The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, ... Editor.

Beaver, Pa., April 16, 1873.

THE Butler *Eagle* says there is a movement on foot in that county to bring out two Republican candidates for assembly, in opposition to Messrs. Waldron and McKee, the present representatives in the Legislature, who, it seems, have given offence to one wing of the party in that county. Lively times are anticipated over there, politically considered.

THE election in Connecticut on the 7th inst, resulted in the election of Ingersoll (Dem.) for Governor by a majority of near 3,500. The Legislature on joint ballot is also Democratic. On the other hand, however, the Republicans have elected three out of the four congressmen. The Republicans carried the State last year by a majority of 2,000.

SPEAKING of the necessity of repealing the salary act which made the steal of the last Congress possible, *The St. Louis Democrat* says: "Mr. Erastus Wells, member from the IId District of this city, promises to introduce a bill on the first of the December session to reestablish the old rate of $5,000 per annum. By so doing he will entitle himself to the applause of the country, and the men who vote against him may bid fare well to public life."

H. J. MASON, Esq, reporter for the Pennsylvania Senate, died suddenly at the Lochiel Hotel in Harrisburg on last Wednesday morning. Heart disease, is supposed to have been the cause of his death. His residence was in New York but for many winters past, he has been employed by the Senate of our State as its phonographic reporter. Senator Rutan offered a joint resolution appropriating five hundred dollars to defray the funeral expenses of the deceased. Mr. Mason is highly spoken of by those who knew him well.

A BILL of considerable importance to the Supreme and Common Pleas judges of this State was defeated in the House at Harrisburg on last Wednesday. The proposition was to pay any Judge of the Supreme Court who has served fifteen years, and Common Pleas Judges who have served the full term of twenty years, an annuity of one half the amount of the salary. The bill was strongly advocated by Messrs. Orvis, Mitchell and Speaker Elliott, and was opposed by Lane, Wolfe, Hancock and Ammerman. In support of the resolution, it was shown that Judges retired after twenty years' service were compelled, in their old age, to return to the practice of their profession; the salary was so small they could not lay up anything for a "rainy day," and instances were cited of Judges, who, after serving the State with fidelity for a quarter of a century, retired from the bench in absolute poverty. On the other hand, it was contended the annuity system would create an aristocracy, and would establish a bad precedent. On a test vote, the bill was lost by ayes 36, nays 53.

THE Mormon muddle in Utah seems to be approaching a peaceful solution at last. A newspaper at St Louis has a special telegram from Salt Lake City, dated [illegible] speaks daily of abdicating, and for some time past preparations have been making for a Mormon exodus southward. A large number will leave in a few days with Young at their head. Their destination is the valleys bordering on the San Francisco Mountains, in Arizona, near the Texas Pacific Railroad. Brigham Young, in anticipation, has resigned the Presidency of the Deseret National Bank, the Zion's Company, a co-operative mercantile institution, and the railroad, and is respectively succeeded by Hon. W. H. Hooper, General Eldridge and William Jennings. Young sees his power diminishing, and seeks a new locality, where he can be supreme. The Mormon problem in Utah is solved, and the war will be transferred to Arizonia. Some prominent Mormons, with large business interests, state that they will remain until they sell out. Brigham Young, on the 9th, publicly, in the Tabernacle, and before an immense audience, resigned the position of trustee in trust of the vast Mormon church property and funds. He said he was going so far south that the telegraph would not reach him.

THERE have been so few Liberal Republican triumphs that when the news of one does reach us, it seems that we ought to give it due prominence in our columns. We heard of two such victories the other day in New Jersey, and to make the news more interesting still, they both were achieved in the Legislature of that State. The Hon. James M. Scovel has been identified with the Liberal Republican party from its commencement. Several years ago too he was a member of the Senate of that State, and for one winter at least, he was the presiding officer of that body. One day last week he had occasion to visit the State House on some business of a private character, and having been a member of the Senate he was privileged to go into either House, and if he felt like it, to take a seat on the floor. Mr. Scovel availed himself of all these "rights," and while sitting demurely in the Assembly, one of the members of that honorable body, in a speech he was making, called Scovel a "perjured man, a forger, and a scoundrel." This was more than our Liberal brother could stand, whereupon he arose to his feet, made his way to the speech-making member, and by a dexterous throwing out of his "right duke," brought the orator to the floor. This was Liberal triumph No 1. A moment or two later a friend of the fallen man—another member of the House—came up and made a pass at Scovel. The latter warded the blow off with one hand, and with the other knocked him down. This was Liberal victory No 2. By this time the "ruby" was flowing around quite freely, and if the Mayor of the city had not come in and induced Scovel to leave the House, it is possible, he would have whipped the whole Legislature. In that event we would have given our rooster an airing in making mention of the glorious news.

OUR Representatives at Washington did two neat things—one for themselves and one for the people—just before adjourning. A day or two before they left the capitol for their homes they passed an act raising their own salaries from $5,000 to $7,500 per year and the increase pay to begin with their term two years before.

At about that same time they repealed an act which allowed county papers to circulate free in the counties where they are published. After the 1st of July 1873, therefore, subscribers to all county papers will be obliged to pay postage on their local newspapers, and "no trust" is a condition of the repealing law besides.

It will be seen from these two acts that while our Representatives took unusual care of No 1, they didn't care a fig for No 2. That is Statesmenship in these days.

THE Hon. JOHN H. ORVIS, member of the House at Harrisburg, from Centre county, in a speech delivered in that body on the 8th inst, charges that a defalcation amounting to two millions of dollars has occurred in the State finances, within the past six years. The statements and figures by which Mr. Orvis proves the discrepancy between the actual reduction of the state debt and the reduction which would have resulted from the payments claimed to have been made thereon, are taken from the annual messages of the governor and the reports of the auditor general, state treasurer and commissioners of the sinking fund. He, seemingly, makes out a clear case against the financial officers of the Commonwealth, and he has put the matter in so strong a light, that an investigation must follow.

THE startling news from the scene of the Modoc war on the Pacific coast, this morning, will be read with a thrill of horror from one end of the land to the other, and a demand will go up for summary and ample retribution on the savages that no administration can disregard. General Canby, who was so treacherously murdered on Friday last, while holding a peace consultation with the leader of the Modocs, was one of the best officers of the regular army; a man of ripened judgment, who had done the country noble service not only during the civil war, but in the subsequent process of reconstruction. When assassinated he was engaged in a mission of peace and humanity, and this makes the crime of the savages one of the most fearful in all their bloody record. We think the Peace Commissioners will now be sent to the rear and General Phil Sheridan to the front.—*Pitts Gazette. April* 14.

THE Police system is little less than a farce in this country. In Europe, it matters but little how complicated a robbery is, or how mysteriously a murder may have been committed, the guilty party is readily discovered by the Police and brought to answer for his misdeeds. With us it is quite different and the perpetrators of many of our boldest robberies and fiendish murders are never detected. As illustrations of this we may mention the Nathan murder in New York city a couple of years ago, where an old and wealthy resident of that city was murdered in his house, and although rewards were offered for the apprehension of his murderer, no trace of him has yet been obtained. A few weeks ago a prominent man named Goodrich was found, murdered, in his own dwelling, in that same city, and the Police to this day are not able to tell the public whether it was a man or a woman who committed the crime. They seem to be as much in the dark concerning that murder as we are who are hundreds of miles away from where it was perpetrated. Had either of these murders been committed across the water, we have scarcely a doubt but that the murderer of Nathan would have been executed before this time, and the destroyer of Goodrich's life immured within the prison's walls, a week after he had committed the terrible deed. Our Police officers clearly need a lesson or two from their brethern in the old country, touching the art of unravelling crime, and the capture of criminals.

THE Legislature of the State adjourned on the 10th inst, and if the accounts of its expiring hours have been correctly given the members had a "high old time" just before parting. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* thus reports the orgies:

The evening before the adjournment witnessed exhibitions of disorder which must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every decent man in the Commonwealth. A member who had been called to temporary occupancy of the chair by Speaker Elliott was pelted out by a shower of tobacco boxes and other missiles.

In a disorderly discussion sneers were hurled at such members as had made any pretense at a disposition to reform abuses, and a resolution was offered requesting Senator McClure to deliver a speech before the house upon political reform. The motion was adopted amid shouts of laughter, and Messrs. Brockway, the mover of the resolution, together with Sam Josephs and Bob Tittermary were appointed a committee to wait upon McClure and inform him of the action of the body. The Colonel knew that house too well to be surprised at any act of folly it might commit. Instead of showing indignation at what might very properly have been regarded as an insult, he unhesitatingly accepted the invitation. As his impressive figure passed up the aisle to the chair, which Speaker Elliott vacated for the occasion, the hearts of the roosters must have thumped audibly. In measured tones and with marked emphasis the Senator proceeded to speak as follows:

"*Mr. Speaker and Commoners of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:* I am very happy to meet you this evening. Most of you of Philadelphia were never nominated and but few of you elected; how about you of the rural districts I am unable to say. I am extremely happy to believe in a different state of things hereafter. You have succeeded admirably in your work of creating offices for those of you who can never come back. As to reform, I think the debate in the Senate must have made a deep impression upon the members of the house. I rejoice to hope that after the darkest hour of political demoralization, I may meet your successors here next session, and that better men than yourselves will fill the seats that will then know you no more."

A neater rebuke than this was never administered. Every word of McClure's speech, it seems to us, must have cut to the red, for, with a few honorable exceptions, a more debauched, reckless and intriguing set of men never met to make laws for the people of Pennsylvania. As Col. McClure well said, it is to be hoped that the seats that knew them then will know them no more.

HERE AND THERE.

—An English woman in Paris is about to publish a book containing the details of a doctrine resembling the metempsychosis of the ancients. According to this fair author, the soul released by death wanders about through space for any number of years, until it is ready to be embodied again. The duration of these wanderings depends upon the conduct of the wanderers before death. The more wicked a soul is, the longer it has to travel. The author herself is informed by a "communication" from a former attendant that more than 3,000 years B. C. she was an Abyssinian princess, and a very ugly and disagreeable one too. Another of the believers in this doctrine has represented himself to be John Huss returned to earth. What one is going to be on earth several thousand years hence is an exhilarating conundrum to guess.

—An Albany paper relates the following anecdote. The lady referred to is from Oswego, and holds a clerkship in the War Department: Many years ago Hon. W. H. Seward visited a relative in Western New York, and there met a young lady, also a guest, who kindly volunteered to mend a rent in the young statesman's glove, for which he thanked her kindly and assured her that if ever in his power to do her a favor he would do it kindly. Time took no note of the transaction, but went on as usual. The young lady became a wife, a widow, a teacher, bearing her great misfortune with fortitude and a determination to be self-sustaining. Wearied of teaching, she determined to seek a situation in one of the government offices at Washington. She made known her wishes to Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, reminding him of the fact that she once mended his glove, and that the time for the promised favor had arrived. His response was prompt, and in due time she was placed in a position which she filled most efficiently for more than seven years. What trifling acts may prove of great value to us in after years!

—They are pretty good eaters at the Millersville Normal School in Lancaster county. Professor Edward Brooks, in his last annual report, says: "Of beef alone, not to mention other kinds of meat, there are consumed no less than 52,000 pounds per annum, or about 175 pounds a day; of butter 21,000 pounds a year, or about 80 pounds a day; of potatoes, about 1,200 bushels a year; of eggs, 7,000 dozen a year, (80 dozen or 960 eggs are boiled for a single meal;) of bread, about 75 loaves a day; of apple dumplings, which are often supplied for dinner, 1,200 are required for a single meal, and 80 pies are consumed at a single dinner as dessert. Flour is used at the rate of ten barrels per week, this one article of food costing $3,000 per annum. For cooking and heating, about 600 tons of coal per annum are required: and for lighting the buildings, about 1,850 gallons of kerosene oil. There are about 5,000 pieces washed and ironed a week."

—A remarkable wedding recently took place in Baltimore, Md. The bridegroom was Jesse W. Uppercu, whose name has figured somewhat prominently before the public during the past winter. Nearly a year ago he was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his aunt by poison, it was said, pointed him out distinctly as the murderer, and the suspicions which were at first entertained regarding his guilt gradually became strengthened into belief as evidence was accumulated. The prisoner was indicted for murder and put upon trial for his life. The evidence brought out was almost entirely of a circumstantial character, and after a trial of unprecedented length the case was given to the jury, the prevailing belief being that he would be found guilty. The jury consulted together for a long time but were unable to agree upon a verdict and were finally discharged. In February another trial was had, lasting a still greater length of time, and finally resulting in the prisoner's acquittal. All during the two long trials a young lady possessed of unusual attractions and occupying a high social position in Baltimore was observed watching the proceedings day by day, and when the prisoner was acquitted she fainted away in the Court-room. A few days since the lady became Mrs Uppercu, and beside the relatives of the bride and bridegroom at the wedding ceremonies there were present the Judge who had presided at the Court, and the counsel both for the defense and the prosecution.

—Into the arid atmosphere of politics and bread-and-butter sometimes comes a bit of romance of melting sweetness. Of such is the story of two lovers and a remorseless father, which, as it has just been told by a Bostonian, must of course be true. Ten years ago a beautiful young Boston girl was sent to the Vermont hills to arrest, if possible, the indications of approaching consumption. She recovered her health, and meantime inflicted a careless wound upon the heart of an intelligent and well-educated young farmer's son. Unlike Lady de Vere, she did not scorn his timid affection, but returned it heartily, referring him to her father. That traditionally unromantic personage wouldn't hear of it. "Never-r, never-r shall a base mechanic wed my child!" The young man retired, went west, and made a large fortune, and the young woman married the man prescribed by her father. She went to live in France; her husband died in two years, and, her parents also dying, she remained abroad. The memory of her first romance faded with her as with its object, who, though unmarried was too busy in making money for tender thoughts. Last year his business took him to Europe, and one night found him on a little steamer plying between Marseilles and Leghorn. A storm came up, and a lady, who had risen from her seat on deck to go below, was thrown overboard by a sudden lurch of the vessel. The "base mechanic" jumped after, and though in the dark the steamer drifted away from them, they clutched a providential plank and floated until morning, when they were picked up by another vessel. During that night, in the cold and the darkness, they discovered in each other the loved and lost of earlier years. The old feeling came back in that fearful hour, and on their arrival at Malta they were married. End of the poetry. The rest is prose.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Correspondence Between Mayor Healy, of Chicago, and President Grant.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Times* of to-morrow prints the following correspondence:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, April 1, 1873.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR—An executive order was promulgated on the 10th of January, 1873, against the holding of State or municipal offices by Federal appointees after the 4th of March, 1873. Under this order it would be illegal for me to continue to hold the office of Commissioner of the Civil Service Board, unless I resign the Mayoralty of Chicago. Not feeling that it would be expedient to do the latter at present, I therefore tender my resignation of the appointment from you of Civil Service Commissioner, and I hereby tender my thanks for the confidence you reposed in me in making such appointment. I also trust that the rules prepared by the Board, and accepted and adopted by you, will not be abandoned, ignored or neglected of enforcement, believing as I do that the application will tend to improve and elevate the civil service, and that they are endorsed by the great mass of the American people.

Very respectfully, yours,
JOSEPH MEDILL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1873.

DEAR SIR—Upon my return to Washington I find your letter of the 1st inst., resigning the position of Commissioner of the Civil Service Board on account of your inability to hold that position together with your responsible office of Mayor of Chicago. I appreciate your reason, while I regret that the Board will lose your valuable services and in accepting your resignation I beg to thank you for your earnest labors in the cause of civil service reform, and to assure you that the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

Very respectfully yours,
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The letter of resignation of George Wm. Curtiss, is as follows:

WESTVIEW, PAIGHTON. N. Y.
March 18, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made, seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the Civil Service negotiations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing, I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours.
[Signed.] GEO. WM. CURTISS.

To His Excellency, the President.

Congressional Apportionment.

The Apportionment bill as it passed is as follows:

First district—1st, 2d, 7th and 26th wards, Philadelphia.

Second district— 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 20th wards and that part of 17th ward lying west of Second street.

Third district—The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th and 16th wards.

Fourth district—The 15th, 24th, 27th, 28th, and 29th wards.

Fifth district—The 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d and 25th wards, and that part of the 17th ward east of Second street.

Sixth district—Chester and Delaware counties.

Seventh district—Montgomery county and all that portion of Bucks county not included in the tenth district.

Eighth district—Berks county.

Ninth district—Lancaster county.

Tenth district—Northampton and Lehigh counties, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nockamixon and Timicum, and the borough of Quakertown in Bucks county.

Eleventh district—Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, and the townships of Nescopeck, Black Creek, Sugar Loaf, Butler, Hazel, Foster, Bear creek, Bucks, Spring Brook, Roaring Brook, Salem, Hollenback, Huntingdon, and that part of the city of Scranton south of Roaring Brook Creek and east of the Lackawanna river, and the boroughs of Dunmore, New Columbus, Goldsborro, White Haven, Jeddo and Hazleton.

Twelth district—All that part of Luzerne county not included in the eleventh district.

Thirteenth district—The county of Schuylkill.

Fourteenth district—Dauphin, Northumberland and Lebanon counties.

Fifteenth district—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

Sixteenth district—Counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan.

Seventeenth district—Cambria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset.

Eighteenth district—The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry.

Nineteenth district—York, Adams and Cumberland counties.

Twentieth district—Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre.

Twenty-first district—Westmorland, Greene and Fayette.

Twenty-second district—Pittsburgh city and the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn and Snowden, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and Braddocks, in Allegheny county.

Twenty-third district—All that portion of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty-second district.

Twenty-fourth district—Washington, Beaver, and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-fifth district—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana, Forest and Jefferson counties.

Twenty-sixth district—The counties of Mercer, Butler and Crawford.

Twenty-seventh district—Erie, Warren and Venango counties.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

THE LIST PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of property exempted from taxation by the bill which has passed both houses and gone to the Governor. [This list may be regarded as official and accurate]:

All churches, meeting houses, or other regular places of stated worship, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All universities, colleges, academies, and school houses belonging to any county, borough, or school district, or incorporated, erected, endowed, or established by virtue of any law of this State, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All court houses and jails.

All parsonages owned by any church or religious society, with five acres of land attached thereto.

All burial-grounds belonging to any religious denomination.

All burial lots belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to cemetery companies, where the revenues are used solely to improve such lands and premises.

All lunatic asylums, almshouses, poor houses, houses of refuge, and penitentiaries, with land attached to the same. All asylums, and hospitals with the land attached to the same, where the same are supported by State appropriations.

All charitable institutions and lands attached thereto whose chief revenues are from voluntary contributions.

The repealing clause subjects all classes of property not covered by these descriptions to general taxation.

The Way They do it in Nebraska.

Charles Wells sold a cow to an old man named Shurty, in Stanton county, Nebraska, and was to receive in payment twenty days' labor, which wage to be valued at one dollar per day. A chattel mortgage was given on the cow with this understanding. Wells called on Shurty for fifteen days' work, which was duly performed. A quarrel then arose, and Wells took his chattel mortgage to a neighboring lawyer and asked his advice. "Go and seize the cow under your mortgage," said the lawyer.

Wells acted upon this advice, and as he expected some opposition, took along a gun. Shurty saw him coming with his weapon, and also went for his gun. When he next came out of his house, gun in hand, Wells fired and killed him on the spot. Nobody witnessed the tragedy. The next step that is known in the curious and bloody tragedy was when Wells stopped at a cabinet shop in the vicinity, told that he had killed Shurty, and said they had better go up and take the measure for his coffin.

The probate judge of Staton county sat a number of days on the case, Wells having given himself up for that purpose. The result was that Wells was committed to await the action of the grand jury. From this predicament he was lately released by a lawyer who procured a habeas corpus, and finally a discharge, on the ground that no warrant had been issued against his client. And still Wells, though at liberty, don't feel quite satisfied. When our informant left he was hunting the Sheriff, whose name is Sam, and wanting a new investigation. He thinks that he has not been examined enough—*Omaha Herald.*

POOR LO!

How He Makes Peace.

The Modoc Problem Solved.

Finale of a "Talk."

General Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas Killed.

Full Particulars of the Massacree.

The Red Skins to be Severely Punished.

THE PEACE POLICY "PLAYED OUT."

LAVA BED, April 11, via UREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afteroon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about one mile from over the picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he would take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the place appointed, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Greene, and orders were given to "Forward, double quick." Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced;

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for "Hat creek and Cottonwood," the places now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned his back, and exclaimed "all ready," drew his pistol and snapped a cap at General Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. General Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Nasty Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. This last may be taken with a grain of salt.

The troops are now about a mile in the Lava Beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to live.

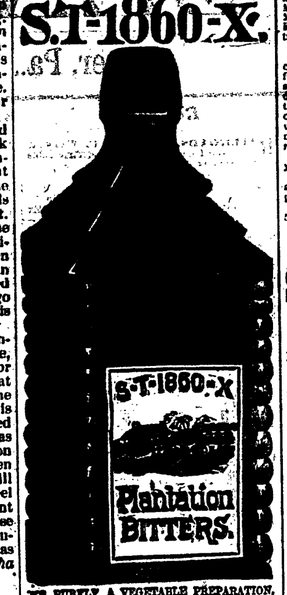
The *Financier* quits the discussion of monetary topics, on one of its pages to put forth this somewhat dismal utterance: "There will be no reforms in the civil service so long as politics pay as now; and that will always be the case so long as the party rules the people, and a Convention rules the party, and a caucus in States rules the Convention, and a knot of wire-pullers around a table rule the caucus; in other words, so long as a dozen or less of professional manipulators are allowed to name two or three objectionable men for office, and compel the people to say which is the least objectionable. Elections, in this democratic country of representative government, are now not a choice, but a choice of evils; and while this base, tricky and ignoble system lasts, civil-service reform will be the profession and the trick of campaigns. If the people really want it, they must be in earnest about it. Analyze it down to its reality, and there is nothing in all the practical history of the world at once so farcical, so surprising, so outrageous and so melancholy, as the form which passes under the name of general elections in the United States. How long this condition will last depends on how much longer an experience is necessary to thoroughly arouse and anger a generous and patient people.

Schurz Refuses the Back Pay.

Senator Schurz may be added to the list of members of Congress who positively refuse to receive back pay. Mr. Schurz has stated that he regarded the pay of Congressmen as insufficient, and would have been willing to favor a prospective increase if he had thought it would have the effect to put an end to corruption.

New Advertisements.

S.T-1860-X.



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one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

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They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is surpassing every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

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LYON'S KATHAIRON

Only 50 Cents per Bottle.

It promotes the GROWTH, PRESERVES the COLOR, and increases the Vigor and BEAUTY of the HAIR.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR was first placed in the market by Professor E. Thomas Lyon, a graduate of Princeton College. The name is derived from the Greek "KATHRO," signifying to *cleanse, purify, rejuvenate, or restore.* The favor it has received, and the popularity it has obtained, is unprecedented and incredible. It increases the Growth and Beauty of the Hair. It is a delightful dressing. It eradicates dandruff. It prevents the Hair from turning gray. It keeps the head cool, and gives the hair a rich, soft, glossy appearance. It is the SAME IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY as it was over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO, and is sold by all Druggists and Country Stores at only 50 Cents per Bottle.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, Pa., the undersigned, Guardian of Laura Metcham, Edmund Metcham, and Ferdinand Metcham, will expose to public sale on the premises,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 1ST, 1873,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., two lots of ground, situate in the borough of Phillipsburg, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots numbered 23 and 25 in the general plan of lots in said borough, each of said lots being 68 feet in front on Second street, and extending back 316 feet, and enclosed with board fence.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale by the court, and the remainder in two equal annual instalments from that date, with interest therefor from the same time. LOUIS KOLB,
apr16-3w Guardian.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, at No. 12 of June Term, 1873.

In the matter of the application of The Wall Street Mutual Insurance Company, for Charter of Incorporation

March 17, 1873, application presented, and the court having perused and examined the accompanying constitution, and being of the opinion that it contains nothing which is contrary to law, direct that said instrument be filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and that notice be published in The Beaver Argus for at least three weeks that such application has been made, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, the Charter prayed for will be granted at the next Term of Court. JOHN CAUGHEY, *Prothonotary.*
apr16-3w

NOTICE.

is hereby given that Captain JOHN V. McDONALD, of the Borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, has made a deed of voluntary assignment to the undersigned of all his Estate, Real, Personal and Mixed, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors. All persons having claims against him will therefore please present them to me, at my office, No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. JOHN F. DRAVO.
4-9-3w

S. A. BRISBIN,

New York street, Rochester, a few doors above the Railroad, is now opening a fine stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, comprising many articles for Ladies and Children, such as

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERY, COMBS AND HAIR GOODS,

all of which we will sell very low. Ladies give us a call. We also do dress making. All orders promptly filled. apr9-3w

A RESIDENCE WANTED.

Any person in Beaver or neighboring towns having a good residence which they wish to exchange for good paid up railroad stock, can find a chance to trade by calling on Stevenson & Wittish, real estate agents, Beaver Falls, or at their office in Pittsburgh, Nos. 198 and 198 Penn St., near the St. Clair Hotel. apr9-3w

Administratrix' Notice.

Estate of Jesse D. Edmonds, dec'd,

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jesse D. Edmonds, dec'd, late of Rochester borough in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

49 . . . REBECCA EDMONDS, *Adm'x.*

WANTED women to Business that Will Pay from $1 dollars to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address J. LATHAM & CO., mar5-6w] 238 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG PA.

(Late McCALLUM BROS.)

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to.

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.
sept8-1y

New Advertisements.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SEMINATORRHŒA or INDECENCY Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price in a sealed envelope only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequence of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid* on receipt of 6 cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 50 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 *Bowery, New York,* Post-Office Box, 4586
apr10-1y

STEVENSON & WITTISH.

LAND OFFICE,

No. 198 Penn-St., Pittsburgh, & Beaver Falls, Pa.

We offer the following described properties for sale. Call at our office and examine our Register of properties for sale:

No. 232.

A desirable farm containing 250 acres, situate in Economy township, Beaver Co., Pa., 1½ miles from the station at Legionville, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. 100 acres improved, 150 acres in excellent timber, all tillable when cleared, and can be worked by machinery; good water on the place, good springs, never failing, and runs; good limestone and building-stone, with quarry open; good fences, good fruit on the place; frame dwelling house two stories, containing 8 rooms; frame bank barn 30x60 feet in good repair; stabling connected; good society in neighborhood, convenient to churches, stores, post-office, a pleasant location. Price, $16,200.

No. 148.

A splendid farm of 187 acres, 100 acres cleared and under cultivation, situate in South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa.; excellent soil, land can be worked by machinery; 77 acres first class timber land; is watered by springs and running water; timber land is in good pasture; Two-Story, Cut Stone, Dwelling of 6 rooms and kitchen, good cellar, all in good condition, house surrounded by shade trees; good Frame Bank Barn, cut stone foundation, 60x38 feet, stabling; stone spring house, and all necessary outbuildings; two good orchards; land lies on a good road. Price $10,000 in payments.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY,

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME
50,000 NUMBERS,
Class, D to be Drawn April, 30 1873.

5880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 Prize of	$30 000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	13 450	9 prizes of	1 000
1 prize of	10 000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7 500	9 prizes of	500
4 prizes of	5 000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2 500	29 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1 000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	29 prizes of	180
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarter, $2.20

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit by PO O FFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post office box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.
apr16-1y

DISSOLUTION

The partnership heretofore existing between A. Wilson and Robert McLane, doing business under the firm name of A. Wilson & Co., in Freedom, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st of April, 1873. The accounts of the firm will be settled by A. Wilson, who will continue the business at the old stand.

ROBERT McLANE,
apr16-3w A. WILSON.

M. S. LAWRENCE—Physician and Surgeon—Office, in room formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, 3d Street, Beaver, Pa. apr16-1y

CHALTON'S Shady-side Photograph Gallery, 3d floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite toll bridge, Bridgewater, Pa apr16-1y

A GREAT CURE

By Inhalation.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM MRS. DOWNING,

Of Wooster, Ohio.

WOOSTER, O., November 11, 1872.

I have been afflicted with Catarrh for over 25 years, and had consulted different physicians, whose prescriptions relieved me but little, if any at all. I tried some catarrh remedies, which proved worse than useless, and I believe they were the cause of the disease going to my lungs and heart.

Night sweats, hectic fever, loss of appetite, *bleeding from the lungs* and other symptoms of Consumption supervened, and I became much discouraged, and so weak I could scarcely sit up.

In this condition I applied to Dr. Hunter, scarcely hoping to obtain any relief. I am thankful to say that from the day I commenced the use of his *Inhalations* and other treatment, I have steadily improved, until I feel that I have recovered substantial health.

I consider that my recovery is truly remarkable, and as such it is looked upon by my friends and neighbors. I now do my entire health than I have for years, and can perform my household duties with perfect ease.

I trust by the favor of God, and the kind and skillful treatment of Dr. Hunter, I may be restored to perfect health.

I would say to the many afflicted as I have been, go to Dr. Hunter at once, with your minds fully made up to follow his rules and directions, and you will find a physician and friend in whose hands you need not fear to trust your health.

ELIZABETH DOWNING.

Mrs. Downing is the wife of Samuel P. Downing, a brother of Judge Downing, of Wooster, Ohio, and will cheerfully answer all inquiries made, either personally or by letter.

WHAT IS

INHALATION?

It is the method of treating diseases of the nasal cavities, Throat and Lungs, by BREATHING into them the vapor of medicines, from an Inhaling Instrument.

Dr Hunter has devoted many years to this specialty, and publishes testimonials from some of the most eminent journalists, ministers, and other persons in this country. Send for a pamphlet containing these.

If you are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or Catarrh, instead of wasting time and money with general practitioners and patent medicines, go, or send an intelligent statement of your case to Dr. Hunter, who has spent a life-time treating these diseases, and receive such treatment as the particular nature, stage and symptoms of your disease requires. An opinion costs