(Continued from First Page.)

urer, and little less wonder is it that under the provisions of this bill, drawn in the interests of the treasury ring, the people are to be balked in their wishes for another whole year.

Mr. Speaker, you will probably agree with me, that it is not the duty nor the province of gentlemen on this side of the house to fix the individual responsibility for all this. During the last six years every member of the board of sinking fund commissioners, the several State Treasurers, the Auditor General, and the Executive belonged to your party; none to ours. Who is responsible for this grand larceny; who is responsible for the falsification of the records and the misapplication of the sinking fund? We leave the gentlemen on the other side of the house determine this question. If our late Executive was derelict in his duty, our late Auditor General should have detected and prevented it. Whether the sinking fund commissioners, whether the several State Treasurers, are responsible, we leave you to determine, and to fix the individual responsibility in the matter. One thing, however, is but fair to state, that the greater discrepancies both in the payment of the principal and interest upon the public debt, occur during the administration of the treasury department by the gentleman who conducted that famous correspondence with August Belmont, the author of the new political philosophy, the main principle of which is expressed in his own language, "*Addition, Division and Silence:*" Ever since he made the addition and division, he and his friends have maintained the most profound silence. I now ask and demand that gentlemen upon the other side of the house shall speak for him, and explain his figures and account for the falsification of the record contained in three annual messages of the Governor.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this bill, because I desire a more immediate inquiry into the condition of the treasury than can possibly be had under its provisions. I believe the people demanded this when they ratified the last amendment to the constitution by such a decided vote. I further believe it to be a violation of that amendment to continue the present Treasurer in power for a full year after the expiration of his present term by legislative action. Had the Senate and House of Representatives met in joint convention on the third Monday of January last and proceeded to elect a State Treasurer for the term commencing on the first Monday of May, 1873, and ending on the first Monday of May, 1874, every one would admit our action would have been in open contempt of the requirements of the recent amendments to the constitution. I deny that we have a right to do in this indirect manner what we were prohibited from doing directly and openly. The effect of this bill is undoubtedly to continue Mr. Macky in office for a full year after the expiration of his present term. When we come to the proper section of the bill, I, or some other gentleman on this side of the House, will offer an amendment to strike out "the first Monday in May" as the time when the treasurer shall enter upon the duties of his office, and substitute "the first Monday of December," the beginning of the fiscal year. This the House can and should do, although the majority may be of the opinion that it is unwise and impolitic to provide for a special election before the expiration of the present term. But I deny that the Legislature has the right to continue the present treasurer in office for any length of time, much less a full year, in open and palpable contempt of the decree of the people of this commonwealth.

Incidents of the Wrecked Atlantic.

The captain sat at the head of the table, and the purser at the foot. The twelve were Miss Scrymser, Miss Barker, Miss Broodle, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Kruger, Mr. Merritt, Mrs. Merrett, Mr. Price, Mr. Comancho, and my-self. Miss Merrett, sick during the voyage, had remained in her stateroom. On Monday she came out to dine with us, making thirteen in all. Mr. Price said in a half-jocular, half-serious way, "I won't sit at this table; there are thirteen at it." A lady replied, smiling, "We don't want you here." Mr. Price moved to another table. Of the thirteen at the captain's table, Captain Williams, Mr. Brandt and Mr. Comancho survive, and thirteen is the number of saloon passengers saved.

The prettiest woman on board was Miss Merritt. Mrs. Merrett was a pleasant, elderly lady, bilious and sea-sick. Mr. Price was the life of the cabin, always laughing and joking. When the vessel careened, instead of stamping his feet and keeping his body in motion, he lay flat on his hands and face and groaned. A groan was the only reply to his friends, who were urging him to exertion. When Mr. Price came out of the cabin he offered $50 for a life-preserver, and placed it around one of the ladies in his charge. She was, of course, lost, as was every one who put on the rotten articles misnamed life-preservers. Mr. S. W. Vick, of Wilmington, N. C., and Mr. Camacho were saved. They displayed no more nerve than Mr. Price, and could not have lived ten minutes longer had they not been rescued.

The most interesting couple in the cabin were Mr. and Mrs Sheat, of Nevada. They wore jewelry to the value of about $30,000. Mr. Sheat talked of nothing less than millions, and poor, lamented Kruger, of Exchange Place, New York, used to joke with Mr. Sheat by talking millions back. Mr. and Mrs. Sheat and their $30,000 worth of diamonds are floating around in the cabin yet. Miss Davidson, whose mother, oppressed by some strange forboding, had sewed in her daughter's dress directions what to do in case of her own death, was a happy school-girl, who said she loved the ocean, and seemed to consider the boundless waste of sea a relief from the pent-up boundaries of a ladies' boarding-house. She said she was going to California, after stopping a few days in New York. On Saturday her body lay beside that of her mother on the rocks at Meagher's Island.

Royal Engagements.

The statement in several of the Continental papers that Prince Arthur Patrick, third son of Queen Victoria, is engaged to the Grand Duchess Mary, only daugther of the Emperor of Russia, is now repeated by the London press, with some additions. First, that the Prince of Wales, and his sister-in-law, wife of the Czarovitch, have greatly contributed to this union, and, next, that Prince Arthur will go to St. Petersburg immediately after the return of the Czar, who is now in Italy. It is not unlikely that the Princess of Wales had more to do with this matchmaking than her husband. In 1866 her sister, the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, married the Czarovitch, heir to the crown of Russia. According to the custom of the Imperial Court, the Princess Dagmar had to abandon the Protestant faith and adopt that of the Greek Church, at the same time changing her baptismal name to Maria Feodorowna. The rule which exacts this change of religion from the Princesses who marry into the Imperial family of Russia, is equally rigid in requiring that when a daughter of the house of Romanoff marries out of the Greek Church she shall continue in membership and communion with it. Prince Arthur is twenty-three years old and the Princess Maria 19.

—Dennis Rafter, of Philadelphia, stuck his head out of the window of a train going to New York, and had his head smashed by hitting it against a bridge.

A RAILROAD NARRATIVE.

"Is this seat engaged, sir?"

I glanced up from the paper I was reading, and met the smiling regard of a genial looking man in the prime of life.

"It is not, sir."

"With your permission, then," as he seated himself beside me.

The train had already started, and the conductor presently made his appearance collecting the tickets. Reaching us he detached the appropriate coupons from our tickets, handing back the remainder with the usual "checks."

"Pardon me," said my companion, "but I perceive you place your tickets in your wallet."

"Yes."

"It is unwise, unsafe."

"Why do you consider it so?" I inquired with curiosity, returning my wallet to my pocket.

"Suppose, through carelessness, or we may say accident, your wallet is lost—your pocket may be picked for instance."

"Yes."

"Your money and your ticket are both gone. Possible you do not appreciate the beauties of such a position. I do not think it possible except by experience."

"It would certainly be an undesirable situation, I can see that clearly. Pardon the question naturally suggested—were you ever so placed?"

"Once—only once."

"How was that?"

"You wish to profit by my experience. Well, I don't know that I mind telling you the story. It may serve to amuse you, if nothing more."

"It occurred a number of years ago, and is of no consequence. I had taken the early express train, and being somewhat tired and altogether sleepy, had stretched myself on a seat for as comfortible a nap as circumstances would permit. I slept soundly, for I could in those days sleep soundly anywhere, and did not awaken until the conductor came for my ticket. I was positive I had purchased a ticket, indeed, I remembered distinctly having shown it to the baggage-clerk at the time of checking my trunk.

"The conductor grew impatient, passed to the other end of the car and returned to me. I had made the discovery that my pocket-book had been stolen, and in proof of my story showed him my baggage.

"It was useless. If you have traveled much you are aware that a virtuous conductor takes no man's word; in fact, all men have designs upon the company's dividend but himself. It was perfectly natural, therefore, that the faithful steward in question should say:

"The check is all right, but how do I know that it belongs to you? I will take the money for your fare, or stop the train and put you off, just as you choose."

"What could I do? protestations amounted to nothing, and fellow-passengers, with the usual tenacity to trample upon a fallen man, showed clearly by their looks and expressions that they thought me a sneaking rogue, who would steal a passage if he could. They paid their money, why should I not pay mine? Few men would ever see heaven if judgment was rendered by a jury—except themselves.

"My search for the lost ticket brought to light just a dollar and eighty cents. This, I told the conductor, was every cent I had about me. He said it was fifty cents shorter than the usual fare to Lauderdale City, but that he would pass me through for it rather than stop the train. From Lauderdale, a city of much importance, I could write to my partner for money. It would certainly be as well as to tramp ten or twelve miles back to the city I had left, and where I should be no better off, being equally a stranger there.

"In due time I found myself in Lauderdale, went to the best hotel, telegraphed for money, and wrote an explanitory note to my partner. This business attended to, I sallied out to see what sort of a place Lauderdale City might be. There was nothing to do but amuse myself the best I could until the money should come. As I strolled leisurely up the main street, a newsboy started out of a printing office, crying:

"'*Daily Banner*—extra edition—all about the murder—great excitement on the E——road,' etc., etc. 'Have an extra?'

"I took the sheet and thrust my hand into my pocket for the money without a moment's thought. You might imagine my feelings when compelled to return that two-penny bit of paper back to the boy, with the muttered excuse that I had no change, and the utterly contemptuous expression on the boy's face as he received it. I immediately stepped into the office of the *Banner* and wrote a paragraph of my recent mishap, taking care to make it as amusing as possible. When completed, I handed it to the clerk. He read it, laughed and took it into the private office. Coming back a few minutes after, he told the book keeper to give me fifty cents. It was not much, but more than I expected. Well, I continued my walk until I finally reached the end of the street, which terminates at the S——river, here spanned by a long, covered bridge. I crossed the bridge and was surprised to see upon reaching the opposite side that I would be required to pay toll. A young girl came to the door of the little office as I stepped up and inquired how much I should pay, drawing forth my solitary shinplaster.

"'Oh!' said she, with a smile and a slight blush, 'we do not charge ministers anything.

"It was a bad joke, but I suppressed the laugh that arose to my lips, and thanking her for the consideration shown to the clergy, I turned about and retraced my steps to the hotel, not without some twinges of conscience for allowing the mistake to pass and taking advantage of it.

"My first duty next morning was to seek some knight of the razor. I had noticed a pleasant little shop at no great distance from the hotel, in my walk the previous day. Thinking that I should do no better looking farther, I repaired to that. There was in attendance a boy about twelve years of age, who stated that his father, the proprietor, had gone to a neighboring city, and would not return before noon. Without any hesitation I asked for the loan of a razor, and proceeded to operate on myself. While thus occupied, the customers began to present themselves, expressing great dissatisfaction on learning how matters stood. Now, although I am a proud man, I am not, thank God, cursed with that species of vanity which prevents a man from doing certain kinds of honest labor simply because they are not genteel. Here an opportunity offered to at least earn the price of my breakfast. I took advantage of it; told the first man that came in, after I had completed shaving myself, I would shave him, I did so. In fact, I did quite a brisk business for a couple of hours, and if any of the unfortunate individuals who came under my hand had any doubt of my fitness for the business, they certainly expressed none. At the expiration of that time I thought I had done sufficient, and feeling rather hungry, having had no breakfast, I divided the proceeds with the boy, and prepared to return to my hotel. But I was not done yet. As I was brushing my hat, a young dandified specimen of humanity came in. Resolved that he should be the last, I went to work on him. When he came to pay me I was, to say the least, somewhat surprised to see him deliberately produce my own pocket-book—the one I had lost. Standing on no ceremony, I snatched it from his hand, and demanded in no gentle tone how it came into his possession.

"Without stopping to reply other than by a volley of imprecations, as he reached the door, he tumbled rather than ran down the stairs into the street. Waiting for neither hat nor coat, I followed, the pocket-book in my hand. We measured considerable ground in a short space of time. On, on. It was a very exciting chase. Men, boys and dogs joined in the pursuit; the cries of 'stop thief' grew louder, and increasing. What an uproar there was! Suddenly there came a flash of light, sharp and vivid for an instant, then utter darkness.

A policeman, mistaking me for a thief, had gently tapped me on the head, as is their usual custom, and with the usual result, and the thief escaped, and I, the victim, was apprehended. My appearance told heavily against me; but my story being fully corroborated by the boy at the barber shop, I was released.

"Upon examining the wallet I found my money intact, and about $130 besides. That is all the story.

"Not a bad speculation after all," said I, as he concluded.

"Well, perhaps not. No, it was not; but still my advice holds good. Never place a railway ticket in your wallet."

The Earth's Future.

Dr. Wynchell, President of Syracuse University, has recently published an essay on the "Geology of the Stars," which will be of interest to all who are troubled as to the future of the earth. He gives a summary of the present condition of scientific knowledge with regard to the history of matter, from its nebulous to its stellar, and, finally, its planetary condition. On the probable future of the earth, the first two phases throw no light, but the last does. There is in the moon, as every one knows, no present evidence of the existence of an atmosphere or of water; but their former existence is a fair and direct deduction from the doctrine of the common origin of the earth and moon. But if they once existed, how shall we explain their disappearance? They have been absorbed by the rocks. In an age long gone by, the moon was in the same physical condition as the earth. The water on its surface, or that which descended in periodic storms, as it percolated the porous rocks and thin crust of the moon, soon reached a temperature which dissipated it in vapor, and returned it to the surface to be recondensed. But the moon having only one forty-ninth the bulk of the earth, cooled forty-nine times as rapidly as the earth, and at length a temperature was reached at which the rocks on the surface took it in faster than it could be evaporated again. "The moon is a fossil world, an ancient cinder suspended in the heavens, once the seat of all the varied and intense activities which now characterize the service of our earth, but in the present period a realm of silence and stagnation." Such will be the fate of the earth. Already our planet has passed the "ring condition" now presented by Saturn, and the stage now seen in Jupiter, in which "a water mist begins to condense in the peripheral regions," and gathers with a vaporous envelope; this precipitates an aqueous rain, which ultimately finds a resting-place upon the incrusted nucleus. Later, life makes its appearance. Then comes the terrestrial stage, in which we now are, and in which the "organic phase now culminates." Then comes the stage in which Mars now seem to be, with diminished vapors and in frequent rains, encroaching cold, and "decline of the organic phase." Last of all will be the stage in which the moon now is, beginning with the disappearance of aqueous vapors, ending with the total absorption of ocean and air, the extinction of organization and final refrigeration. "The progressive cooling of the earth will allow the waters to circulate deeper and deeper. When the thickest of the terrestrial shell, which must be saturated with water, has doubled, the increased demand must lower the waters of the ocean, and long before refrigeration has reached the center, the thirsty rocks will have swallowed the sea and all our surface waters, The drained, and shrunken and shivered zone, lying nearer the surface will suck in the atmosphere, and this will disappear in the pores and caves of the earth.

Religious Denominations.

The census shows the following returns of the denominational preferences of our people in 1850, 1860 and 1870:

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Regular Baptist	3,247,060	3,749,851	3,997,116
Other Baptists	60,142	204,667	363,019
Congregational	897,235	956,251	1,177,212
Episcopal	643,598	847,226	991,051
Friends	236,236	269,084	204,614
Christian	363,780	681,016	825,595
Jewish	18,371	31,419	74,262
Lutheran	558,701	757,658	977,414
Methodists	4,345,519	6,259,799	5,598,209
Moravians	114,868	80,126	25,700
Mormons	10,840	13,000	87,838
Swedenborgians	5,600	15,305	18,755
Regular Presbyterns	2,679,755	2,088,634	2,438,900
Other Presbyterians	40,189	477,111	499,344
Dutch Reformed	182,564	311,958	327,423
German Reformed	166,922	293,607	431,500
Roman Catholic	663,863	1,404,437	1,990,314
Unitarians	138,087	138,213	155,471
Universalists	215,115	235,219	310,884

High Words.

Discussing the rise in gold and the fall of American stocks, *The Sacramento Union* uses some pretty high language. It thinks that the price of gold, depreciation of stocks, and high rate of interest are all due to over-trading. The balance of foreign trade is reckoned as $230,000,000 against us. Congress, however, comes in for the most vigorous criticism from our California cotemporary. Instead of coming to the relief of the country, Congress added $54,000,000, or 38 per cent, to the sum it cost to conduct the Government last year. These figures, however, are not accepted by some Congressional authorities. *The Union* sums up the case in this fashion:

In addition to these causes we have to add to the account a sum of official and incorporated villainy such as no nation has exhibited since the rottenest era of the old Roman Empire. A thieving, shameless Congress, guilty of many individual frauds which are morally worse than ordinary felonies, and of one wholesale robbery as daring and insolent as that of Cæsar when he laid violent hands on the Roman treasury; two great railway corporations planning by the aid of Congressmen and Senators and by the tacit consent of the officers of the Government, to rob the treasury of many millions; and all over the country heard the sullen and illsuppressed rumbling of a discontented and betrayed people, looking forward to revolution as the only sure method of relief from the double tyranny of corrupted law-makers and corrupting corporations. This is the true condition of the country without disguise or concealment. Waste, theft, fraud, robbery, treachery and insolence among the rulers and the rich. Discontent; heavy taxes, costs of living all the while increasing, and wages threatened to be cut down among the laboring classes and the poor. Nine-tenths of our commerce done in foreign ships, more than half of our national and other securities held in foreign markets; the farmers impoverished by the railroads; the railroads owned in Berlin, Paris, London, Frankfort; what can we reasonably expect from such a vile mixture of plot and circumstances against us but financial embarrassment and ultimate ruin, unless the honest mass of the nation shall make up its mind to change the character of its rulers and call the rogues who are hurrying its destruction to a strict account?

—This is the way they look at it out West: An Indiana journal estimates that it will require 17,000 hogs, or 3,740,000 pounds of pork, to pay the salaries of Congressmen from that State, and seems to doubt that the investment is a good one. Another journal in the same State thinks the hog value of one Congressman equal to about 1,000 porkers, provided they are good fat ones. Why the hog should be taken for a standard of value is not known, yet it must be remitted it is not altogether inappropriate.

A PENNSYLVANIA HERMIT.

Mysterious Death in the Mountains Near Morgantown—Living Alone for Fifty years.

On Sunday morning last, about 9 o'clock, some parties who were traveling over the Welsh mountains, a short distance from Morgantown, found the dead body of a well known character in that section by the name of "Black Ike," upon the floor of his cabin, in which he had lived all alone for a period of over fifty years. Life had been extinct apparently for some time, and the body lay stretched upon the rude floor of his hut, the face having the appearance as if the old hermit had died in great agony.

The history of this old man, who lived isolated and alone upon the mountains for so long a time, must remain a mystery forever, as nobody in that section knows from whence the hermit came or anything concerning any relatives he may have had, either alive or dead, and the manner of his death, at this writing, is also a mystery.

The black hermit was in the neighborhood of seventy years of age, and came to Morgantown about sixty years ago. He never stated to any one from whence he had come, but the general supposition is that like had escaped from Sotuhern slavery in some manner, worked himself North, and found his way to the beautiful valley of the Conestoga. There he worked among the farmers for some time, until he became tired of civilized life, and before he was twenty years of age he took himself to the mountains, built himself a hut out of rough slabs, bark and clay, and there passed the remainder of his years in solitude.

He learned basket-making, and in this manner gained a livelihood. There is not a farm-house in the lower section of the county but what has a hickory basket in its possession made by this hermit. He was frugal, and during the long number of years in which he worked it is possible and probable that he saved a considerable sum of money, which he had hid away about his cabin or somewhere in the mountain. When this fact is coupled with his sudden death, it is not improbable that the old man met with foul play at the hands of one of the many bands of strolling gipsies that cross the mountains at this season of the year, or some one else who supposed that the old negro had his wealth hid in his cabin.

"Black Ike" was known far and wide as an honest and inoffensive character. He would come down from the mountains only at night, for the purpose of selling his baskets and procuring necessary supplies at the Morgantown store. He has been seen many miles from home at midnight, prowling about the country, but was never known or suspected of stealing. Upon many occasions when the country was still, about the middle of the night, the people residing in the valley could hear the notes of the hermit's violin sounding away up at his cabin.

Ike was a short, thick-set, hump-backed man, very black, and had a peculiar laugh. Through the long and severe winters he remained upon the mountains, and the question as to how he lived was very frequently asked by the people of that section. But when spring came the old negro would invariably make his appearance with a large stock of baskets. And in this manner he lived for over fifty years.

The body was taken to Churchtown and buried a few miles outside of that village. Thus ended one of the most singular lives having its existence in this section of the State.—*Reading Eagle.*

Mr. Seward and President Lincoln.

There are, says the New York *Sun*, several things in this oration (Charles Francis Adams' tribute to the late Secretary Seward, at Albany, New York, Friday last,) which are likely to excite dissent, and there is one especially which seems to require immediate correction. Having been absent from the country during the period of President Lincoln's administration, and never having enjoyed the advantage of personal intimacy with that remarkable man, Mr. Adams falls into the rather natural error of attributing to Mr. Seward a degree of influence with Mr. Lincoln and of control over his actions which he did not possess or exercise.

No doubt the Secretary of State had his full share in the transactions of that time. He was much consulted by the President, who was fond of his conversation and his society; but the truth is—and this we say not from reading, information, or inference, but from personal knowledge—no man was ever more entirely the the master of his own affairs or of his own conduct than President Lincoln of the executive power of this Government. He was on friendly terms with all the members of his Cabinet, and gave them due latitude in the discharge of their proper duties; but when any one had to yield his opinion it was the Secretary and not the President; and his judgment and his orders had to be followed in every one of their departments. There were, of course, occasional differences between him and them, but there never was a day when he would not have immediately accepted the resignation of any one of them had it been offered, and there never was a day when any one of them was resolute enough to make his resignation the alternative of his advice.

This we say not to lessen the just glory of Mr. Seward or any of his collegues, but to state the exact truth and do justice to Abraham Lincoln.

No More Rice from China.

A law has for a long time existed in China preventing the exportation of rice. This law has, until recently, not been practically enforced, as in the year 1872 there was exported from Hong Kong 31,000 pounds. It is reported that the law will from this time forth be strictly enforced in China; and as all the custom officers are foreigners, who will profit largely by seizures, it is presumed that very little China rice will henceforth be received at San Francisco. The result will be that the Chinese will be compelled to eat flour, the production of our State. This is well. Another effect will be that the returning Chinese will still desire to eat flour, and thus our flour will find a market in China.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—There was a passage in Mr. Adams' eulogy upon Seward which has not excited the attention it deserved.

We reproduce it:

"Our forefathers would marvel could they imagine it possible for me to claim credit for Mr. Seward, on the score of his honesty as a public man. Yet the time has come when we must honor one who never bought nor sold a vote or a place, and who never permitted his public action to be contaminated in the atmosphere of corporation influence. On that subject I had occasion to know his sentiments more than once."

That is a rebuke which strikes right and left.

—The London *Daily Telegraph* explorer in Assyria has met with great success. He has found eighty new inscriptions, including histories known and hitherto unknown of Assyrian kings. Among his discoveries is a highly important tablet containing a collection of proverbs in two languages, which will add in the further elucidation of the whole class of inscriptions. Many of the inscriptions have definate dates

—The colored people of New Orleans have effected a labor organization, which contemplates such a distribution as will accommodate the demand for labor.

—An Illinois man raised an ear of corn last year, measuring eighteen inches in length.

Legal Advertisements.

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. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. JOHN F. DRAVO.
4-9-3w

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 Rose 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

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 with out delay.
REBECCA EDMONDS, *Adm'x.*
4-9

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STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Beaver County Agricultural Society for the Year 1872.

Dr.

Balance in hands of Treasurer from 1871	$ 112 01
Received of H Cook from oats on lots	16 00
Family tickets sold (1618)	1,618 00
Single tickets sold	983 45
Tickets to seats at stand	115 00
Tickets at stock gate	119 00
Eating houses, stands and shows	318 00
Entrance paid for speed	392 50
State appropriation	100 00
	$3,796 96

Cr.

By cash paid for music at fair	$ 90 00
" printing posters, tickets and adv	$ 213 50
" boarding police, judges & managers	94 50
" for nails and hardware for repairs	21 75
" for hay and straw for stock	54 40
" for postage and stationery	8 56
" for labor and lumber	315 48
" for gate keepers and police	117 50
" Treasurer's salary	75 00
" Recording Secretary's salary	50 00
" Corresponding Secretary's salary	100 00
" for premiums at Fair of 1873	1,433 50
" on Torrence lot	1,100 00
" on Scenery-lot	800 00
Cash balance in hands of Treasurer	13 82
	$3,796 96

WM. S. BARCLAY, D. M. DONEHOO, WM. McCOY, } Auditors.

4-16-3w

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The best mechanical talent in America and Europe, has been devoted to improving and simplifying our Machines, combining only that which is practicable, and dispensing with all complicated surroundings generally found in other machines.

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