The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 5, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 inch—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00
1 column,	15 00	20 00	28 00	40 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 50
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Equity five pages or less	15 00
Each additional page	2 00
Blanks, plain, one quire	5 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows: Mornings Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Past 7.05.

Freight going west leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.45 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Special Notices Gilbert L. Eberhart.....9-2w
Advertisement—Gill & Bro.....4sep-3w
Adv—Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.....4sep-3w
Adv—Pennsylvania Wine Company.....8Aug-6m
Adv—J. Larkins & Co.....1sep-6w
Adv—Statement Rochester Ins. Co.....9aug-tf
Adv—T P Hyde & Co.....9aug-1y
Adv—Burnell's museum.....5aug-1y
Adv—Residence for sale.....11Jul-tf
Adv—Election Proclamation—C. White.....
Adv—Notice—J M Smith & J Christy.....
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg.....26

Committee Meeting.—The Citizens' Executive Prohibition Committee will meet at the Prothonatary's office in Beaver on next Friday evening, March 7th, at 7 p. m. By order of the Committee.

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

Public School Examination.—The examinations in the public schools of Beaver, will take place in the school rooms on Thursday and Friday of this week. Parents and all others interested in the cause of education are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Spring! Spring! Spring! New Styles! New Styles! New Styles! Reasonable prices! Reasonable prices at the clothing headquarters, S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa.

The Register & Recorder and the Sheriff, give the Argus the go-by in their official advertising. If these gentlemen can live and flourish without the ARGUS, the ARGUS will try to live and flourish without them. It is a queer lane, however, that has no turn in it.

Mr. Graham, of borough township, offers his homestead for sale in this week's ARGUS. The property is within a few minutes' walk of Beaver. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Fahnestocks' Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, all Colors, dry and ground in oil, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, for sale at the very lowest cash prices, at *Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store*, Beaver Pa. feb26-4w

Sales of Real Estate.—Messrs. Stevenson and Wittish, Real Estate Agents of Beaver Falls, disposed of the following real estate since our last publication:

House, Steam Tannery, and six acres of ground in Sharon, this county, for the sum of $6,000 00.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be cash, or (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H Noss. feb12-2m

Dizzy.—We noticed a man on the opposite corner of the street, the other day, who had become very dizzy from looking at the snow—the beautiful snow—or from some other cause; we suppose it was the other cause; in fact we are quite sure it was the other cause. We don't think he belonged to the Lo-co-motioners; we are sure he didn't.

Not "Air" But Money.—The *Radical* of last week, told its readers that the "Devil" of that establishment was in great need of "air." Later advices go to show that it is not air the *Radical* "Devil wants, but *money* is what he is after. Mr. Curtis! will you see that he is supplied with a little of the root &c., at once?

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co. of New York, they advertise, what is indeed a valuable invention, a first-class Sewing Machine for five dollars. feb.5-1y

Winter ain't coquetting much with spring just now, nor is he lingering in her lap to any great extent. The old fellow seems to have driven down his stakes, with a view of "going it" all alone, and doing exactly as he has a mind to. Curtis! get after the old boy, and settle him, just as effectually as you wound up the "Coolie" nonsense a couple of weeks ago.

Soldiers, soldiers' widows, guardians of soldiers' orphans, and *dependent fathers and mothers* of soldiers, who died or were killed while in the army of the United States, either in the war of 1812, the Mexican War or the Rebellion, can have all claims for bounties, arrears of pay, pensions and bounty lands promptly and satisfactorily prosecuted, by calling on Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver county Pa. feb26-3w

Ten Nights in a Bar-Room.—This popular and high toned temperance drama will be repeated at New Brighton on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The play will be in competent hands, and every friend of temperance should make it a point to be present on one or the other of the evenings referred to. The temperance cause is benefited wherever this drama is seen and heard.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa, and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

The lecture of Mr. Mowatt, in the Court House, on Thursday evening of last week, was not well attended, but Mr M., delivered his lecture nevertheless. As a reader Mr. Mowatt does not excel, but that he is a man of ability, and withal well-read in matters pertaining to Ireland and Irish character, was apparent to all who heard him the evening referred to. We regret that he had not a larger audience when here.

Wounded Soldiers, who lost a foot, or a hand or hand in the service; or who were so badly wounded as to lose the use of a hand or foot, are entitled to an *artificial limb*, or *money commutation* thereof, as they may elect. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver Co, Pa. mar5-2w

Temperance Meetings.—Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Wallace at New Sheffield, Hopewell township, on Thursday evening, March 6, 1873, and at Bocktown, Independence township, on Friday evening, March 7, 1873.

The Funeral Services of Rev. James M. Smith, were held on Tuesday evening, at the house of the decedent, conducted by Rev. D. P. Lowery. Rev. Wm. H. Locke announced and read the opening hymn. Rev. John Patterson read the Scripture selections. Rev. Dr. Riggs delivered an address recounting the life and labors of deceased. Rev. D. P. Lowery delivered an address urging all present to profit from the evidence of our own mortality illustrated by death in our midst. Rev. John H. Aughey led in prayer. The Choir sang a voluntary. Rev. M. L. Wortman pronounced the benediction.

The remains were taken to Shippingport to be interred in the cemetery adjoining the Bethlehem Church, of which Mr. Smith had for many years been Pastor.

REPORTER.

Gill & Bro., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Enlarged Facilities.—It is with more than ordinary pleasure we refer our readers to the removal of the above well-known and highly reputable house. The firm finding their rapidly increasing trade would necessitate their removal to a larger and more commodious warehouse, have secured the iron house No. 253 Liberty street, and have just removed to their new quarters. The building is one of the largest in the city and is complete in all its appointments. They have already received the largest stock of Boots and Shoes for the Spring trade, ever brought to the Pittsburgh market, which is now open for the inspection of buyers. Their prices are the same as the lowest that can be obtained from Eastern houses, and defy competition at home. Buyers have just to be convinced to examine their stock before making purchases.

We wish the new firm every success, and if a determination to please will insure it, our readers will surely be patrons of the Messrs. Gill & Bro.

BEAVER FALLS, March 1, 1873.

EDITOR ARGUS:—I have been interested in the discussion between yourself and the editor of the *Radical*, on the subject of his charge for printing the Election Proclamation, and was surprised to see him in the last *Radical* admitting the very thing you had him charged with. I do not forget that he denied it point blank twice before. An editor of that kind is most certainly an ornament to the profession. If you don't let up on him now, I think I will have you turned over to Bergh and punished "for cruelty," &c. AU PUG.

Our townsman, Hugh Anderson, esq., met with a casualty on last Friday afternoon, which came very near resulting in the loss of his life. He had been to New Brighton, and was returning to his home on horseback, by way of the east bank of the creek. When near the Block House Run, his mare is supposed to have stumbled, and threw Mr. Anderson over her head. The fall must have been a very heavy one for he lay there, unconscious, until almost perished with cold. Finally he was discovered by some one residing near, and picked up, and taken to a fire, and restoratives applied. Subsequently a carriage was procured at New Brighton, and Mr. Anderson was conveyed in it to his home in Beaver. The whole town was shocked at first to hear that his skull had been fractured by the fall; but a medical examination showed that the skull was uninjured, but a frightful gash in the head attests the severity of the casualty. Dr. J. S. McNutt is attending to the wound, and his patient is in a fair way to recover. Mr. Anderson is now 78 or 79 years of age, and his robust frame and excellent constitution have no doubt been the means of saving his life.

"Whisky Drips" is the peculiar and suggestive title of an extremely interesting and exciting book, written by United States Detective Officer James J. Brooks, of the Internal Revenue Department. It contains, first, a series of interesting sketches, illustrating the various evasions of the law and its penalties by the "Whisky Rings," including not only illicit distillers, but men of apparent respectability, and even officers with Government appointments. It gives a circumstantial account of the attempted murder of Officer Brooks, giving an inside view of the causes which led to the only authenticated instance of hired assassination in the United States. It is written in a vivorous, spicy style, and well illustrates that "truth is stranger than fiction," for all that is here written, the Author asserts to be strictly *true*. We recommend for it a close perusal by every one, and we predict for it a large sale. It is handsomely printed and illustrated, elegantly bound in morocco cloth, yet sold at the low price of $2.50, the publishers desire to give it the widest circulation. As it is issued by subscription, it will not be found at the bookstores, but will be mailed free on receipt of the advertised price, or delivered through an agent. As reliable canvassers are wanted, we advise any of our readers, who are out of employment, to apply for its agency to the publishers.

WILLIAM B. EVANS & CO., 740 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Startling Suicide.—On Tuesday of last week, Capt. John R. Buckley, a resident of Rochester, this county, committed suicide at the Red Lion Hotel in Pittsburgh. We copy the particulars from the *Post* of that city, issued the succeeding morning:

"About noon yesterday a man named John R. Buckley, a resident of Rochester, committed suicide at the Red Lion Hotel, Sixth street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was discovered by a chambermaid, who gave the alarm and on proceeding to the room a shocking sight met the gaze of the spectators. Buckley was in bed, with the clothes pulled up about his head, the pillow and sheets soaked with blood, and the brains and blood oozing from a hole in his forehead. The deed appears to have been planned deliberately, as his right hand held the murderous weapon of destruction—a Smith & Wesson seven shooter. The man appeared to be about thirty-two years of age, dressed in a cashmere coat and vest, and red and black wool shirt. He leaves a wife and two children at Rochester, and was laboring under depression from business troubles at the time of the commission of the dreadful deed. He died about three o'clock p. m., and an inquest was held last evening and a verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered."

Capt. Buckley had been in the foundry business for some years past—first with the Messrs. Merrick at New Brighton, but more recently with J. J. Anderson, of Rochester.

☞ Clothing for the thousands, mens, youths, boys and childrens. Low figures and good goods. Snellenburg's motto, Broadway, New Brighton.

Signing Petitions, Etc.—"The fact is now notorious, says Beecher in an article in the *Ledger*, that men have put the signing of their names to petitions and letters of recommendation out of the ordinary code of morality. Men will sign merely to get rid of a man. They will recommend a book which they know nothing about rather than hurt some one's feelings by a refusal. They will recommend men as highly fitted for positions which they positively know they are utterly unfitted for. Nay, men will give to candidates the strongest letters for an office, and then write secret letters to headquarters to say that the letter is not to be regarded. Indeed, it is said that in certain cases politicians find it necessary to have it understood at headquarters that no letter is to be regarded unless it have some distinctive signs upon it which have been agreed upon.

Is there not need of a better public sentiment on the subject of signing names? The laxity of practice is fast taking all value from documents bearing eminent names. Such a loose policy as is now pursued ought to be ranked with falsehoods, deceptions and conspiracies to fraud."

We know of a case in our own county, where a prominent politician signed the petition of an applicant for a government appointment, and within a few hours afterwards wrote a private letter to our Congressmen asking him to see that the appointment should *not* be made, and stating that he only signed the public petition in order to get rid of the applicant. *That private* letter in due time came back to the man who wanted but did not get an official position.

And only a day or two ago, we learned that some forty or fifty names were to a petition asking the Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the taking of fish with nets, seines, &c., in the streams of Beaver county, and that these same names were afterwards appended to a paper asking that such a law should not be passed.

Men who deal with applicants for official places, and questions of a public nature, in this way, may look upon their own conduct as *smart*, but we are quite certain that some other term would be far more appropriate.

Copied by Request of the Press.

Local Prohibition—"Why Democrats Voted for Local Option.—The Altoona *Sun* gives several reasons why the Democratic counties of this State have voted against license. It says: "This 'whisky ring' has been stabbing the Democratic party for years. To it are the radicals indebted for their majority of five to fifteen thousand in Philadelphia; for a nearly solid radical delegation from the city at Harrisburg, and for the election of its tools in various parts of the State; and it was this very "whisky ring" that elected the legislature that enacted this identical local option law in opposition to the almost solid vote of the democrats. In view of these facts is it any wonder that democrats no matter how sincerely they are opposed to the enactments of sumptuary laws, or laws restricting freemen in their tastes and habits, do not feel like taking a stand in their defense in this contest?

By the "whisky ring" we do not mean all men engaged in the traffic. There are many honorable exceptions; but it is a notorious fact that what is known throughout the country as the "whisky ring," took an active part in the defeat of Buckalew. If they did this without a pledge, or at least a hope of material aid in the hour of need they are not as smart as they have been heretofore. Now is their hour of need, and if the republicans legislature and governor refuses to rescue them, there will be trouble in the camp."

Whisky had become as patent in the Republican party as Credit Mobilier has been; those who have not been in the "ring" have to suffer now with those who were. They will find out that it does not pay to be Democrats all the year round except on election day.

The Fish Question in Beaver county has assumed gigantic proportions. If all we hear is true the welfare of the whole country depends upon its proper solution. Senators and Representatives are to be chosen, in the near future, on this issue. All other questions are to be dropped out of sight, and candidates for public offices, from Senator down to Trustee of the Academy, will hereafter be chosen because of their "soundness" on this momentous question. Tariffs, Civil service reform, Credit Mobilier and Lands to Soldiers, will no longer be debated, but the Fish Question will pop its head up all the time and everywhere. It is now believed that Curtis will write five articles, each two columns and a half in length, on the all-absorbing topic. His friends say that these articles will settle the matter for all time to come, but we doubt it. There is power in his pen (vide his "exposure of the ARGUS Lie") but then this fish question is a huge affair, and will take blows of the knock-down and drag-out sort to kill it. Ordinarily he can administer these, but the strain on his mental and physical systems because of his tussle with the aforesaid "ARGUS Lie" has been great and left him completely prostrated. Toast and tea have been his nourishment ever since. Ham and eggs, beef-steak, mutton-chops and oysters have been thought about and sighed for and asked for, but the words, "no go" always fall with an agonizing thud upon his ears; and no one knows now when his ancient physical vigor, and tremendous mental power will come to him again. Under these circumstances, we conclude that the fish question will not "down at his bidding," but will remain with us to vex and agitate the community for years hence.

With this rather lengthy but hastily joining together of facts, our readers, we fancy, are anxious to know what the fish question is. We answer briefly: Mr. Jake Steel wants to catch fish with *nets*, and a large number of his fellow citizens want him to catch them with *hooks*. Both parties are now before the Legislature. One side asks that Jake be restrained, and Jake don't want to be restrained a bit. That's the Fish Question.

That Omaha Wedding.—A great number of our exchanges are gushing over a little incident which occurred in Omaha recently. A bride, so the report states, was married barefoot because her lover's kinfolks dressed that way, and she did not wish to seem proud. One paper calls this "a beautiful instance of the delicacy and consideration of a true woman." Another, still more gushing, says: "In all our reading we have met with no more touching exhibition of woman's self-abnegation and entire devotion. Here was a young, intelligent and beautiful girl about to be married to one beneath her station. His relatives were too poor to dress in the habiliments which are usual at weddings. She cast aside woman's vanity—the love for handsome clothing and sparkling jewelry—and dressed in the simple costume of a poor maiden, and without shoes upon her shapely feet, she advanced to the altar and was joined to the man she had chosen as lover and husband out of the whole world. To us this poor bride appears a prouder and grander woman than if she sat on an emerald throne, surrounded by thousands of subservient lackeys, and ruled an empire of millions." This is somewhat agonizing, but it would be passable were the lady all that is represented. A correspondent from Omaha furnishes us with the facts in the case. It seems that the beautiful young bride was an Indian squaw, who had come in from the western wilds, and the husband was a whisky drinking borderer, who lived by fishing and hunting buffaloes and Indians. In a raid he had captured the maiden, and brought her to Omaha. Previous to his acquaintance with her, the lady's costume had consisted principally of a pair of brass ear rings and considerable bear's grease. The wayward borderer, before taking her to church, had clothed her in the cast-off garments of the wife of one of his pals, but in the settlement no shoes were discovered that were adequate to the covering of her "shapely" feet, so she had to go to the altar with her toes uncovered. This kind of knocks all the poetry, sentiment and highfalutin out of the gushings of the lackadaisical newspapers.

Sheriff's Sales.—The Sheriff has advertised the following property, to be sold at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday, March 15th, 1873, at 10 p. m.

Four tracts in North Sewickley township; as follows: No. 1, 71 acres, No. 2, 27 acres, No. 3, 25 acres, and No. 4, 133 acres, being the property of Peter Powell, at the suit of the Duquane Savings Bank.

5 acres in the borough of New Brighton, the property of George Graham, at the suit of Graham and Allen.

3 lots in Bridgewater, the property of George Shiveley, at the suit of B. S. Ranger, also at the suit of Adam Henderson.

40 acres in New Sewickley township, the property of Jane Patton, at the suit of Bartley Logan.

House and lot in Rochester, the property of Jesse Kooken at the suit of Wm. Henry.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of James Irwin, at the suit of George M. Smith.

57 acres in North Sewickley tp., the property of John H. Beighley, at the suit of Henry Krepp.

House and lot in Beaver, the property of H. M. Donehoo, at the suit of D. McKinney and others.

House and lot in Fallston, the property of Bradbury Whittaker, at the suit of Edward Evans and Harriot Whittaker.

House and lot in Beaver, the property of William and Elizabeth Kramer, at the suit of I. N. Atkins and J. S. Rutan.

House and two lots in New Brighton, the property of John Hindman, at the suit of Fombell, Burns and Angell.

Lot and buildings in Beaver Falls, known as the "Glass Works" property, and owned by William F. Modes and others, at the suit of Henriel and Lenz.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of Robt. B. Stephens, at the suit of Henriel and Lenz.

House and lot in Beaver Falls, the property of William A. Pribble, at the suit of Henriel and Lenz.

House and lot in Rochester, the property of Isaac Scott and Rebeccas Scott, at the suit of Henry Kelly.

76 acres of land in Industry township, the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen for use of Moses Scott.

40 acres of land in Economy township, the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of J. Breitenstein's administrators.

70 acres of land in Economy township, the property of Henry Motz, at the suit of Michael Schreanfogs.

Traffic.

To the Editor of the Beaver Argus:

SIR:—I have sent the following letter to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, on the question of "Local Option." As the subject is one of general interest, now, perhaps you would be kind enough to give the communication the benefit of your columns also. And I shall feel greatly obliged to other editors, if they will copy it and forward a paper to

JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT, 932 Putman Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"LOCAL OPTION."

To the Editor of the Daily Dispatch:

SIR:—In your journal of yesterday (Tuesday) you say, writing on the subject of "Local Option," or rather more correctly described, Local Prohibition. "We have stated calmly both sides of the question," and you add that you "have been compelled to argue against 'Local Option.'"

As a mere sojourner in your county, I have not seen all your issues containing your arguments "against Local Option." I am certain, however, that no respectable journalist can approve of the style of the liquor dealers' "arguments" at the meeting in your city last Saturday.

As you wish to "state calmly both sides of the question," will you kindly allow an Irishman—a Connaughtman—like myself, to put before your readers some "arguments" in favor of Local Option from a standpoint, which may be new to many of your citizens—even to the temperance organizations themselves.

I observe that you approve of, and endorse, the views of your contemporary, the *Chronicle*, in favor of "stringent license laws;" with "inspection and confiscation of all adulterated liquors;" and to have license put at such a (high) figure as will drive out the low rum dens, and put the business in respectable and responsible hands.

Allow me to say that no adulteration can possibly make any one drunk.

Both yourself and the *Chronicle* admit, as indeed, almost all liquor dealers do themselves, that the drink traffic is a business; which society, in the interests of the citizens at large, must put under "stringent laws." The difference—the sole and only difference—between you and the Local Prohibitionists, therefore, is merely as to the advisability and wisdom of Prohibition.

Yourself and the *Chronicle* wish to lessen the evils from the "low rum dens." I am perfectly satisfied that you are as sincere in your views as the Prohibitionists.

But, have you carefully looked at the matter in the light of all experience, to see would "stringent license laws" produce what you hope for? This is an important question for consideration.

The very plan proposed, or suggested, by the *Chronicle*, and endorsed by yourself, would, from all experience in that direction, only produce worse results.

The higher you make the price of the license, the greater necessity for the liquor dealer to "push a trade" to cover his expenses. And just in proportion as he pushes his trade, so in exactly equal proportions will you have a flow of intemperance, and its fruits to deal with in your cities and throughout the country. This is the *experience* all over the United Kingdom, in England, Ireland and Scotland. I think you are willing to learn lessons of wisdom from such *experience* of other lands.

The grand "gin-palaces" of England, Ireland and Scotland have nothing of any kind in the United States at all approaching them for "respectability." There is a great "gin-palace" at the corner of Le. Jackville St. and Abbey St., Dublin, Ireland, on which to my own knowledge, the proprietor spent $150,000. What do you say to that for "respectability" in fitting up? There is all the grandeur of a "palace" about that establishment. Hundreds of young gentlemen and business men crowd that house every day and night. There is not a seat there to sit on. They must all drink standing at its marble counters, amidst its blaze of mirrors, and paintings and ornaments. Hundreds of this class of "respectable" houses crowd every city of the United Kingdom. What is the result? What is the *experience*? Just this: That many thousands of respectable, educated and well-conducted gentlemen, who would not be seen darkening the door of a "low rum den," frequent these grand "palaces," serve an apprenticeship there to whisky, brandy, and rum drinking, become wedded to their glass there, learn to be sots, and fall so low in their own esteem and in their position in society, as, in a couple of years, to be found the most regular frequenters of the "low rum dens."

The "respectable" houses are only the large nurseries where the young slips of humanity are "forced," as plants in a hot-house, into a rapid and easy growth in intemperance; and then they get "bedded out" in the "low rum dens" when they have been trained sufficiently in "liquoring up!"

These very "respectable" houses are at the present day the great curse of all the cities of the United Kingdom. This I state as a simple matter of fact, within my own knowledge, from nearly 20 years' experience as reporter, associate editor and editor on the leading daily journals in the "Old Country." These facts are admitted, too, on all hands in England, Ireland, and Scotland and by all classes. Neither yourself nor the *Chronicle*, could ever hope to enforce in America so "stringent a license law" as that in force in Great Britain and Ireland. There is not the police machinery and organization with which to enforce legal regulations as strictly as in Europe. For instance, the Royal Irish Constabulary is a rifle corps, under control of the central government only. They occupy every hamlet, village, town and city in all Ireland; and most rigidly enforce the "strictest license laws," without "fear, favor or affection."

Yet intemperance is over-whelming the United Kingdom and alarming into action even that slowly moved legislative body—the lords and common of Great Britain and Ireland.

The truth is just this,—wherever licensed liquor stores exist, intemperance will be promoted by them; and, the more "respectable," the houses and the owners of them, just so much the more will the very respectable members of the community be ruined by them.

A highly "respectable" house paying very high license fees, and conducted at great expense, must either do a very large trade, or it must shut up. The proposal of the *Chronicle*, as endorsed by you, would amount to either practical prohibition or increase sales of liquor by monopolists in the trade.

The large brewers know this so well that they prefer to have the chance of the numerous small houses—the "low rum dens"—for their market. The proposal for "stringent license laws," is virtually abondoning—and very properly—all nonsense about "the liberty of the citizens," their "natural rights," their "privilege to carry on what trade they please," and so on.

In a free State, no man possesses these "natural rights." Civilized society dare not tolerate "natural rights" in any of its members, even in savage life, man must surrender "natural rights" if he gets leave to live at all.

I have a "natural right" to go naked—to only "wear a smile," as Mark Twain asserts the gentlemen do in the Sandwich Islands. But society says, I must not have liberty to do so. And in the interests of common decency, the law limits and controls, and restricts my "natural rights" in this respect. The law also says that I must not trade in obscene literature—books, or prints, or pictures, as the circulation of such might tend to pollute the minds of the rising generation.

The law also prohibits the sale of lottery tickets and all classes of gambling; lest the citizens *might* be tempted to waste and squander their money in reckless games of chance.

The law prohibits the sale of diseased flesh, fowl and fish. It does not say that a man shall eat diseased beef, mutton or pork, if he chooses; but it does say that no man shall dare to sell them.

The law says, no man shall set up a trade, that *might* prove a nuisance in a district—bone, manure works, soap works, &c.,—even though in themselves useful trades.

Law recognizes as the only true rule of liberty in a civilized State, "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Who is to decide this? Why, very properly, the members, the citizens, themselves, of course.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the English Prime Minister of Queen Victoria, says, "It is the duty of legislation to make it easy to do right, and hard to do wrong." And that is a strictly correct definition.

The bare fact that States agree to be bound by the acts passed by their duly elected legislators, settles forever any, and all, questions of "natural rights," and "personal liberties." We all surrender these, as members of civilized society, and agreed to be bound by the laws enacted by a majority.

The principle of Prohibition of the liquor traffic is just as soundly Constitutional as the prohibition of the sale of obscene literature, of lotteries, and of diseased beef, or pork, or mutton, or public nuisances.

In fact, the liquor traffic has been always under Prohibition. No one can deal in liquors *without asking leave*, in a certain form annually. Wherever leave has to be asked, there prohibition prevails. The difference between the law of Maine and of New York is only one of degree, not of principle.

The question of Revenue has been put forward as an objection to prohibition. The United States derived last year about $26,000,000 of revenue from liquors.—The *Liquor Men's Advocate* states that there were expended in drinks the sum of $652,000,000 last year in these United States.—I say there was, and over $800,000,000. Is not the $26,000,000 of revenue but the merest flea-bite compared with all this waste?

The Emperor of China, when urged to raise a tax by duty on opium, said, "I shall never replenish my revenue by taxing the vices of my people." I trust that no Christian missionaries will convert the Emperor of China from these correct views of his duties.

Mr. Gladstone well said on this question of liquor revenue, "Do not trouble yourselves about the revenue. With a sober, thrifty, temperate population, I will know where to get the revenue."

And in England the liquor traffic pays £20,000,000 ($120,000,000) of annual revenue, at $2.50 a gallon duty on whisky, &c.

Where wealth accumulates it is very easy raising a revenue. An impoverished intemperate people cannot pay taxes. Father Mathew reduced the drinking of whisky from 12,000,000 gallons to 5,000,000 in one years' labor for temperance in Ireland. But so much did the people consume of good, useful articles instead that the revenue received more money from Ireland that year than ever it did previously.

But I must not intrude further on your space. I could thus show that every objection raised to Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, is unsound, fallacious, illogical; and contrary to all experience. But I must forbear now.

The liquor saloons are licensed "for the public convenience," from year to year, and for "one year only." Nothing can be fairer, more constitutional, nor more reasonable and just than for the people to say, by their votes, direct, instead of through an elected judge, whether they want these licensed "conveniences," or not.

That to vote "no license" cannot touch any property, is clear from the fact that there can be no property, invested interest, in *an annual license*. Every time a liquor dealer *asks for a renewal of his license*, he admits that he has no property in it. The people who granted it, "for one year only," have a perfect right not to renew it—to refuse it.

For all these, and a thousand and one other reasons that I could offer. I hold that Prohibition of the liquor traffic is the only sensible way to deal with it; and that each locality ought to have the right to prohibit, if the people choose to do so in their own interests.

Yours Truly,
JAMES ALEX. MOWATT,
932 Putman Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 27th, 1873.

GONE EAST.—Mr. S. Snellenburg, of the clothing firm of S. & J. Snellenburg, left for the east on Wednesday, the 26th of February, to purchase a full stock of clothes, doeskin diagonals, cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds and vestings, also a fine selection of gentlemens' furnishing goods—hats, caps, shirts, trunks and valises—also the largest stock of mens, youths, boys and childrens clothing ever brought to Beaver county, determined to sell goods at a small advance on cost; they hope to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage extended them heretofore. S. & J. Snellenburg, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, New Brighton, Pa.

Enoch Arden Outdone.—In the year 1859 a negro named Henry Cobb was a slave for a planter named Cobb in Tensas parish, Louisiana. In July of that year the levee broke away and the Mississippi devastated a large share of the plantation. The slave above mentioned was one of the seven or eight most trustworthy men on the plantation, who were hired out for the time being until the levee had been repaired and the land put in order to be worked. Cobb was hired on a mail packet, and continued there for three months. One day, when the boat lay at Vicksburg, alongside a Cairo packet, he failed to perform a certain job of work to the satisfaction of the captain, who was determined on sending him ashore and having him "dressed down" for his negligence. Cobb greatly frightened, secreted himself on board the Cairo boat, and landed in Illinois without being discovered. He was forwarded to Detroit by the underground railroad, and since 1861 has lived at or near Chatham, Ontario, under the name of Hammond. He had been married three years when he left the plantation, but knowing that there was no prospect of getting his wife away, he married again after settling at Chatham.

The first wife continued in slavery for several years, and was living as a slave at Holly Springs, Missouri, when the emancipation proclamation freed her. She came North, living in Cincinnati, Chicago and other places, and two years ago was married to a colored man named Samuels, and is the mother of a child by him. The family came to this city about seven weeks ago. Saturday last, as Mrs. Samuels was at the City Hall Market, a hand was laid on her arm and she nearly fainted away as she turned and saw her old husband. They sat down on a bench and talked, laughed and cried together, until their story was known to at least a hundred persons. Hammond's wife has been ill of consumption for a long time, and he was in Detroit to see a relative of hers. Just what arrangements the two slaves made is not known, but she abandoned Samuels, her home and child Sunday night, and probably left for Canada with Hammond, perhaps to remarry. Mr. Samuels had been informed of the meeting Saturday, and yesterday when he told the police that his wife had disappeared he declared that he would not pursue, hardly blaming her if she had returned to the old love.—*Detroit Free Press.*

[From the Pennsylvania Historical Collections.]

History of Beaver County.—In everything USEFUL the Economites are ready to adopt the most modern inventions; while in clothing their persons they eschew all modern fashions, and still adhere to the quaint patterns used among the German peasantry of the last century. The latter remark applies, perhaps, with more force to the females; the men generally wearing a plain uniform dress, of dark gray round-about and pantaloons, with a hat of wool or straw, suited to the weather. Their manufacturing machinery is all propelled by steam. They commenced the culture of the mulberry and the manufacture of silk in 1836, with no other instruction or experience than what they could gather from the publications of that day. The white Italian mulberry and morus multicaulis were both used with success. They have now brought this manufacture to a point not surpassed in this country. In 1840 the product of silk was 2,389 lbs. cocoons, yielding 216 lbs. reeled silk; which they brought into beautiful handkerchiefs, vestings, and a variety of other fabrics. They have spared neither trouble nor expense in importing the best machinery from England and France, and in obtaining instruction from foreign artisans.

About the year 1831, an adventurer from Germany, calling himself Count De Leon, insinuated himself into the good graces of the Rapp family so far as to become a member, with his family. He made various pretensions to special favors from heaven, and thought himself inspired and sent on a special mission to regenerate the Germans at Economy. He made large professions, and backed them up with larger promises. Taking advantage of the existing excitement in the community between the sexes, and certain jealousies that existed of the growing influence of the Rapp family, the count produced a lamentable schism. After much ill feeling, and bitter controversy relating to the subjects in dispute, the most important of which to the count was the property involved, the matter was amicably compromised in March, 1832, and articles were signed by which the society agreed to pay to the seceders $105,000, DEDUCTING $1,800 DUE THE SOCIETY BY THE COUNT AND HIS FAMILY. The count and his family were to move off in six weeks—the dissenters within three months.

The adherents to the count, who formed a considerable body, some 300 or 400, purchased Phillipsburg, and established a colony there under the name of New Philadelphia, to be governed somewhat upon the plan of the Harmonites, modified by the count. Time, however, unfolded the real nature of the counts designs, as well as the wisdom and credulity of his adherents; and a new colony as a joint-stock society was soon resolved into its original elements. The count with a few adherents fled down the river, leaving those who had been duped by his schemes, to make their way in life for the future upon the good old-fashioned plan of letting "each tub stand on its own bottom." Under this system Phillipsburg has become a thriving German town.

The Society has had several written constitutions or articles of agreement between the individual members and Mr. Rapp, modified by the several removals and secessions which have occurred among them. On drawing up and digesting their present constitution, two eminent lawyers from Allegheny and Beaver counties were called in to advise and assist. A strenuous effort was then made to break down the monkish restraint previously imposed, and to re-establish among them the institution of marriage; but the effort was decidedly voted down; and it is said the opposition to it came not from the aged, but principally from those members still in the vigor of life. The prohibitions was even carried so far as to separate those who had been married during Count Leon's secession, and who had rejoined the society.

It is not easy, without more accurate data, to estimate the result of the operations of the Harmony Society, as an experiment in social organization. Setting aside entirely the religious aspect of the case, and estimating only the worldly comforts and wealth now enjoyed, and comparing these with their numbers, it is probable that the result would not show any increase over that attending the orderly and industrious management of a similar number of emigrant families on the basis of individual interest, and the relations resulting from marriage. They brought over with them, it will be remembered, from Germany, a considerable amount of money, and made their original purchases of land in Butler county, at the low rates of that day. Their numbers have been diminished by secession, the seceders taking away also a proportion of the property; and the increase by the ordinary mode of conversion to their peculiar plan has not been great. They now number about 400 or 500 individuals, principally middle aged and old people—equal to about 100 families. Each of these families has a comfortable brick or frame house and garden to dwell in; and since the secession there are some fifty or sixty dwellings standing idle—as others than members of the society cannot occupy them. Their territory consists of a strip of very good land extending along the river about five miles, by about three-fourths to one mile wide, embracing both bottom, rolling, and hill land, in all about 3,500 acres. Of this about one-half only is cleared; and this, it is said, is as much as the occupants can conveniently manage. This gives to each individual about three and a half to four acres of cleared land, and as much of woodland, or, a little farm of 35 to 40 acres, half of which is woodland. The family has then a comfortable dwelling-house and garden in town, a small farm of 40 acres, the privilege of a coal bank, a sufficient stock of cattle and tools, and an "undivided share" or 500th part of the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical, and scientific, and religious property in the village—together with more or less of loose change or money at interest. This is comfortable, to be sure; but is it any more, is it as much as might have been expected for a hard-working, sober, and pious German family, who might have removed to Butler or Beaver county in 1803, without "any" property to commence with?—to say nothing of the happy circle of children and children's children that would be grown up and settled around them in 40 years.

DARLINGTON, formerly called GREENSBURG, a flourishing village on Little Beaver creek, nine miles northwest of Beaver, contains an academy, Presbyterian Church, and 60 or 70 dwellings. It was incorporated in March, 1820, under the name of Greensburg, and its name changed to Darlington in 1830. The coal found near this place resembles the celebrated Kennel coal of England.

FRANKFORT is a small village on the southern edge of the county, near which there is a mineral spring, much frequented by invalids. The spring is situated in a cool romantic glen, thickly studded with