

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 25th, 1873.

THE ATLANTIC INVESTIGATION.

According to the report of the official investigation at Halifax into the loss of the Atlantic, the owners of the Atlantic are guilty of sending the ship to sea with an insufficient supply of coal, and that of an inferior quality, too. The evidence on this point is clear, for the Atlantic, according to the testimony of the engineers, would daily consume from fifty-two to sixty tons of Welsh coal, or seventy tons of Welsh and English mixed. She was furnished with this latter coal, which was cheaper, and had on board, when the voyage commenced, seven hundred and eighty-seven tons, less than thirteen days' supply. Under favorable conditions, with no head winds or foul weather, this quantity of coal might have carried the ship safely to her destination, but such conditions ought not to have been expected, for the passage across the Atlantic was in the season, when more or less unpleasant and stormy weather is the rule, and the hindrances, resulting therefrom ought to have been provided for. This criminal negligence and parsimony of the owners of the ill fated vessel, caused her to run short of coal, being delayed by foul weather and head winds, and determined the Captain to change her course and bear up for Halifax. Had there been a full supply of good coal, the Captain would have kept on to New York, and in all probability arrived safely. The Captain had never taken a ship into Halifax, and yet he was placed in command of a vessel freighted with precious human lives, under such conditions, as in all probability, would compel him to put into that port, on a coast of which he was ignorant, to coal. Upon whom then rests the blame of the loss of nearly six hundred lives? Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., the owners of the White Star line. These men made the wreck of the Atlantic probable, they fixed the conditions and provided for the contingencies of the voyage; they made it necessary for Captain Williams to steer his ship towards an unknown and rocky coast, and upon them chiefly rests the guilt. The solemn judgement of the official court of inquiry is that she had not a sufficient supply of coal on board when sailing, for a ship of her class, and this fact tells nearly the whole story of the cause of the disaster. It all followed from this first negligence and wicked parsimony.

The court did not blame Captain Williams, though ignorant of the dangerous coast, in changing his course to Halifax for the necessities of his condition seemed to require him to do so, and his conduct on board the wreck is spoken of with praise, but he is blamed for the management of the ship after her course was changed on Monday until she struck the rocks on the morning of Tuesday. He, too confidently, reposed in his calculation as to the place of the ship and distance run, and left the deck at midnight when his presence was needed. He was asleep in his berth at the time she struck. For this mismanagement his certificate is not cancelled, but suspended for two years. What shall be done to prevent similar horrors?

SENATOR DELEMATER, of Crawford county, is authoritatively announced, will not be a candidate for re-election. There is little doubt that George K. Anderson, Esq., at one time a respectable citizen of this county, will succeed Senator Delemater, in whichever Crawford county will be well represented in the future, as in the past. Senator Delemater was an honest, faithful Senator, and retires from public life with the respect and confidence of his constituents, his associates and all who know his record as a legislator.

ALL of our Members of the House from this district are candidates for re-election, and all deserve a unanimous renomination and increased majorities at the election, at the hands of the party and the constituency they served so faithfully.

CONSIDERABLE interest is manifested by the press of this State in regard to the Vienna Exposition. The action of the Legislature in authorizing three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor to attend the Exposition for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be of use to the State in our centennial exhibition in 1876, has, with a few exceptions, met with the approval of the entire press of the State. When personal spite or envy rules the breast, how vain to expect any just judgment on any question that affords the least opportunity to gratify these master passions. The Vienna Commissioners, appointed by Governor Hartranft, have been made the target of some personal abuse, by persons whose peculiar nature fitted them admirably for such a task, and rendered it a "labor of love." The Legislature for passing the bill authorizing their appointment, and Governor Hartranft for approving the same, have been unjustly attacked by the same persons, and the nature and object of the commissioners' duties grossly misrepresented. All this, however, is but a ripple upon the smooth surface of general satisfaction that characterizes the mass of the people. When the substantial fruits of the commission has been realized, even the constitutional fault finders will be found praising the wisdom that conceived and the hands that executed the mission.

A NATIONAL Convention of the producers and consumers of the United States is called to be held in New York, on Tuesday the 6th of May, to promote by co-operation the interests of their classes, and also to consider what can be done to reduce the cost of transportation, both by rail and water, between the west and sea board. This will be an important convention, and if any way can be discovered whereby the farmers of the west will be enabled to send their produce to the eastern market without consuming the value of such by excessive charges of freight, then the whole country will be benefited by its deliberations. However, much good must result sooner or later from the agitation of this subject and we are glad to see the call for this convention and trust that it will develop something of practical importance in regard to the subject of cheap transportation between different sections of our country.

ON Monday, in New York, \$220,000 of \$300,000 of United States bonds, recently obtained by forgeries from the Bank of England, was recovered from a trunk that had been shipped by the North Atlantic Express Company, by C. Lossing, of Tunbridge Wells, England, to Major Geo. Mathews, New York, to be kept in bond at the express office in New York, until called for. The trunk was forwarded by the steam ship Cuba, and arrived at its destination March 20th, and was held in bond as instructed until Saturday last, when a woman calling herself Mrs. Geo. Mathews, presented an order for its delivery at the express office, duly signed by Geo. Mathews.

But by some means the counsel for the bank of England had received some information in regard to the trunk that led to its detention until Monday, when, under an order of the Supreme Court, the receiver of the Bank of England case, took possession of it and on opening and examining its contents, was surprised to find, among some old clothes and watches, three packages of United States bonds amounting in all to \$220,950, and identical in class, amounts and numbers with those advertised by the Bank of England as having been obtained by the Bidwell forgeries. All but \$30,000 of the whole amount lost has been recovered by the Bank.

It was stated some time since, by our Harrisburg correspondent, that the Republican nomination for Senator, in the Chester and Delaware district, would be conceded to Mr. Cooper, of Delaware county, the able editor of the Delaware American. It is now suggested that Mr. Cooper prefers to wait another year and succeed Mr. Lawrence of West Chester, in Congress, and that Senator Waddell will be renominated.

This arrangement would secure that district a good Congressman and a good Senator, and meet the hearty approval of leading Republicans in all parts of the State.

POLITICAL.

—Governor Hartranft has approved the bill repealing the cumulative plan of voting at elections for borough officers.

—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, denies the statement that his recent trip to Washington had anything whatever to do with politics.

—In Ohio, the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in June, will consist of fifty-four Republicans and fifty-two Democrats.

—The Hollidaysburg Register announces the name of William T. Anderson, of Logan township, as a candidate for nomination for commissioner on the Republican ticket.

—Hons. W. S. Waldron and David McKee, of Butler county, are announced as candidates for re-nomination for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican primary meetings.

—The Springfield Republican says Senator Morrill, of Vermont, has sent a check for his back pay to the State Treasurer, stating that he wishes the amount applied to the reduction of the State debt.

—Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Cameron and Howe and families arrived in Memphis Tuesday afternoon from New Orleans. They will probably visit Little Rock, before leaving for the North.

—The Republican County Committee of Blair county are called to meet on Wednesday, April 30th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and transacting other business of importance.

—The Tidouite Journal says: "We are authorized to announce the name of J. H. Douglas, of Tidouite as a candidate for the office of Member of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Warren county."

—George H. Stuart, of the Board of Peace Commissioners, says that the murderers of General Canby and party will be properly punished, but the act of Captain Jack will not alter the policy of the Board.

—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Treasurer will be held at Harrisburg on the first day of May.

—At Cincinnati Tuesday the final report of votes for City Solicitor gave Warrington, Republican, thirty-six majority over Peck, Liberal Republican. The recount was at the request of both candidates and both are satisfied with the result.

—A New York alderman, Ottenderfer, refuses to receive his salary, both as a member of the board of supervisors and alderman, on the ground that the salaries paid are excessive, and that \$2,500, instead of \$6,000, as now paid, would be ample remuneration.

—In the New York Senate, a bill permitting members of the Legislature to ride free over all the railroads of the State during their terms of office was reported back adversely from the Railroad Committee. The report was disagreed to and the bill committed to the Committee of the Whole.

—There is a strong pressure, being brought to bear upon Governor Osborne, of Kansas, for the appointment of a Senator in place of Caldwell. The chief object of those wanting the place seems to be to obtain the pay, which is considerable. Osborne wants to be Senator himself, and will not make any appointment.

—Complete returns from the Rhode Island election, gives Henry Howard, Republican candidate for Governor, 5,822. Gen. C. C. Van Zant, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, lacks 409 votes of a plurality, and there is consequently no election to that office. The Senate stands 25 Republicans to 9 Democrats, with two vacancies, and the House 54 Republicans to 14 Democrats, with four vacancies.

—The Pittsburgh Sunday Times says: "Hon. George H. Anderson is a candidate for re-nomination to the State Senate from this county, as appears by announcement in another column. Senator Anderson has, by a manly, straightforward and upright course, earned the confidence and hearty commendation of his constituents, and reflected credit upon himself and the county which he represents. Having discharged his duties so satisfactorily, and shown his entire fitness for the position, it is just and proper that his services should be retained."

—Dr. W. E. Roberts, of Titusville, having been urged to be a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for Senator by a number of citizens, respectfully declines in a letter and gives his support to Mr. George K. Anderson, in the following handsome manner: "I would further say that our well-known fellow citizen, Mr. George K. Anderson, has been generally recognized as a candidate for the same position, and in common with a large number of Republicans, I have regarded his nomination and election as a foregone conclusion. I shall give him an earnest and cordial support, believing that his nomination is eminently due, and will be earnestly ratified at the election."

—The Philadelphia Press says: The Democratic delegate-at-large from the city of Lancaster, the Hon. Samuel H. Reynolds, who resigned his seat in the convention April 17, 1873, is a native of Bellefonte, Centre county, a graduate of Dickinson College, class of 1850; studied law a portion of his time in Philadelphia; was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, but took up his permanent abode in Lancaster in 1856, and from that period to the present time has been engaged in active legal practice. He has never held any office until elected to this convention; but, owing to professional engagements, he has not been regularly in attendance, and now peremptorily resigns, and his resignation is accepted. In personal appearance Mr. Reynolds is about five feet eight inches in height, has light hair, is slightly bald, wears slightly sandy whiskers and moustache, and is agile on his feet and active in mind and manner. He is no relation to Hon. James L. Reynolds, the Republican delegate-at-large, also of the Lancaster bar, and he is not of the family of Reynolds of Lancaster county. The vacancy occasioned by this resignation will be filled by the Democratic delegates-at-large. Mr. S. H. Reynolds was on the Committee on Legislation, and now that all the reports of the committees are in, and his eminent services are most particularly required in the convention, it is unfortunate for himself and his compeer that he has felt it his duty to resign at this important crisis. Ex Governor Wm. Bigler takes his place.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The ease with which any new development of religious thought is put down as "heterodox," is equaled by the facility with which anything done in carrying on the government is denounced, by those who do not like it, as "unconstitutional." From the glibness with which these decisions are rendered on constitutional questions, an unadvised observer might conclude that constitutional learning was one of the ordinary acquirements of every American citizen.

The latest "unconstitutional" act that has been discovered is the appointment of Senators Graham, Ratan, and Davis, of Berks, as Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. The clause in the Constitution alleged to be violated by their appointment is the following: "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time."

The answer to the constitutional objection thus raised is that the Commission to the Vienna Exposition is not a "civil office" in the meaning of the Constitution. It is a mere Commission to obtain information to be laid before the Legislature, without salary, the \$6,000 appropriated to the use of the Commissioners being solely to defray their necessary expenses. The whole question was thoroughly discussed, by men well versed in Constitutional law, before the appointments were made, and the unanimous opinion arrived at was that the appointments were in no way forbidden by the Constitution.

A "civil office" is well understood to be an office with a specified tenure, powers and compensation. A Commission such as this, to obtain information for the use of the Legislature, is not such an office. It has none of the elements of a "civil office." It has neither tenure, compensation or powers. Its one duty is to inquire and report, and the State merely undertakes to defray the expenses of such inquiry and report. Such Commissions have been frequently raised, hitherto without question as to their constitutionality.

Under the joint resolution approved March 19, 1873, the Governor was authorized to appoint as many Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition as he saw fit, without pay. Under the sixty-second section of the appropriation act, the Governor was authorized to designate three of the Commissioners whom he was authorized to appoint under the joint resolution of March 19, to make inquiry at the Vienna Exposition on all subjects of importance to Pennsylvania, and make report of their observations and inquiries to the next Legislature, and the sum of \$6,000 was appropriated to pay their expenses in so doing. No duties are imposed on any of the other Commissioners. The appointment of all other Commissioners is made under the joint resolution of March 19, and is merely honorary and without pay; the duty of making observation, inquiry and report, is imposed on three of them, by the appropriation act, and the Legislature very properly provided that the expenses of those on whom this duty was laid should be borne by the State.

But why, it may be asked, was such an inquiry authorized? What good end can it serve, and of what use can such a report be to the next Legislature? The answer is easy. Pennsylvania is, herself, going into the Exposition business. She is going to have a grand one of her own in 1876, to which she has appropriated a million of dollars and the management of which is partially, if not mainly, in her own hands. It is but natural she should want to know how such things are done abroad, and in order that she may be able to profit by what is to be seen and learned there, the appointment of a Legislative Commission to make report of the facts to the Legislature seemed the proper and legitimate method. Other States, Ohio amongst the number, have done and are

doing the same thing, and why should Pennsylvania be behind them?

It is proper to add that this 62d section of the Appropriation bill was not offered in the Conference Committee until all the other parts of the bill had been disposed of. Its adoption was not the result of a bargain, or understanding, and no one on that committee or in either House had any intimation as to whom the Governor would designate. The whole matter was left in the Governor's hands, and he has acted in the matter solely on his own judgment. Hon. Wm. A. Wallace was one of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, and heartily acquiesced in the incorporation of the 62d section in the Appropriation bill. He is a strict constructionist on all constitutional questions; and as he failed to see anything "unconstitutional" (or improper, even) in it, we shall wait until a better lawyer than he calls his judgment in question before giving up the opinions we have herein expressed.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Scarcity of News—The Meeting of the Republican Committee—McClure and Forney—Speculations in Regard to Candidates.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA., April 3, 1873.

The adjournment of the Legislature has almost left your correspondent without occupation. To find anything at the Capital worth writing about, in the absence of the Legislature and political conventions, is more of a task than I am willing to undertake, unless it be occasionally and at long intervals. Even Patterson, and the great originator of political schemes, is as dry as the desert of Sahara, and as uncommunicative as Diogenes, since the tenth of April. This state of things can't of course last long, and it is gratifying to know Errett is coming here on the first of May with the Committee to fix the time for holding a State Convention. This will bring the politicians and the candidates and give a poor devil something to write about. From all I can gather it is probable the State Convention will not be held until some time in August, in order in part to give the Constitutional Convention time to complete its labors, and enable the Convention to act intelligently. After the long and exciting campaign of '72 there is a general desire for a short campaign. Wait and see what course the opposition propose to take, is the advice of the shrewdest politicians here. Forney declared some time ago he was not going to be led into another foolish fight, and that there was no chance to defeat the Republican nominee this year, but since the Legislature has adjourned McClure has been staying with him, and the result is he is writing as foolishly as ever. For a man of his experience and brains McClure knows less of the people and of politics than any man in the State, except Forney. He is always attempting impossibilities, and while he survives failure after failure himself, he is strutting the wayside with the dead bodies of his friends. Many of the leading men of the party are his warm personal friends, and nothing would gratify them more than to have him act with the party and permit them to serve under him as their leader; but he persists in waging a foolish war upon the party, and the time is not far distant when he will find himself without any followers and wholly without political influence. After his terrible failure last year it was thought he would be quiet for a year or two at least, if he did not come boldly back into the Republican ranks. But he is now as wild as ever, and has induced Forney to join him in an effort to build a new party. That it will prove a weak and insignificant movement no one doubts. The opposition has lost all faith in them as leaders, and the Democratic party will not follow them or take stock in any scheme they originate or control. It is safe to predict there will be no serious contest this year, and that the nominees of the Republican party will be elected with little show of opposition.

There is a strong pressure being made upon Hon. R. W. Mackey to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate before the people for State Treasurer and to allow the use of his name. If he consents he will be nominated with little show of opposition and will be elected. But the probabilities are he will adhere to his determination, and that some other standard bearer must be selected. In this event Hon. Bussell Errett will be pressed to accept the nomination, although it is understood he does not desire it and prefers to retain his position as Clerk of the Senate. This suits him better, in view of his position as editor of the Commercial, and he can retain his Clerkship of the Senate as long as his party is in power. It is remarkable how little anxiety there is among the politicians about the nomination for State Treasurer, in view of the fact that the opposition believe that to control the Treasury is the one great object in our party. It will not be surprising when the State Convention meets to find that there is no prominent competition for the place, and that leading politicians will refuse to take any part in the nomination.

For Supreme Judge Judge Butler, of Chester county, is most prominently named at present. He has been long on the Bench and is an able lawyer, a strong, vigorous man, (a chief requisite) and said to be one of the best Common Pleas Judges in the State. Col. W. B. Mann

has recently brought out Judge Paxton, of Philadelphia, as a candidate, and will press him strongly for the nomination. Judge Paxton has been on the Bench but a short time, and very little is known of the man or his qualifications. All the strength he will have in the Convention will be what Col. Mann gives him.

As the politicians are all declaring they intend to stand aloof this year both in the nomination and election it is impossible to gather much from any one about coming political events. Even friend Bomberger won't talk politics any more, and as for Don Cameron, Quay and Mackey it is absolutely impossible for a poor correspondent in search of political news to get near them.

Gov. Hartranft says he is going to confine himself for the balance of his term to the strict discharge of his duty, and if he goes on as he has commenced he will make himself so popular that a re-nomination will be forced upon him by the people, regardless of politicians. M.

FROM KANSAS.

Idlers not Wanted—Riches of the State—Scarcity of Money—Railways, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

BROOKDALE, RICE CO., KAN., April 18th, 1873.

When a new country is opened for settlement, where land is to be had for the taking, the pioneers generally have but little capital. After they have been here six months or a year, and spent all their means, times become dull until capitalists and manufacturers, attracted by the waiting harvest, come to add to their stores and rejuvenate the idlers. While the dull season lasts, we hear a great deal of croaking, many are ready to sell out and move on, or still worse, go back to their wives' relations. Let them go, some more active and energetic will take their places. We care not to give encouragement to that nomadic class, that are always seeking a home and never get beyond a hotel. But to men of intelligence, experience, energetic purpose and stability, who propose to remain and develop the country, we extend a welcome.

Between the Missouri river on the East and the foot hills of the Rocky mountains on the West, a distance of a little over 400 miles, and between the Southern boundary of Nebraska on the North, and the Indian Territory on the South, a distance of 200 miles, lies the State of Kansas, having an area considerably larger than all the New England States combined. Lying between the 37th and 40th degrees of north latitude and between the 94th and 102nd of west longitude, it occupies the most central position of any of the United States, and, although one of the youngest, it is to-day one of the most important of the States. Rich in a climate which nothing can surpass on the globe, rich in a soil unequalled for fertility and productiveness, rich in a people who are awake to its boundless resources, rich in great rivers and numerous small streams, rich in its great railway systems, telegraphs and all means of transit and communication; rich in historic interest, for it was here that the great struggle of the rebellion was inaugurated, rich with a past full of interest to the nation and to the world, and at present crowned with progress and cultivation, and a future full of bright prospects and cheerful hope, Kansas can well assume a proud position before the world.

Kansas feels the scarcity of money in eastern centres, and a road in the temporary cessation of public improvements. This stringency in money matters is hanging like a cloud over us, warning us to take in sail for fear of a storm. Even if overtaken in the gale, we are better off than many of the older States, where money is scarce, breadstuffs high and wages low. Here we have plenty of grain, plenty of meat at fair prices and all who want to work find plenty to do at remunerative prices.

Those who dislike work, without they have capital sufficient for their support, had better remain in older States. Those too, who have not sufficient means to support their families for one year after coming here, had better remain where they are.

A team of horses, mules or oxen is necessary, farming implements are indispensable, a house of some description must be built, a well dug, and all of these require either money or its equivalent. Some men have come here without any means whatever, and are now independent. But such instances are rare. You may find isolated cases in every State, where men rose to opulence from penury. A man can make himself and family comfortable here, that can command from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, on arrival.

Claims without any improvements, except a few acres of breaking, are selling at one thousand dollars each, deeded. Some valuable ones within two miles of Atlanta, having both wood and water, are held at that figure.

The surveyors of the Salina, Atlanta and Raymond Railroad, have just come within my view since I commenced to write. Work will soon commence on the road. The first issue of the Rice county Herald will be furnished us the 19th inst.

The weather is delightful. The farmers are done sowing wheat and oats. Many have finished planting potatoes. We have been hindered in our farming by having a horse stolen. It was stolen on the Smoky Hill river some fifty odd miles from home.

SADE.