brigadier General in the Union army at the outbreak of the rebellion and was the only officer who defeated Stonewall Jackson; retired from military service because of disabling wounds; since then been a resident of Missouri; has been in such severely straitened circumstances as to require him to pledge his sword, presented to him for distinguished services in war, for his necessities, and now he has again been chosen to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Missouri to serve the unexpired term ending on the 4th of March next. He is the only man who has represented two States in the United States Senate since the formation of the government, and he will soon enter the Senate to represent the third State that has chosen him as its highest legislator. His history presents the grandest illustration of the attainments possible under our free institutions, and it would be well for the Republic if all who gain its honors could wear them so worthily as James Shields, the battle-scarred soldier of two wars and the Senator from three States of the Union.—Times.

George Stillman Hilliard, a noted author and politician, died at Boston, yesterday, aged seventy years.

The Rev. Father Joseph M. Fianotti, well known to Boston and Cincinnati Catholics, died at Central, Colorado, on Friday, aged sixty-two years.

An attempt to thaw out some dynamite cartridges at the Gun-Powder Water Works, near Baltimore, yesterday, resulted in the killing of John Holsan and Michael Berke, demolition of the boiler house and carrying off the boiler some fifty feet.

A Chief Qualification.

[From the Washington Post.] "The ability to keep the South in check," says the New York Tribune, "is one of the chief qualifications that will be demanded of Presidential candidates next year." The ability to support the Constitution and enforce laws made in pursuance thereof should be required of any candidate for the Presidency. The Constitution and laws were not made for sections, but for all the people of all the states and territories. It is a gratuitous insult, calculated to evoke bitter feeling, to speak of any section as requiring to be especially "kept in check." The equality of the states is guaranteed by the Constitution. South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi have precisely the same duties from the President, as Massachusetts, Vermont and New York. If there is any one piece of political wickedness and folly of which the American people are heartily sick, and which they are determined shall be retired, it is the spirit of sectional hate and malice that crops out in such expressions as we have quoted from the Tribune.

The South demands that each of the states shall have the same rights as every other state, and there is no party that can elect a President on a platform that denies or abridges this demand. There is no interest of the country that is not damaged by the maintenance of sectional animosity. There is no possible good and only unmixed evil, that can result from this perpetual stirring up of strife, this continual hurling of coarse insult upon the people of a portion of the Union.

The Democratic party could not ask for a more favorable issue on which to prosecute the next campaign than that of the "bloody shirt." As the party of peace and tranquility, of fraternal feeling between all sections, the Democracy would antagonize the party of hatred and strife with an absolute certainty of success.

But it is due to the common welfare, to the business and social interests of the people, to our National self respect, and to a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, that the campaign of 1880 shall be made on other issues than such as will array the North and South in bitter hostility against each other.

Renovo and the Curtin Contest.

The radical gentlemen managing Mr. Vocum's part of the contested election case, in this county, have apparently furnished Mr. Y. with a vast amount of startling information concerning Renovo, upon which he proceeds forthwith to allege very grave misconduct on the part of the election officers of that place during the recent elections. In his answer to Mr. Curtin's notice of contest, Vocum alleges gross frauds in Renovo; the reception of the votes of many unqualified persons; that the election officers were not legally elected, chosen or appointed; that they were not legally sworn, &c.; that they refused to seal the boxes and deposit them with a magistrate; that they absented themselves from the polls and closed the same when they should have been open; that they allowed unauthorized persons to be present in the room while the election was being held, &c., &c., and finally that they drank liquor in the room, and became grossly intoxicated and wholly unfit to hold the election. All this, of course, will prove new to the persons composing the election board, and to the citizens of Renovo generally.

Amidst all this hue and cry from these God-and-morality chaps about gross drunkenness, &c., on the part of the election officers of Renovo, it is well to remember that the election returns show Renovo's majority for Dill, 142; for Curtin, 27; for Barker, the republican candidate for Sheriff, 155.

Surely, if any of the candidates were damaged by this alleged bad conduct, it was neither Vocum nor Barker, for they both ran better than their political merits deserved.—Chilton Democrat.

What Alabama Thinks About It.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 10.—The Senate yesterday adopted the following:

WHEREAS, interference by officers of the United States in popular elections is justly regarded by the people of this State as an evil of great magnitude; and

WHEREAS, the manifest purpose of each interference, in part at least, is to influence, and control the action of the State in selecting electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the selection of electors for President and Vice-President by General Assembly until the acts of Congress authorizing interference by Federal authority are repealed.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to provide a uniform currency, to retire the notes of national banks and to prohibit their incorporation and their issue of notes; to utilize silver and silver coin and to provide for the re-issue of coin and bullion certificates; to provide for redemption or payment of bonds of the United States, and the issue of bonds bearing lower rates of interest, and to provide for the expansion and contraction of paper currency to meet the business interests and wants of the country. Laid on the table at the request of Mr. Cockrell, who desires to submit some remarks in favor of the measure.

Mr. Morgan submitted the substitute agreed upon in the Democratic caucus for Mr. Edmunds' resolution concerning suffrage and the later Constitutional amendments.

The substitute, while recognizing the binding force of the amendments named, regards Senator Edmunds' resolution as proposing legislative action in conflict with the decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly in the "Cruikshank" case, holding the Constitution does not confer the right to vote on any one, but simply confers the privilege of freedom from any discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition, and that the regulation of suffrage belongs exclusively to the several States.

Chasing the Cheyennes.

THE PURSUIT TO BE RESUMED—THE DEAD AND DYING AT CAMP.

FORT ROBINSON, January 15.—There has been a temporary calm in military movements the past ten or twelve hours. The fleeing hostiles entrenched themselves on a mound on the White clay, foiled the troops, and at night, their being no adequate force to either compel them to submission or keep them from running away, they escaped. When the troops next came up with the desperate band the latter had taken possession of natural mounds of protection on the north fork of Indian creek. Here the troops abandoned the pursuit, returning to Fort Robinson to-day. General Crook sent positive orders that the pursuit of the Cheyennes be continued, and Company E, Captain Lawson commanding, left for the front. To-morrow Company H, Captain Wessels commanding, will go forward, join the forces, and then, under command of the last-named officer, the pursuit will be resumed. The troops will be supplied with six days' rations. There are fifty-two bucks, two squares and children in the fort prison. Of these there are fourteen wounded. One old squaw is dying to-night from the effects of six gunshot wounds. The captives state that while they had no band in planning the escape they are yet opposed to returning to the hated southern reservation. Here they claim they were told when surrendering they could remain, and here their parents are buried and their children were born. Thus far no orders have been received for their removal. Ed. Cook and Dick Deer were most prominent, doing their share of the killing of bucks. But one scalp is reported, and the credit of that given to the citizens. Fivesoldiers have been killed or have died from their wounds and eight were wounded. Thirty-two Indians, of whom twenty-two were bucks and the remainder women and children, have been killed, and twenty-six were buried in one common grave. It is believed that about fifty Indians, including Bull Knife, have escaped. Wild Hog, Old Crow and one other savage are in irons in the camp one mile from Fort Robinson. The Sioux at the Pine Ridge agency have, as yet, made no demonstration other than in the indulgence in an exhibition of grief over their slain relatives. It is not believed among army officers here that an outbreak will be made, but if no better management prevails in restraining the Sioux from an indulgence in a war-dance than was exhibited in the capture of the Cheyennes there can be no safe prediction as to the result. The Sioux say they can feel the Cheyennes if the government can not. They would scrimp themselves rather than see their relatives starve. It will require evidence to prove that the hostiles were not permitted to escape. Companies B and D, of the Third Cavalry, left Fort Laramie this morning, commanded by Captain Johnson. They are accompanied by a pack train. They will endeavor to intercept the Cheyennes.

Yesterday noon Captain Lawson, commanding Company E, of the Third Cavalry, started in pursuit of the fleeing savages, who are said to be making a detour in the direction of Pine Ridge or the Rosebud Indian Camp, with prospects of reaching the wigwags of their sympathizing red brethren. The savages have a good thirty hours' start of the troops, and should they succeed in stealing enough horses to mount themselves it is not improbable that they will make their escape and persuade the young warriors of the powerful Sioux nations to dig up the hatchet and avenge their wrongs. The prevalent impression here is that we are on the eve of a bloody Indian war. The mail carrier just arrived from Pine Ridge Agency, Red Cloud's new location, states that since the news of the Cheyenne outbreak and its results have become known, to Red Cloud's people there is much weeping and wailing among them, and they say their hearts are sad. Captain Wessels started with his command at 4 o'clock this morning for Indian Creek, where he will take up the trail.

Senator Thurman's Letter to Democratic Club.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—About three hundred persons sat down to a banquet given to-night by the Young Men's Democratic Club. During the evening a letter from Senator Thurman was read. He regrets his inability to be present and offers a few reflections on the toast "Jacksonian Democracy," the theme on which he was appointed to speak. He refers to the time when Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, and says that the Democracy were then eminently, if not pre-eminently, distinguished by their devotion to the Union of the States. Secondly, the party was equally distinguished by its love of the Constitution. It sought to preserve it in all its vigor and beneficence by giving to it a national and rational interpretation. Thirdly, the Jacksonian Democracy were the determined foes of monopoly. On this point Mr. Thurman says:

"They could not be otherwise, for the very foundation of the party was the doctrine of equal rights. By what ever names they may have been called, there have been, and perhaps ever will be, but two great parties in America—the Democratic party, asking nothing but equal rights, and an opposing party, whose leaders have ever sought, and ever will seek, special privileges created by law. Who can forget the great battle fought by the Democracy, under the lead of Jackson, against the Bank of the United States; and who can fail to see that a desperate struggle against a far more powerful combination of capital and privilege than was presented by that institution is now impending? Will the Democracy of to-day follow the example set by their fathers, of inflexible opposition to special privilege, or will they prove recreant to the principles, the history and the tradition of their party? This is a question that must ere long be answered. My own belief is that it will be answered as it ought to be, and that the Democrats of to-day will prove themselves to be what their fathers were—true men. They will be earnest, but not rash; determined, but not unreasonable; destruct-

ive of wrongs and abuses done, and conservative of all that should exist in a free republic."

MR. HAYES says: "It is the object of the Government to always deal fairly with the Indians." Undoubtedly that is the object of a vast majority of the voters and taxpayers, who, under one theory, constitute the governing power. But it has happened that most of the instruments selected to carry out this wise and humane purpose have signally failed. The Indians have been systematically plundered and subjected to numberless indignities. When they have resisted tyranny, they have been mercilessly slaughtered, the innocent being shot down with the guilty. Indeed, it has more than once happened that, in order to give the red man a lesson in our superior civilization, the old men, women and children of one of their camps or villages have been attacked and put to death while all their fighting men were off on the war-path. To punish the acts of one tribe, or section of a tribe, another tribe or section has been attacked. The same line of policy would justify the hanging of Jones, of Boston, for a crime committed by Smith, of Baltimore. Treaties have been broken in every case where the interests of the whites have demanded their violation. We could cite columns of such violations of solemnly plighted faith. There is no doubt that the wild tribes are cruel in their revenge, and that their mode of warfare is full of horrors. We sympathize with the frontier settlers exposed to their ferocity. But the example and influence of the whites have not been such as to restrain or reform them. There is no more shameful chapter in modern history than the record of the treatment of the Indians by the representatives of the Government of the United States. We do not believe that this wrong cannot be righted. If we did, we shall almost favor the immediate extermination of the Indians from motives of humanity. Better immediate death than a future like the past.—Pittsburg Post.

A REMARKABLE BITTY of figures, supporting to show the number of United States Deputy Marshals used by Attorney General Taft in carrying the election of 1876 for the Republicans, is printed in some of the papers. It is said that, by the Attorney General's own report, it appears that twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine persons were employed in this work. Their appointment would seem to have been on the simple basis of partisan necessities and without any regard whatever to cost, legality or propriety. In South Carolina there were nearly four hundred on duty at seventeen precincts; in Louisiana, seventeen hundred for one hundred and twenty precincts; in Virginia, two hundred and five for thirty-five precincts; in Delaware, one hundred and thirty-five for ten precincts; in Maryland, twelve hundred and twenty-two for one hundred and fifteen precincts, and so on, the doubtful States having required the most looking after. There is no doubt of the great prostitution of this branch of the public service to partisan ends during General Grant's administration and even since. The abuse of Representatives is quite right in wishing to have a bill of particulars, and despite General Garfield's inexplicable objection it ought to have it. If partisan hirelings are thus fastened upon the government, with the view of influencing the people in the choice of their rulers, it is simple justice that the people should know exactly who they are, exactly what they have done and exactly what the service costs the country.—Philadelphia Times.

For months the New York Tribune and other organs of the "stalwarts" have dared the democrats in congress to investigate the cypher despatches. Mr. Potter has taken up the challenge, it is believed at the instance of Mr. Tilden, and he will offer a resolution next Monday. But the zeal of the republicans for investigation has suddenly cooled off. In the Potter committee when the resolution to investigate was brought up the republican members declined to vote, and it is now anticipated that the republicans of the house will pursue a similar course and thus prevent a quorum. In case a quorum can be secured on Monday a two-thirds vote will be required for the passage of the resolution, and this the republicans can prevent. From one end of the land to the other the republican organs have sought to blacken the reputation of Mr. Tilden by connecting him with these alleged cypher despatches. The foul charge that he sought to procure by corruption the great office to which he was elected by the people was imagined to be a good set off to the open and palpable frauds through which Mr. Hayes reached the presidency. But now when the democrats in congress propose to accept the challenge that has been noisily dinied into the ear of the public for months the accusers of Mr. Tilden shrink from the issue.—Harrisburg Patriot.

INVESTIGATION expenses constituted the subject of consideration in both houses Thursday. In the Senate Mr. Ementrout introduced a joint resolution to provide that the expenses of the inauguration of the governor elect shall not exceed one thousand dollars. The resolution further provides that the accounts shall be settled by the auditor general in the usual manner and he is required to draw separate warrants on the state treasurer for each amount so settled. In presenting the resolution, Senator Ementrout submitted an exhibit from the auditor general's office showing the expenses of former inaugurations. Governor Facker's cost \$220. Governor Curtin's first inauguration cost \$371. His second cost \$1,056. The expenses of Governor Geary's first inauguration were \$1,308. His second, \$1,800. Governor Hartranft's first inauguration cost the state \$4,950, and his second, \$4,257. Senator Ementrout's resolution was ordered to lie on the table in the absence of standing committees. The same disposition was made of a similar resolution offered in the house by Mr. Sherwood of Northumberland county.—Harrisburg Patriot.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Quay will be Secretary of the Commonwealth,