



WASHINGTON and Dakota Territories are both applying for admission as States of the Union, but it is doubtful whether either of them will be admitted during the present session of Congress.

The Philadelphia Record announces that Mr. Louis C. Cassidy of that city, will be the next Attorney General, under W. S. Stenger, of Chambersburg, Secretary of the Commonwealth. About this time look out for squalls.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Arlington estate must be surrendered to the heirs of General Lee. The United States will now have to purchase it, or at least that portion occupied as a National cemetery.

Before the election the defeat of Beaver was to be the death of Cameron. After the election Cameron appears as "a lively corpse," and now the fight is to be made to elect a Democratic President in order to kill the corpse.—Telegraph.

DAN VOGHIESE now says that he is in favor of civil service reform after the democrats are placed in office—that is, he is in favor of keeping faithful public officials in office, if they are of his kind, and Dan has the majority at his back.

The Philadelphia Times thinks that the thoughtless slanders that Cameron is politically dead will be speedily made aware of the fact that he is the liveliest sort of a political corpse ever picked out of a ruin. Cameron was a little shaken up, perhaps, but no bones were broken, and he has got back his wind.—Liberator.

Gov. McENERY, of Louisiana, has backed down from the position taken by him, and Senator Kellogg has been awarded the certificate as a member of Congress from the Third district. The fact of Kellogg's election by a large majority was so apparent that the Democrats were compelled to concede it.

The President in his message advises Congress to reduce letter postage from three to two cents. This reduction will probably cause a deficiency in the revenues of the department at first, but it is believed that the increase in the amount of this species of mail matter, will, in a short time, make good any decrease in the receipts.

J. W. BOSLER, (Rep.) late candidate for Senator in the Adams and Cumberland district, who, according to the returns, was beaten 137 votes by Wagner, (Dem.) has served notice of contest upon his competitor. Bosler claims that he had a majority of 535 in Cumberland county, and that he carried Adams by 74. The papers in the case have been filed.

The President has appointed Clayton McMichael, one of the owners of the Philadelphia North American, Marshal of the District of Columbia. Mr. McMichael is a brother of the late Independent candidate for Congress-at-large, but earnestly supported General Beaver and the Regular Republican ticket through the columns of his paper. His appointment is universally commended.

If so improbable a thing as the election of Mr. Stewart to the Presidency should occur, Mr. Scull will, as he always has done, bow to the will of the majority. He will not bolt and kick and assist to betray his party into the hands of the Democrats, as did the editor of the Commercial in the late campaign.

After the reading of the President's message, Congress went vigorously to work at least to reduce internal revenue taxation, cheapen postage, revise the tariff, and improve the civil service of the government. If these measures are carefully considered, and judicious legislation enacted, the present brief session of Congress will extort praise from the entire country.

The increasing demands of the pension list is causing prudent members of Congress to hesitate about so rapid a decrease of the Internal Revenue taxes. It now requires \$100,000,000 to pay the pensioners already on the roll, and it is estimated that \$150,000,000 per annum will be required as soon as pending cases can be adjusted. It would be a mistake to abolish taxes now on articles of luxury, and be compelled to restore them again in a few years.

The Republicans in Pennsylvania and New York, who in the name of "reform" placed the Democratic party in power, already begin to reap their harvest sorrowfully. Even Geo. William Curtis cannot without loud enough to keep up his courage so he wanders through the political graveyard he helped to fill. Sin always finds a fellow out, and the defeat of General Beaver and Judge Foiger by Republicans were two of the earliest signs ever committed by the Republican party of the reasons assigned.—Liberator.

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The recommendation for the reduction of taxes, thus relieving the Treasury of an excess of revenue, is wise and timely and will be endorsed by the people everywhere. While

Mr. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report recommends the abolition of taxes on matches, medicines, perfumery and banks, now yielding \$18,788,233; also a reduction of special taxes on dealers in cigars and tobacco, making a total of \$28,502,128. He also recommends the abolition of duties on sugar, now yielding \$45,000,000. This would make a total reduction of over \$73,000,000.

CONGRESSMAN CAMPBELL, of this district, was at his place at the opening of the session. He is one of the most punctual and industrious of Representatives. His vote is always recorded on one side or the other of every question that comes before Congress, and it is always to the side that he believes to be right. General Campbell's manly adherence to his convictions was one of the things that led the people to give him such a handsome endorsement.—Altoona Tribune.

Has anybody heard anything from George Washington Merrick, Levi Bird Duff, William McMichael, Charles Spyster Wolfe, or I. Dallas McKee since the election? If anyone has anything recent from this band of immaculate, spick and span "reformers" whose impassioned eloquence so lately thrilled the multitude and reduced the Independent vote in this State, we should like to hear them tell it. It can't be possible that these gentlemen are keeping still.—Mercer Dispatch.

MR. WATTERSON, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was the author of the "tariff for revenue" plank of the Cincinnati convention, insists that it correctly represents the views of the Democratic party, and ridicules the idea of Pennsylvania Democrats posing as friends of a protective tariff. Speaking of the organization of the next House, the Courier-Journal says: "As to the election of Mr. Randall Speaker of the next House, he has just the chance of election that The Evening Smokestack has of going to heaven in one of its own coal scuttles. And as for Pennsylvania she and her Democrats may as well prepare to swallow the physic or walk the plank." That means business.

ALL the Democratic papers in the State with but one exception, the Clearfield Republican, ex-Senator Wallace's home organ, are in favor of the Democratic Senators uniting with the Independent Senators and electing John Stewart President pro tem. The Philadelphia Record puts the matter thus:

"It is not to the interest of the Democratic party to assist in welding together the divided opposition. They should, on the contrary, widen the breach by supporting Senator Stewart." Here the Democratic policy is plainly laid down. "Widen the breach" between the two factions of the Republican party and continue to "divide and conquer." Republicans who have the interest of their party at heart should ponder the situation well. If the party of Lincoln and Garfield is to be perpetuated and successful we must, instead of fighting each other, close up the lines and face the Democracy with united front.

THERE is a class of political humbugs in this country who are going around just now claiming that the late Republican defeats were a "glorious vindication of Garfield's memory." President Garfield's memory needs no vindication, and if it did the results of the last election were far from a vindication. The last election placed in power the party which President Garfield opposed from the time he first had a vote until the day he was stricken down by an assassin's bullet, and drove from power the party whose most steadfast and consistent supporter he had ever been. The recent election gave new life and force to all the pernicious doctrines and political heresies which he had so powerfully combated during his entire public career, and thrust aside those vital and glorious principles which he had unwaveringly held and maintained.

The last election dragged in the dust of defeat men who had fought by his side on the battlefield and who had manfully labored with him for the supremacy of the Republican party, and for his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, and placed the reins of political power in the hands of those men and of that party which but two years ago denounced him as a "convicted thief," and a "bribe-taker," and who, when abuse and lies seemed to fail, called to their aid the pen of the forger, and laid the infamous Morey letter before the voters of this country. And yet these charlatans go around talking about his being a "vindication of his memory!"—Mercer Dispatch.

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His doubts as to the wisdom of a sweeping repeal of all these taxes, now being demanded by featherbed editors and politicians, will, we doubt not, be shared by a large majority in Congress, when the subject is coolly weighed and calmly discussed.

As last year, Congress is urged to legislate in the interest of real civil service reform, and to provide a way and the means, to render a reform practicable.

The session is necessarily a short one, too short in fact, to legislate carefully upon these important measures, but the country will expect an honest effort made to effect at least tax reduction and tariff revision.

During the late political canvass, when we, in common with other Republicans, urged upon the people the probable injury to our industrial interests that would follow Democratic success, we were denounced as alarmists, were told that the tariff was not an issue in the campaign, and the declaration was constantly made that protection was as safe in Democratic as it was in Republican hands. Manufacturers and producers all over the State, who had millions at stake, stood idly by, apparently lulled into security by this siren song, forgetting that to the Republican party they owed the maintenance of a tariff under which they have been so prosperous, and permitted that party to be defeated, or joined in its defeat. But a brief month has passed since the election and already the steel and iron industries of the country are paralyzed; mills are closing or are running on half time, stocks of steel rails and other products are accumulating, wages are being largely reduced, and thousands of workmen, at the commencement of a dreary winter, find themselves out of employment. The mere fact of Democratic success has wrought this sudden change. Free-trade journals and politicians are clamoring for a general reduction of duties, the boldest of them proclaiming that the Democratic doctrine is a "tariff for revenue only," and saucily and contemptuously telling Pennsylvania Democrats that they must accept this ultimatum or leave the party, as the Democracy can get along without the Keystone State. If the mere uncertainty of what is to come, has induced prudent business men to curtail their business, husband their resources, and prepare for threatened evils, some conception may be formed of the probable stagnation of all manufacturing industries, and the consequent suffering of the laboring classes, during the coming year, and until after the next Congress meets, when Democratic free-trade policy will be put in force by legislation.

People who were misled by scheming demagogues, under the specious cry of "putting down the bosses," into assisting to overthrow the Republican party, may well inquire of themselves if they have not paid too dear for their whistle.

The elation of the Democrats over the prospect of overthrowing protection to our domestic industries, will crop out whenever opportunity offers. The boldness with which the journals of that party proclaim its determination to destroy the protective features of our tariff system must be pleasant reading to members of the party in this State who claim to be good protectionists as are the Republicans. The following from the New York World, the leading Democratic paper of the country, defines the position of its party on the tariff question as follows:

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Congress has now been in session for one week, and there are indications of an intention to work and make up for the lost time of the previous session. One appropriation bill, the Indian, has been already passed, it being \$274,000 less than the appropriation for last year. The total amount of appropriations for the year is \$1,516,776 less than the estimates. The ways and means committee, at its meeting yesterday morning, unanimously adopted a resolution to proceed at once to the consideration of the tariff commission report, and to frame a tariff bill. The clerk of the committee was directed to prepare schedules of the rates now existing and of those prepared by the commission.

Mr. Bingham, of Pa., chairman of the House committee on postoffices and postroads is engaged in the preparation of a report urging the importation of foreign mail matter by letter postage to two cents per half ounce. Mr. Bingham has called a meeting of his committee for this morning, at which time he will submit his views on the subject and endeavor to obtain authority to report a bill on the subject.

Mr. Flower of New York has made an argument before the judiciary committee in favor of his proposed amendment to the Constitution so as to give the President the power to veto specific items in bills appropriating money while approving of other portions of the measure.

The first bill of the session in the Senate looking to the abolition of the internal revenue system was introduced yesterday by Mr. Brown of Georgia. It is the intention of Mr. Brown to force his measure to an issue at the earliest practicable date. The bill recites in its preamble that it has been the policy of the United States from the earliest times to support the Government by a tax on imports; that the internal revenue tax was a war exigency; that the exigency has long ceased to exist; that a tax on imports is an incidental protection to American industry, and it concludes by enacting, first, that the act entitled, "an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes, passed the thirtieth of June, 1864, and all acts adding to, enlarging or amending the same, and all laws authorizing the collection of internal revenue be, and the same are hereby, repealed, from and after the first day of July, 1883.

It is evident from talks with members that those who are in favor of tariff revision are generally well pleased with the report of the Finance Commission. The Northwestern members, particularly the Minnesota delegation, who did not favor the appointment of the commission in the first place, and who maintained that the object was to defeat tariff reform, are now disposed to accept in the main the result of its labors. The prevailing opinion among this class on both sides is that the recommendations of the commission would, perhaps, not meeting all their wishes, are the best they can expect and they say if a bill was brought into the House embodying them they would vote for it without hesitation. The prevailing opinion generally is that the repeal of the tobacco tax, as they think its passage would interfere with the accomplishment of all they desire with respect to the tariff.

Southern members, as well as Western and Northwestern members, are in general in preference to any other proposition to reduce the revenues of the Government.

A Steamboat Horror. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The boiler of the propeller Morning Star, plying between this city and Magnolia, exploded this morning at the Bellair plantation. Of two persons on board three were killed, eight drowned and six badly if not fatally, scalded. The steamer Sunbeam was near by at once returned to the rescue and brought the wounded to the city. They were sent to the hospital. Jack Johnson, while the same quality of steam, about 200 pounds were drowned. The killed are Henry Kaiser, Nancy Gardner, colored, and a child named Joseph Simerdin. The badly scalded are Eugene Pennwith, the engineer; James Ryan, boiler maker; Mary Miller, a colored passenger; Frank Holt and Ben Franz, employees of the boat, and Sarah Young.

Butchered by Savages. Particulars have been received here of a slaughter by Juh and his band of about 1000 Indians, Chiriquies, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, of Americans and Mexicans, Juh, who, with his followers, has been committing various depredations for some time past, went to the ranches of the Politico of Chihuahua and some others and stole many head of stock and some other property and other sufferers they gathered a band of about thirty men and started after the Indians. They came upon them before they knew Juh and his band were anywhere near and were immediately surprised by the Indians in the Arroyo. The Politico, who, as he saw the number of the Indians, which was over two hundred, dispatched one of his men for assistance.

The man managed to get through the lines and reached Gallians. There he got together about seventy men and started at once for the scene of the troubles. Juh sent out a party who engaged them in a fight and prevented the relieving party from joining the Politico. The rescuers saw the slaughter of their unfortunate friends, but could do nothing for them. Every one of the Politico's party, with the exception of the man who went for succor, was killed by the Indians. The dead Indians then retreated to the Sierra Madre. When the friends of the victims went out to bury the dead they found not far from the spot where the massacre occurred the bodies of five Americans, who had also fallen victims to the Indians. Two of the Americans, it is believed, were James Biggs and W. McDonald. They had been in Chihuahua for some time, purchasing cattle, and were then on their way home. It was Juh and his band who some time since murdered several prominent citizens of Chihuahua.

College Burned at Indiana. BEDFORD, Ind., December 6.—Shawnee College, ten miles from here, was burned on Monday night, with its museum of curiosities, valued at \$10,000.

Trains Wrecked. SYRACUSE, December 7.—During the storm this morning a stock train, bound east, broke asunder when near Memphis, on the Central Railroad, and a dairy train and another stock train following dashed into the general heap. The St. Louis express train, going west, also dashed into the wreck. No person was injured, but considerable live stock was killed and heavy damage was done to the rolling stock.

Roasted Alive. ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The terrible accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Rummelstein Station, forty-five miles south of here, occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning. A southbound freight train stood on a siding waiting for the north-bound express train to pass. Owing to a confusion of signals, the latter train was thrown upon this east track. In the crash that followed the passenger locomotive, engine No. 10, was wrecked, and was in turn mounted by the express car next to it. The fire occurred five minutes after the crash. Engineer Wharen, of the express train, received severe injuries, and his fireman, Davis, was probably fatally hurt. Engineer Fauske, of the freight train, was pinned in by a sweeping beam of the express train, and was killed. The freight train, which was spreading around him, and called to the train hands to cut away the cab. His right leg could not be extricated, and it was evident to those about him that he must roast to death. There was no water at hand with which to subdue the flames, and the freight wreck, and was in turn mounted by the express car next to it. The fire occurred five minutes after the crash. Engineer Wharen, of the express train, received severe injuries, and his fireman, Davis, was probably fatally hurt. Engineer Fauske, of the freight train, was pinned in by a sweeping beam of the express train, and was killed. The freight train, which was spreading around him, and called to the train hands to cut away the cab. His right leg could not be extricated, and it was evident to those about him that he must roast to death. There was no water at hand with which to subdue the flames, and the freight wreck, and was in turn mounted by the express car next to it. The fire occurred five minutes after the crash. Engineer Wharen, of the express train, received severe injuries, and his fireman, Davis, was probably fatally hurt. 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