The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY..... December 14, 1887.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Cleveland has put his foot in it.

Roscoe Conkling's old desk in the Senate Chamber will be occupied by W. E. Chandler this session.

Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Harrisburg, has again resumed charge of the editorial department of the *Patriot*, of that city.

Queen Fetta's physicians now believe he can be cured. All Christendom will rejoice if this belief shall be sustained by results.

Rev. C. A. Berry, the celebrated English divine, has declined the call extended him by Plymouth church to fill the pulpit left vacant by the death of Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. Blaine's sharp criticism of President Cleveland's free-trade message comes promptly from beyond the seas, but it has the true American ring and tears the President's flimsy free-trade arguments to shreds.

New York has dedicated a new institution, the only one of the kind in this country, a cancer hospital. Its cost was $350,000, to which Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor contributed $250,000. Concentrated wealth has its advantages.

Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee have been waiting a long while for a reasonable excuse for breaking away from the Democracy. They have it at last in the President's stubborn stand against reducing the internal revenue taxes.

Herr Most, the New York Anarchistic blatherskite was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year Thursday, for making an inflammatory speech. Most made his speech on November 12, was arrested on November 17 and sentenced December 8—in all twenty-six days.

The Kansas City *Journal* fails to note any boom of encouragement in the Presidential message, as it sadly remarks: "We have our doubts whether the President's message will be favorably received in Kansas City. Mr. Cleveland makes no mention of his visit here."

Dakota will not be admitted as a State so long as it has such an overwhelming majority of Republican voters. The arguments in favor of its admission are indisputable, but the Democrats in the House at Washington have made up their minds to shut Dakota out until after the Presidential election.

The right of a State to suppress the liquor traffic without paying damages or compensation was authoratively settled and received the endorsement of the United States Supreme Court in its decision in the Kansas prohibition case. The decision is of the greatest importance as it in effect affirms that State prohibition amendments are in harmony with the National Constitution.

The Republican National Committee has decided that the presidential nominating Convention for 1888 shall be held at Chicago and has fixed on Tuesday, June 19th as the date on which the Convention shall be held. The last two National Conventions have been held at Chicago and both were very comfortably managed. The date of the convention is two weeks later in the month than that of 1880 or 1884, but under the rules it had to be made at least six months from the time of announcing it.

Mr. Samuel Spencer, who was elevated to the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with a salary of $25,000 a year, commenced his railroad career as a freight brakesman and worked his way up through the different branches of the railway service. Mr. Spencer is only forty years old and is a native of Georgia, having worn the gray under the Confederate flag during the latter part of the rebellion. He is a thorough railroad man and is accredited with the honor of bringing the great corporation of which he is the head through its recent financial difficulties without disaster.

Because the tickets did not read "for clerk of the Courts and recorder of deeds," the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts in Cumberland county has taken steps to contest the result with his successful Republican competitor, who was elected by about 500 majority. He is not likely to make much headway as it has frequently been decided by the courts that the intent of the voter is what must be considered and it is very evident, no matter what may have been the technical defect in the Republican tickets, that a majority of the voters of the county intended to elect the Republican to the office.

President Cleveland's Free-trade message will be found on another page of this paper. In more ways than one it is one of the most remarkable documents of the kind ever sent to an American Congress. It is short and confines itself strictly to the one topic—that of reducing the public revenue. All other questions are excluded as of minor interest or importance. Of all the messages that have emanated from the White House there has not been one so openly out and out hostile to American capital and labor as this. Not one that has so decidedly attacked the American system of manufactures. He would let the entire system of internal revenue stand and would reduce the surplus by a broad, wholesale slaughter of the Protective duties. He declares that the internal taxes affect nothing but luxuries, and aims his whole blow at the tariff laws. He would place wool, iron ore, coal and lumber on the free list and would greatly reduce if he did not altogether abolish the duties on manufactured articles that are imported and come into competition with our own American manufactures. The President has placed himself and party fairly and squarely on Free-trade and bravely throws down the gauge of battle. He is to be credited for his courage in attacking Protection and of inviting battle between American industry and its opponents, between the friends and the enemies of American manufactures, between the policy of Protection and of absolute Free-trade. It is very questionable whether the President will be able to carry with him a sufficient number of his party in Congress to secure legislation in accordance with his recommendations. Should he do so it would possibly result in his defeat for a re-nomination. His message, in all human probability will secure the election of a Republican to be his successor. The country is not ready for Free-trade just yet.

A number of important cabinet changes were made by the President last week. Lucius Quintius Curtius Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and his place is filled by the transfer of W. F. Vilas from the office of Postmaster General. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan has been appointed to fill the place vacated by Mr. Vilas and Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr Fairchild has been discharging the duties of Secretary of the Treasury for some time past. The nomination of Lamar will probably be confirmed, as he was formally a member of the Senate, although there are grave objections to it. He was a secessionist of the most pronounced type and the following is the way Senator Ingalls sized him up in a conversation held Friday. He said:—

"I presume Mr. Lamar will be confirmed, as he is no worse than many other appointments the President has been compelled to make in the interests of his party in the South. Mr. Lamar has been intimately and prominently connected with political affairs for nearly thirty years. He never has been admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court. He was only classified as a lawyer, never having seriously engaged in the practice of the profession. In Congress before the war he was the most violent, truculent and malevolent of all the secession leaders in his avowed hostility to the Union and his advocacy of the constitutionality of slavery and secession. Having been the confidential friend of Jefferson Davis and the Diplomatic agent of the Confederacy, at the close of the war he disappeared from public affairs and became identified with a provincial institution of learning in Mississippi as nominal Professor of Law. It is not known that he ever appeared in court in the interval between the death of the Confederacy and his re-entrance into public life, except to defend murderers and assassins who were charged with violating the election laws and overthrowing by blood and riot the political rights of the freedmen of the South. Mr. Lamar entered the Senate as the beneficiary of the most brutal and inhuman conspiracy which ever disgraced humanity. It was subsequently known as the Mississippi plan, and was the invention of his quondam colleague, the present Senator, Mr. George. Mr. Lamar's political sincerity is illustrated by his declaration in the Senate that Jefferson Davis would occupy a niche in history by the side of John Hampden and George Washington, and his intellectual dexterity is evident by his eulogy of Charles Sumner in the North and John C. Calhoun in the South. He represents everything bad in the past, dangerous in the present, and ominous in the future."

Mr. Lamar's rank at the bar would never have made him a Supreme Court Judge. This is the testimony of many who are familiar with his professional career, and who declare that his actual legal experience has been inconsiderable. Mr. Lamar's still rebellious sentiments, as exemplified by his angry denunciation only two wears ago of those who dared to call Jefferson Davis "a traitor," do not point to him as a man to be intrusted with the decision of matters growing out of the late war, and his responsibility for Mississippi repudiation is not reassuring as to the stand he might take upon similar questions. It remains to be seen whether personal and social influence, and Senatorial good-fellowship, will make his way to confirmation easy.—*New York Tribune.*

Mr. Blaine is a private citizen, at present traveling in Europe. The President of the United States after some months of incubation, delivers a stump speech on the tariff, in place of the annual message which his official duty requires. Twenty-four hours after its publication in this country there comes from Mr. Blaine in Europe a reply so thoroughly American in spirit, so keen in its comprehension of American interests and needs, so accurate in facts and so crushing and complete in its argument, that leading papers of the party which supports Mr. Cleveland do not dare to place it before their readers. His friends see that the reply will kindle the enthusiasm of millions of Americans for the policy of the Republican party, and for the strong leader who so swiftly and surely represents American interests and American thought. Mr. Cleveland's message not only divides and dismays his friends, but delights the London newspapers and the British manufacturers.

The fatal blunder of Mr. Cleveland was in attempting to make the people take it for granted that duties for the protection of home industry must be removed or lowered, in order, to diminish the revenue. The people know better. Mr. Blaine, three thousand miles away, tells the President that taxes on tobacco and on spirits used in manufactures can be cut off, and the tax on whiskey applied to the defense of seaports, and that it is simply inexcusable to retain internal war taxes for no better purpose than to deprive home industries of the legitimate measure of defence which a tariff adequate to raise the needed revenue would give. Coast defence, so ably and eloquently urged by Mr. Tilden, has never been fairly considered by Mr. Cleveland, and may easily be forgotten by a President who values British commendation, courts British favor, and considers British rather than American interests.

Protection for home industries has not been directly assailed by any President except Mr. Cleveland since James Buchanan went out of office in disgrace. It remains to be seen whether President Cleveland can with safety rely upon the influence of importing agents and foreign manufacturers, even in New York and New Jersey, to uphold him in trying to break down the tariff which has so grandly developed and now defends American industry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Cincinnati Fiduciary Bank Scandal.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—The *Enquirer* to-day published fac-simile cipher letters which purport to have been sent while in jail by ex-Vice President Harper, now on trial, to Miss Josie Holmes, his former exchange clerk. The letters are as ardent as those of any lover could be. In the first one he instructed her about what she should say in her testimony. It is explained that after the failure Harper professed the warmest friendship Assistant Cashier B. E. Hopkins, and promised to do everything that could be done to shield him. Hopkins' son Charles was correspondingly kind to Harper and became his messenger to carry letters to and from Miss Holmes. While performing this office he began to suspect that Harper was arranging to shirk upon his father the responsibility of all transactions with the grain brokers, and young Hopkins, to place Harper within his power, conceived the design of concealing the letters and delivering verbal messages only. In the Court room today Harper gave his usual polite attention to his wife, and showed but little trace of trouble. His wife, however, sat like a statute, as though oblivious to her surroundings. There is no doubt of the authenticity of the letters, and they place in the true light the relations between the ex-banker and his fair clerk. The prosecution to-day closed its evidence in the case.

Edward M. Watson, the attorney sent from Washington to assist District Attorney Burnet in the Harper trial, died suddenly last evening at the residence of Dr. Kemper from rupture of a blood vessel.

New York's Diphtheria Scourge.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The State Board of Health announces that diphtheria is general all over the State. It exists to a greater extent than usual, and is attributed to the low condition of the "ground water." This is said to be the lowest in years at this season, and the warm weather causes the exposed ground which is usually covered by water to throw off noisome and poisonous gasses.

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO.

The National Republican Convention Will Be Held There.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Chicago, for the third time, has won the contest for the Republican National Convention prize. Three ballots were required to determine the matter, but the victory of the Windy City when it was won was decisive. June 19, 1888, was determined as the date.

The committee met at the Arlington hotel. Chairman Jones, in calling the meeting to order, said:

"Gentlemen of the Committee: As stated in the call, this meeting is for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention; also, to consider such other matters as may be brought before it.

"As everything connected, however remotely, with the government of this great country is important, our action to-day may have far-reaching results. We should, therefore, carefully consider such subjects as may be brought before us, that we may decide wisely."

"We may congratulate ourselves on the improved prospects of the Republican party since the National Committee met in this city four years ago for the same purpose that we are now assembled. At that time the majority against the Republican party in the North at the last preceding general State elections counted up into the hundreds of thousands. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had Democratic Governors. New York's was elected by nearly 200,000 plurality, which was reduced for the same candidate at the Presidential election to less than 1,100.

"Though by accident the Democratic party have the Presidency and the prestige of success, the signs are auspicious for the election of a Republican President in 1888. The momentum acquired by 25 years of the prevalence of Republican principles has not yet lost its force, and the material interests of the country are still prospering as the result of Republican industrial legislagation. Recent utterances, however, indicate a determination to end this prosperity by adverse legislation forced upon the country by an administration hostile to American industry; and also indicate the necessity of the return to power of the Republican party in the National Government so that American industry, wool growing and sugar raising, equally with iron making and textile production, may have continued prosperity, and the employes constant employment and continued good wages, such as American workmen should receive."

Chicago's usual luck.

The committee adjourned to the rooms of the National Republican League, the claims of the various cities were heard and the voting began.

On the first informal ballot the vote stood: Chicago 11, Omaha 10, Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 8, Minneapolis 6, St. Louis 2, Washington 2.

On the next ballot the vote stood: Chicago 22, Cincinnati 9, Minneapolis 8, Omaha 4, Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.

On the third ballot Chicago received 25, one more than a majority; Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 8 and Omaha 1. Subsequently this vote, on motion of Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, was made unanimous for Chicago.

Quite a long discussion followed a motion to admit six delegates-at-large from Dakato to the National Convention. This proposition was finally amended, and as adopted allows Dakota and Washington Territory each four contingent delegates in addition to the two regular delegates. The chairman and secretary of the committee were then instructed to prepare the call for the convention. A request from the National Republican League of Washington to be permitted to do campaign work in the Southern States under the direction of National Committee, was granted. General Sypher, of the League, announced that with these instructions the League contemplated doing campaign work with tariff documents in some of the Southern States, without a dollar's expense to the National Committee.

Workingmen and Virginia.

A. H. Gallahue, Chairman of the New York Workingmen's Municipal Reform League, was admitted to present the views of that party. He asked of the committee some recognition of the cause of labor. He wanted them to further the views of his organization for a high protective tariff, a strong navy, more coast defenses, internal improvements and compulsory education. He asked the enfranchisement of the white slave. On motion of Mr. Conger, of Ohio, the hearty co-operation of the committee was voted to the men whom Mr. Gallahue represented.

Colonel Elam, of Virginia, with several other Virginia Republican Congressmen and State Senators were admitted, and Col. Elam presented a statement, prepared and signed by a great number of Virginia Republicans, in which the history of the Republican party for the past dozen years was reviewed. With the co-operation of the National Committee they hoped to carry the State next year and 7, if not 8, of the ten Representatives from that State. The Virginia Republicans, the address declares, are tired of being treated by the Republican party not as a poor relation but as an illegitimate connection. They wanted their hands upheld by the National Committee, and they would give the electoral vote of Virginia next year. The committee to-night were entertained royally at the National Republican League.

Official Summons of the Republican Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The following has been issued by the National Republican Committee:

To the Republican Electors of the United States: In accordance with usage and obedient to the instructions of the Republican National Convention of 1884, a National Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican party will be held at the city of Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President to be supported at the next national election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be there presented.

Republican electors in the several States and voters, without regard to past political affiliation, differences for action, who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff for the defense and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor; who would reduce the national taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury in harmony with this principle; who are opposed to the attempt—now more openly avowed than ever before—to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor a system of naval and coast defenses which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self respect; who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country; who condemn and resent the continued and unjust exclusion of rapidly growing Territories, which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of States; who are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot and a fair count; the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad; a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly support the dignity of the nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations an intercourse between all the States, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket.

Each State will be entitled to four delegates at large, and for each Representative at large two delegates, and each Congressional district, each Territory and the District of Columbia to two delegates. The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular State Conventions called on not less than twenty days published notice and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. The Congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of Congress is made in said districts. The Territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of Delegates in Congress is made. The delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a Convention constituted of members elected in primary district assemblies held under the call and direction of the Republican Central Committee of said District. An alternate delegation for each delegation in the National Convention, to act in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is elected.

All notice of contests must be filed with the National Committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contests, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the Convention in accordance with the dates of filing of such notices and statements with the National Committee.

B. F. Jones, Chairman
Samuel Fessenden, Secretary.

WHAT BLAINE SAYS.

His Views on Cleveland's Extraordinary Message—Repeal the Tobacco Tax but Let That on Whiskey Remain.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* cables a report to that paper, giving the views of Mr. Blaine on the President's message.

Mr. Blaine said to the *Tribune* representative:

"I have been reading an abstract of the President's message and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto, and evidently are anticipating an enlarged market for english fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the President's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words of mine can."

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Blaine. "Nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the President has recommended what in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object and not even permitting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duties."

"I do not know that I clearly comprehend that last point," said the reporter.

"I mean," said Mr. Blaine, "that for the first time in the history of the United States the President recommends retaining the internal tax in order that the tariff may be forced down even below the fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and thus that many millions annually shall be levied on a domestic product which would far better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

"I favor the repeal of the tobacco tax," said Mr. Blaine, "and I would urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would, in the first place, bring great relief to growers of tobacco all over the country and would materially lessen the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco is millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it a luxury, but it is a luxury in no other sense than tea and coffee are luxuries. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war and the year's immediately following. To retain the tax now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally flow from raising the same amount of money on foreign imports is certainly a most extraordinary policy for our government."

"would you advise the repeal of the whiskey tax also, Mr. Blaine?"

"No I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken in account with regard to whiskey. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in other States if the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whiskey within the reach of every one at 20 cents a gallon. Whiskey would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and searching as that with which Russia pursues the Nihilist. It would destroy high license at once in all the States. Whiskey has done a vast deal of harm in the United States. I would try to make it to do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities on the seaboard. In view of the powerful letter addressed to the Democratic party on the subject of fortification by the late Samuel J. Tilden in 1885, I am amazed that no attention has been paid to the subject by the Democratic administration."

Further, Mr. Blaine informed the *Tribune* representative that he would maintain the tax on whiskey "so long as there was any whiskey to tax, and when the National Government would have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. The houses and farms of the whole country pay too large a proportion of the total taxes. If ultimately relief could be given in that direction it would in my judgment be a wise and beneficent policy."

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Missippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of the Interiour.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster General.

Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

George L. Rives, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Isaac H. Haynard, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Sigourney Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut to be Treasurer of the United States.

"Senatorial courtesy," which has usually led to the compliment of a confirmation without reference to a committee when a Senator or ex-Senator has been nominated to any other office, has never prevailed in respect to nominations to positions of the bench of the Supreme Court. The last case preceding that of Mr. Lamar was that of Mr. Conkling, who had been out of the Senate a much shorter period than that of Mr. Lamar. Mr. Conkling's nomination was sent to the Judicary Committee and reported back. He was confirmed by the Senate and then declined the office. It is probable that the nominations sent to the Senate will not be formally laid before the body until the committees are formed.

Mr. Dickinson will be the youngest member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1845. His father went to Michigan when Don was a small boy. The new Postmaster General was educated at the State University at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1866. Three years later he received his diploma from the law school and began to practice. He took into partnership with him another Dickinson (Julian G.), who was no kin whatever to him. The two prospered and separated, but Don held together the large business. The firm is now Dickinson, Hosmer & Thurber. Mr. Dickinson is said to be worth half a million, and Mrs. Dickinson, who was a Grand Rapids girl, has a fortune of $150,000 in her own right. They have only one child, a little girl three years old.

Remarkable Faith Cure.

Toledo, O., Dec. 8.—The faith cure people are holding crowded meetings here daily. Yesterday Miss Edna Coffer, who has not spoken in years, talked for the first time and was completely healed. At the close of the meeting eleven ladies, six gentlemen and a colored girl, all diseased in some way, knelt at the altar and were anointed. A Mr. Andrews has been restored and arose and walked last night for the first time in two years. David Wynn walked yesterday for the first time in years. Another was the case of Mrs. George Stahl, who could not walk, but who was healed by faith.

Press Comments on the Message.

Cleveland *Ledger* (Rep.): The Democratic party has not, since the war, dared to come out so openly in favor of a reduction of the tariff.

Omaha *Republican* (Rep.): There is no statement in the message favoring tariff for revenue only that has not been met by convincing counter statements.

St. Louis *Republican* (Dem.): The President's message means business. Mr. Randall must fall in or fall out. He can do either he pleases, but he must do one or the other.

Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.): Thanks, Mr. Cleveland, for the issue you have raised. On that issue the Republican party will gladly do battle in 1888 and win in every Northern State.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): It is a bold thing to do, and the President deserves credit for the plainness of his speech. Nobody can accuse him of hedging, of haggling, or juggling with words.

New Orleans *States* (Dem.): In short, it is a sound, healthy Democratic document, and outlines the plan of campaign by which the Democratic President must be elected next year.

Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.): The President's message is a confession, in three columns, of the incompetency of the party which is now responsible for the management of the government.

Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.): The country now knows exactly where Mr. Cleveland stands, and if it does not approve of his position, it also knows just what to do when the proper time arrives.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): That a man of practical common sense like Cleveland should walk into such a trap is surprising, but he has not walked in without a protest, as his reference to the Chicago platform shows.

New York *Evening Post* (Mugwump): Mr. Randall and his handful, who have fought every change in the tariff, large and small may now go over to the enemy. There is no more room for them in any party which sustains Mr. Cleveland.

Hartford *Courant* (Rep.): It is a free trade argument all the way through, and while he hypocritically begs that free trade and protection be dropped from discussion, the fact remains that every argument he makes is directly an argument for free trade

Boston *Traveller* (Rep.): His grossest blunder is when he says that "the question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant." The vital issue is free trade versus protection. The President has rendered one important service in that he has made this issue distinct.

Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* (Rep.): In other words, a wholly unnecessary tax is to be continued on whisky and tobacco that a democratic free trade administration may strike deadly blows at the manufacturing, mining, and agricultural industries of the country.

New York *Times* (Mugwump): If the protectionist in the Democratic party carry out their own desires, or to do what they have continually declared that they would do, Mr. Cleveland has done the one thing by which he could imperil the prospect of his own renomination.

Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.): The message of the President concerns itself solely with the tariff question, and he discusses almost exclusively from the standpoint of Bre'r Bill Morrison, of Illinois, who was let at home by his esteemed constituents on account of his extreme views.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.): We do not agree with the Peresident in regard to the non-reduction of the tobacco tax. It is true that tobacco is not a necessity, but the tax is troublesome and burdensome to the agricultural producer, and cost of its collection is considerable.

Indianapolis *Journal*: Politically, the message is a terrible arraignment of the Democratic party. The Democracy have for several years had control of the House of Representatives, where alone revenue measures can orginate. They have neither amended the tariff nor made any honest effort to do so.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* (Rep.): The Republican party would reduce the revenue. Mr. Cleveland's recommendations, while attacking American industries, would increase the revenue. Thus, while home labor would be impoverished, there would be an increase rather than a reduction in the revenue.

Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.): To the party itself the President's message makes clear that in 1888 it will be tariff reform or nothing. No words could have been spoken which will so effectually secure the harmony which so many desire as the clear, bold, emphatic declaration of party principle and party purpose coming from the President.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): Credit is due to the President for making the issue boldly and distinctly, so that no man can hereafter claim, with a show of reason, that the theories and aims of ultra opponents of protection have not in him a zealous advocate. On the issue thus presented, the people can not decide too soon, and upon their decision will largely depend their future prosperity.

Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): Mr. Cleveland has fixed the position of his party, and there is no escape from it. Few even of those who fully agree with him would have ventured as far as he has gone, but now that he has plunged into the abyss they must follow him. The small band of Democratic protectionists are left stranded and homeless, but the Democratic party must go with the President.

New York *Press* (Rep.): Upon the whole the message is a declaration in favor of tariff for revenue only, and as such it must be regarded. If Mr. Cleveland is to be the nominee of the Democratic party in 1888 the protection and free-trade issue will be clearly drawn. His utterances are those of a free trader, his arguments are in the same line, and to put his proposals into execution would destroy American, industry, turn our home market over to foreigners, and reduce the compensation of those who labor for a living.

Anarchist Most's Sentence.

New York, Dec. 8.—Johann Most, the Anarchist, who was convicted of misdemeanor, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court to-day. His counsel, Mr. Howe, argued for a new trial, contending that Most had not been convicted on any fair evidence, but that an unfair prejudice had been instilled into the case. Assistant District Attorney Nicoll said in reply that he hoped Judge Cowing would not subvert all precedents of law by reviewing the verdict.

Judge Cowing said he would deny the motion, but that he would grant a certificate to the Supreme Court in General Term, when the whole case might be heard.

When the Clerk of the Court asked Most what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced on him Most appealed to the Judge to use his discretion in setting aside the verdict and protested his innocence, say-his conviction had been brought about by perjury and prejudice. Judge Cowing's only reply was: "The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the penitentiary for a period of one year without the fine."

A Pistol in the French Deputies.

Paris, Dec. 10.—M. Jules Ferry was fired at three times this afternoon by a man in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies. There is great excitement, and details of the shooting are not yet obtainable, but it is reported that M. Ferry is seriously injured.

Paris, December 11.—Aubertin the would be assasin of M. Ferry, is the author of various pamphlets and the inventor of several machines, the failure of which has reduced him to deep poverty, embittered his life and brought on occasional attacks of insane exaltation of mind. Radical organs declare that the man is a crank, as political assassination is held to be inexcusable by Radicals.

Now President Spencer.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—The long expected changes in the head of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad took place at the directors' meeting here to-day, when Samuel Spencer was elected president to succeed Garrett, and Thos. M. King resigned his position as second vice president.

THREE IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Validity of the Prohibition Law in Kansas Affirmed.

The first opinion was read by Justice Matthews, and was concurred in by all the other Justices except Harlan. It sustains the position of the State of Virginia in what is familiarly known as the "coupon case," and reverses the position assumed towards State authorities by the Circuit Judge Bond, who caused certain of them to be imprisoned for disobeying a restraining order forbidding them to bring suits for the collection of taxes in cases where tenders have been made of tax receivable coupons cut from State bonds. The Supreme Court, in other words, now decides that the Federal power cannot be legally exercised to prevent the State of Virginia from pursuing any course she may choose with regard to her State debt, which was a contract made, not by individuals with individuals, but by outside individuals with a State. The imprisoned officials are, therefore, discharged; and the effect of the decision, in the second place, upon the debt question, will undoubtedly be to settle that question finally and forever. The English creditors will now probably accept the settlement offered them by the last Legislature of Virginia, and thus end this vexatious matter.

The other decision was of yet greater importance, sustaining, as it did, the constitutionality of the prohibitory law of Kansas. It will be remembered that this was regarded as a test case, involving the right of a State or other community to pass laws calculated to break up an established business, like that of liquor selling. It was claimed on behalf of the liquor interest, that in cases where liquor seller's business had been interferred with by such laws, they were entitled to compensation, and that prohibitory laws were unconstitutional, because they abridged the liberty of the citizen and destroyed his property without due cause. The Court held that the right of determining what measures are necessary for the preservation of the public morals, health and safety had therefore been vested in the States by the constitutional right given them under the police power to regulate their own internal concerns. The State of Kansas had a right to prohibit the liquor traffic. It did not thereby take away the property of the brewers. It simply abated a nuisance. The property is not taken away from its owners; they are only prohibited from using it for a specific purpose which the Legislature declared to be injurious to the community. If the Supreme Court had sustained this claim it is hardly possible to estimate the consequences. The damages due to liquor sellers in States where prohibitory laws have been already enforced would have probably mounted into hundreds of millions of dollars, involving many communities and States in prospective bankruptcy; the Prohibition party would have been given its coup de grace, and there would have been other important and far-reaching consequences. But the Supreme Court, it appears, decides the other way. It says—Justices Harlan delivering the opinion—that a State, in the exercise of its police power, has a right to suppress the liquor traffic, if it considers that tarffic subversive of public peace or morality and that in that case the parties whose business is injured have no claim to damage or compensation. This will undoubtedly rank in future as a notable decision and precedent.

In the case of William H. Council colored vs. the Western & Atlantic Railroad Company, the inter-state commerce commission has decided that colored people may be assigned separate cars on equal terms, without disadvantage to either race, and with increased comfort to both; that the car furnish colored people, who buy first class tickets, accommodations equally safe and comfortable with other first-class passengers.

Literally Roasted Alive.

Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 9.—John Haggerty, an employe of the Wheeling Company's steel plant, met with an accident this morning which, while leaving him with a slender hold upon life, was of the most horrible nature. Haggerty is a shear man, and stepped too close to a pair of rolls just as a white hot steel ingot had been passed between them. He was knocked down and the ingot, from which little rivulets of melted steel were tricking, slid across his body. Haggerty was not noticed however, and the ingot was reversed and again passed through the rolls, resting as before upon the poor man's body. It was then that he was first seen, but not until he had placed his naked hands against the hot metal, and attempted to push the ignot from him.

When removed the bones were sticking through the flesh, which was litterally fried and was hanging from him in shreds. At his left knee, where the protruding bone come in contact with the ignot, it is burned to a brown color. His death is a question of but a few hours.

Another Plea for Weston.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 8.—An application to the Pardon Board for a rehearing in the case of Milton Weston was filed to day by Mayor McCallin and Colonel Gray, of Pittsburg. The reasons given are that the imprisonment Weston has suffered is sufficient punishment, and that at the former hearing opponents of the application gave as a reason against pardon that Weston should have been convicted of a higher grade of crime than involuntary manslaughter, whereas the finding of the jury should be taken as conclusive on that point.

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LEGAL NOTICE.

To John Toepon, residing in Russel, Lucas Co, Iowa, William Toepon, residing in Hamilton, Caldwell County, Missouri, Lizzie Toepon, residing in Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri, and Mary Kelly, residing in Independent, Montgomery County, Kansas.

You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at Somerset, Pa., on Monday, the 12th day of December, 1887, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause, if any you have, why the sums due you as heirs of Daniel Toepon, dec'd should not be appropriated to pay the expenses of keeping your mother at the poor house. Herein fail not.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } JOHN WINTERS,
Nov. 16, 1887-3t. } Sheriff.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Josiah Gerhard, deceased, late of Milford Twp, Somerset Co. Pa.

Letters of administration of the above estate having been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Thursday, the 12th day of January, 1888, at the late residence of deceased, in said Township.

SILAS A. WALKER,
dec7 Administrator.

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