The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, ... EDITOR.

Beaver, Pa., May 28, 1873.

WE are requested by the committee appointed last year, to take charge of the memorial services this year, to give the soldiers of this vicinity, and the citizens generally, (male and female) a cordial invitation to meet with them at the Court House in Beaver, on Friday next, at 1. p. m. for the purpose of paying appropriate honors to the dead soldiers who rest in the cemeteries near Beaver. We trust that business will be generally suspended during the afternoon of that day, and that the people will come together and lay their tributes of respect upon the graves of those who died in their country's service.

OVER 1,000 hotels in Pennsylvania have been closed since the vote on the license question a few months ago. At least, so *The Philadelphia Press* says.

THE President of the United States has ordered the Departments at Washington to be closed on Decoration Day, so that all who desire to do so, may take part in the exercises of the occasion. Gov. Dix of New York has also suggested the propriety of suspending business on that day.

THE *Radical* says that the mixed system of nominating candidates has been "adopted by the Lawrence county Republicans, with whom it is said to work well." The *Radical* editor is either a knave or as ignorant as a mule: The mixed system isnot in use in Lawrence *county* now at all. The Republicans tried it there, until it nearly ruined their organization when they gave it up and adopted the system, then and now, in vogue in Beaver county. Nearly every person in that county is heartily satisfied with the plurality method of nominating candidates, and not one in twenty could now be found to advocate a return to the mixed system—the plan on which the *Radical's* heart seems to be set.

IN view of the probability of the popular vote system of nominating candidates being abolished and the mixed system adopted, the political roosters of this county have, it is thought, already fixed the prices which they will charge asplrants for nominations in the future. The scale runs about as follows:

For Poor House Director	$ 10
For Jury Commissioner	10
For County Commissioner	50
For Clerk of Court	100
For Register and Recorder	200
For Sheriff	250
For Treasurer	250
For Prothonotary	250
For Prosecuting Attorney	100
For Assembly	200
For Senator (after Rutan is through)	400
For Congress	500
For County Auditor (must subscribe for the *Radical*.)	
For Trustee of Academy (must subscribe for the *Radical*.)	

THE Ohio Republicans are after the back pay salary grabbers. The following resolution was adopted by the Republican State Convention which was in session last week at Columbus:

We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

The Republican State Convention which will soon meet at Harrisburg will not imitate the example set in Ohio. Senator Cameron will own the Pennsylvania gathering and as he is a salary grabber himself, he will take good care that no resolutions denouncing that fraud be offered in the State Convention, or if offered that they be promptly voted down.

WE see it announced that Harry White has notified the Constitutional Convention that being a Senator as well as a delegate, he does not propose to draw his salary for acting in the latter of his numerous capacities. We are inclined to be very cautious how we give Harry *credit* for sincerity for any acts really meritorious and apparently performed from *good motives*. The people too well remember his duplicity and double dealing last winter, in appearing one day in his seat as Senator to assist in defeating the modification of the Philadelphia election laws, and in performing any dirty work of caucus or Ring dictation, and the next day turning up in the Convention as the most earnest advocate of Reform. We do not take much stock in his dodge of refusing his pay, and look on it as a bad sign. We are afraid Harry wants to afflict us as Butler is scheeming to afflict the Bay State, by trying to be Governor. May a kind Providence avert such a calamity in both States!—*Lancaster Express.*

THE primary meetings are held next Saturday. On the following Monday the county committeemen meet at the county seat to foot up the returns and announce the result. After that the public will have a breathing spell again. We earnestly hope that the Republicans of the county will exercise great care on the day named in casting their votes. The very best men should always be voted for whether we like them personally or not. In this way good officers are obtained, and a county's character made up. Within the past three or four years the political wheel, in this county, has not always turned up first class men. In fact it has given us several court house officers, who are not only illiterate, and boorish, but who are untrustworthy besides. We are afraid that strangers will look upon these men as fair representatives of the people of the county. That they do not represent the intelligence, integrity, and good-breeding of our people, we unhesitatingly aver. They were chosen thoughtlessly, and we do not believe that any of them will ever be elected to any position in this county again.

We repeat then, that great care should be taken on next Saturday in voting for candidates to make up a county ticket. Give us men of character, men of integrity, men who stand well at their own homes, men who manage their own business properly, and not such men as will be mere tools in the hands of others, or fit subjects to connive at frauds such as were attempted at Beaver Falls last October. In God's name we ask that no more like these be given to us.

IN the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, May 22d, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 to 44, fixing the pay of members at 2,500 each, with mileage.

"As a member of the Executive Committee, which proposed the amendment, (that one substituting the *mixed* for the *popular* vote system of nominating candidates in this county) we are at liberty to say that the committee represented all the large borough."—*Curtis in last Radical.*

It would seem from the above that Mr. Curtis himself had a hand in getting up the amendment, which he is now, through his paper, asking the people of the county to adopt. The adoption of that amendment takes so much power from the many and lodges it in the hands of the few. Mr Curtis has a very substantial reason for desiring just that condition of affairs. He tried his luck with the people two years ago for the Treasurership of the county. He was very badly beaten. The voters of the county gave him little or no support then and no encouragement for the future. Rumor says that he is going to make a "drive" for the treasurership in two years from now; and having no flattering prospect of help from the honest, reflecting Republicans of the county, he is determined to have matters so arranged by that time that the politicians and not the people will be able to say who shall and who shall not be nominated for county offices. That is probably the key to his conduct at the present time on the popular vote question.

THE Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* of the 21st contained the following editorial, evidently from the pen of the United States District Attorney, which will be read with interest by our people. The *Telegraph* sees the "ring", and its abominable work, just as the ARGUS has seen both for the past three or four years. We rejoice that Mr. Swoope has taken the "bull by the horns." Any assistance that we can render in putting him on his back will be cheerfully given. Here is the article referred to:

It is a humiliation to earnest, believing Republicans throughout the State, that the generous principles of their party, as well as its numerical strength, should be prostituted by a close corporation of skillful tricksters to purposes of individual aggrandisement. All must feel this to be a sorry outcome, in glancing back at the brilliant achievements of the party. Still it is the beginning and the end of the political aspirations of "the ring," as well as the philosophy of its action—a vulgar greed for money or striving for power, not to be used for noble purposes, but for selfish aims alone. Not a stiver does this combination care for party success, except so far as it ministers to these passions. The idea of unselfish political work to maintain and extend great principles and pure administration is beyond their comprehension—something they laugh and jeer at just as the infidel scoffs at religion. Their closest allies are the most obnoxious of the opposition party, men who predominated in Democratic rings when that party had power. The affiliation is natural and mutually profitable.

That this detestable conspiracy has become a power in the State and party is no more extraordinary than the wonderful career of the Tammany ring in New York. *Its promoters are skilled in low* political cunning, and having a common purpose in view, work to a common end, no matter whether their plots are hatched in Philadelphia, Harrisburg or Pittsburgh. Respectable citizens and sincere party men become their mere cats'-paws, and often, unknowingly to themselves, promote schemes that without their votes would fall powerless. The co-operation of this reputable class is obtained by the force of party association, reverence for party ties, and distrust of the common enemy. Personal unselfishness, patriotism, and pride in the great deeds of the Republican party, are played upon by these thimble-riggers with the same coolness and audacity the professional gambler throws his loaded dice.

It is not difficult to trace the origin of these corrupt combinations. The history of the Tweed ring in New York will answer very well for all of them. Lavish municipal expenditure, an army of contractors, all sorts of jobs in the way of public improvements, the use of the public funds for speculative purposes, the backing of great corporations, and individual salaries and fees that exceed those of the President and his Cabinet combined. This was the base of operations in New York, as it is to-day the sustaining power of the combination in Pennsylvania, with its wide-spread ramifications, and active and unscrupulous managers who seek to rule the Republican party precisely as "the Boss," gave law to Tammany, by the cohesive power of public plunder. Given the sinews of political war—a compact and reckless clique, plenty of money, a subsidized press, and the way is clear. Primary meetings become a transparent sham, State Conventions fall under corrupt control, Legislatures are swallowed up, and even the voice of the ballot box is tainted with fraud. And all this that a select few, without intellect, education or moral sense may revel in the possession of unbridled power and boundless wealth. It is not a pleasant thought that a conspiracy like this should control the Republican party of the State, dictate its candidates, and mould its policy. But have not our political affairs been gradually working to this point? Do we not all know that an utterly unscrupulous ring proposes to dominate over the coming State Convention, precisely as it managed the late County Convention in a manner to excite the disgust or ridicule of all who were not part of the show?

Blind, unwavering devotion to this Pennsylvania Tammany has become the price of public honors, so far as the ring can control, and the completeness of their organization and resources enables them to penetrate almost every county, in some disguise or other. Nothing is too high or too diminutive *to escape them.* They are equally at home whether it is a pauter or folder, United States Senator, State Treasurer, or Supreme Judge. They have a sort of prescriptive right to the Legislature. City governments afford the most succulent jobs that bring grist to their mill. State officers are a convenience that cannot be overlooked. They aim to influence every Federal appointment and dictate who shall fill offices under the State. A share in the "race" or a portion of the "divy" are the phrases common among them that mean business. Offices are bought and sold: appointees plucked, and formidable aspirants retired with a pecuniary plaster for their disappointed ambition.

Of course, if this sort of management is permitted to go on, there can be but one result, and that the defeat of the party in the State, and the forced withdrawal of a few patriots who will carry to their seclusion the same well filled pockets that solaced Tweed and his gang. We can spare the ring, but how about the party? That's the practical question. Must it go down that we may be rid of those who use, dishonor and spurn its honest purposes? The people of Pennsylvania are as much disgusted with this ring as the New Yorkers were with Tweed, and its fate will be the same as his whenever a fair, straight blow can be delivered. If it presents itself to the people this fall, in the person of any of its recognized champions, that will be the opportunity. No Presidential, Congressional or Gubernatorial choice will intervene to ward off the blow. The simple question, therefore, with defeat staring us in the face if we again bow to ring domination, is this—cannot the Republican party reform itself by reforming the ring out of power and party leadership, and so permit the honest sentiment of the organization to assert itself. It is a simple proposition, and on the other side lies defeat. The people are wearied, disgusted, angered that they have been duped, and their truth and loyalty to party organization made to cover the plotting and plundering of political adventurers. Good men feel this as a personal insult and injury, and are determined on reform. The question is, shall it take place inside or outside our party lines. We do not believe in smoothing over the crisis or evading the issue. It must be met now, and the party rescued from the control of corrupt and dangerous men. In another year, and with a much more important election pending, the prevailing dissatisfaction will develop into an avalanche of indignation that will sweep everything before it. A postponement means multiplied dangers to the party, for in a twelvemonth the question will have passed beyond party control.

HERE AND THERE.

—Judge Pierrepont announces his purpose to decline the Russian Mission, tendered him by the President. His business interests compel the decision he has made.

—Gerritt Smith has given one thousand dollars for the relief of the Cubans who formerly lived in wealthy or comfortable circumstances, but who are now destitute because of the revolution in Cuba.

—A touching story is told of a lady in Kentukcy who was stricken with a sudden failing of the optic nerve, and was told that she could not retain her sight more than a few days at most, and was liable to be totally deprived of it at any moment. She returned to her home, quietly made such arrangements as would occure to any one about to commence so dark a journey for life, and then had her two little children, attired in their brightest costumes, brought before her; and so, with their little faces lifted to hers, and tears gathering for the great misfortune that they hardly realized, the light faded out of the mother's eyes.

—Winthrop, Buchanan county, Iowa, wanted to be metropolitan, and to have at least some of the diseases if not the delights of great cities. A boy was sick with something. Some said it was the ague, but others avowed it was the small-pox. One doctor said it was. Another doctor said it wasn't. Parties were at once formed, a small-pox party, and an anti-small-pox party, which upon principle refused to be vaccinated. Then another boy in the family came down with the same complaint. A learned doctor from Independence was summoned. He declared it was small-pox. The anti-small-pox men sent for another learned doctor from Independence, but unfortunately he said it was small-pox too. This closed the matter, and also the schools. There have been no more cases, but the small-pox men are triumphant.

—Pounding as a persuasive has had a fair trial in St. Joseph, Mo. Less than two months ago, Harrington, lawyer and widower, married Mrs. Sallie Van Horn, widow, whose deceased husband's life was insured for $5,000. Recently Harrington bargained to sell his wife's house and lot for $2,800, and asked her to sign the deed, which she declined to do. Though she was sick at the time, he had recourse to muscular blandishments, and did so beat and bang her that at last she executed the deed. If Harrington had been much of a lawyer he would have known that a conveyance thus extorted was good for nothing; but he will have an opportunity to study the subject, inasmuch as he has been locked up for a felonious assault.

—Here is a curious story of the old Slavery times which we pick up from a Western Carolina newspaper. In the gold mining regions of Burke County lived an industrious, well-to-do free colored woman named Nancy Boyce. She was engaged to marry Jack, a slave, and in order to have everything pleasant, she put her hand in her pocket and bought him of his master. But she was shrewd enough to take a bill of sale of him, fortunately, as it happened, for Jack turned out to be utterly worthless, and a perfect sot. But little need was there for Nancy to go to the Courts for relief by divorce. She knew a better way than that. She owned her man, and she simply sold him to a slave-dealer, who carried him off to the South-West, so that the sharp Nancy was never bothered by him again. Husbands have been badly sold before, though not in this particular way.

—An Iowa newspaper asks the following conundrums: "Do the spirits of the departed ever appear upon earth? Are they permitted to return, and hold visible communion with former friends? Do they hover about us?" Now for the reason of these interrogatories! A young man died in Princeton township, leaving a widow who subsequently engaged herself to a man in California, with whom she had been acquainted formerly. But No. 1 appeared to her, and lifting his finger said: "Postpone your marriage!" He came again a few nights after, and repeated his "Postpone your marriage!" She was very much frightened, but her friends told her that it was the nightmare. Still the dead husband kept coming and kept saying the same thing. Then he appeared to the mother of the lady, and this time he varied the monotony of the warning, for he said: "Have Sarah's marriage postponed." So the poor widow wrote to her affianced and had the nuptials put off. Now, what came next? What but a San Francisco newspaper containing a marked account of the arrest for robbery of the California lover, and of his incarceration for want of bail. Furthermore it spoke of his wife and children as deserving of sympathy, and assistance of the charitable. So ghostly Number One did not appear for nothing; and the widow is perhaps, in her gratitude, more in love with her husband's shade than she ever was with the substance.

—That a forlorn and mournful old bachelor should flee on the wings of the wind to escape Mr. Weller's pet horror, "a vidder," is entirely and perfectly natural; that he should calmly give himself up to Fate when it comes in such a shape is monstrous, and we scarcely know how to believe it. Here is the strange story of such an occurrence. A very poor widow living in Detroit lately found herself almost destitute, lacking coal and wood, and perhaps food. She was naturally discouraged, and meeting an acquaintance one day on the street complained to him concerning her case. He told her she ought to marry again, and strange to say she replied that she couldn't find a husband. The merry and practical soul with whom she was conversing proposed instantly to sell her at auction, and she laughingly consented. Whereupon he mounted a box and to a rapidly assembling crowd stated the facts—that he had known her for years, and knew her to be good and *industrious*; then he began the sale. Only one man in the crowd, a sad old bachelor, took the joke as a real fact. For eight dollars the disconsolate widow was declared his, and the marriage immediately took place. They are said to make a comfortable, good-tempered, industrious pair. But what a queer, abnormal old bachelor!

HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL.

It is an old maxim that "there is nothing in a name." But judging from the manner in which some of our city exchanges are exercised about the name of the new Senator from Oregon, one would think this maxim was reversed, and that in the future we would have it "there is *every thing* in a name."

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Post*, last week gave its readers a history of this gentleman, including the change of name, &c. It was evidently written with some political object in view, and did not do justice to truth.

Some one writing for the *Evening Leader*, gives what is said to be Col. Thompson's version of the matter. It may be that this was the Col.'s statement. It is much more fair than the former, yet it scarcely does our former fellow citizen justice. And now that this matter has become the subject of newspaper gossip, we feel at liberty to introduce it to our columns both for the information of our readers, and to say a word in commendation of one for whose welfare we have always felt a lively interest.

For the information, then, of our readers, we would inform them that the recently elected Senator from Oregon is none other than our former citizen—John M. Hipple, esq. The circumstances under which he left here are known to most of our people. For the purpose of remaining unknown, it seems, on his arrival on the Pacific Slope he changed his name from John Mitchell Hipple, to John Hipple Mitchell, using only the initial letter for his middle name. He is now a member of the United States Senate. This fact although known to some of our citizens for some time, will be new to most of our readers.

An alleged improper intimacy with a respectable young lady, was Mr. Hippie's first trouble. It is worthy of remark, however, that this occurred while he was yet a youth. He had entered as a law student with Col. Thompson, but was yet pursuing his literary studies at the Witherspoon Institute, in this place. Under the advice of friends he settled the trouble by marriage; he tried to live with her, but it seems to have been impossible to get along with comfort. Though, as already intimated, she was of respectable surroundings, she proved unworthy of him. None more fully realized this than her own friends. That he was justified in leaving her, all who know the facts of the case, will, we believe, admit.

Mr. Hipple was an ardent, ambitious young man; he could see no sunshine on his pathway. In the meantime, he had become an attorney, and a law partner of Col. Thompson. He became an active Republican, and served as Chairman of the county Executive Committee in '59. The Col. went to the Legislature and the whole personal supervision of their extensive business fell under his care. Although only a short time at his profession, he showed evidences of mental vigor that gave promise of future eminence. His literary course was only moderate, yet his public performances, both "on the stump" and at the bar, gave promise of a ready debater. His sentences were short and well formed; his reasoning clear. He left us under circumstances that would have driven almost any ambitious young man away. The warm sympathies of a large circle of friends followed him. His wife procured a divorce some years ago which she might have failed to do had he opposed it. He has provided for the support of his children.

The correspondent of the *Post* was in error as to the discounting of any of Mr. Hipple's liabilities; all just demands were met by Col. Thompson in full. They have been settled satisfactorily by the former gentleman, and there is, therefore, nothing remaining open. No one here ever doubted Mr. Hipple's integrity.

He is now one of the representatives of the young State of Oregon in the United States Senate. We have no doubt he will make one of the most useful members of that body. In our personal relations with him, while among us, we always found him to be a warm hearted young man; and doubt not these qualities will adhere to him through life. We have not enjoyed the manner of choosing United States Senators, in some instances nor the choice made, but this is not one of these cases. We are glad to know that one for whom we had such a warm sympathy is deemed by others worthy of their confidence, and the choicest honors of the promising commonwealth or the Northwest. Their honor and their interest could not have been intrusted to safer hands. When the head and heart are right, "there is nothing in a name." May continued success attend the Hon. John H. Mitchell.—*Butler Eagle.*

The Modocs Before the War.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* publishes a letter from Mr. Elijah Steele, a lawyer in Yreka, in which the Modocs are partially described as they were before the outbreak of the late troubles. Twenty-three years ago they were a numerous and powerful tribe, and those who are left are not renegades. They were not, as has been asserted, in the habit of lounging about Yreka, but went thither twice a year to trade furs and goose feathers for supplies of provisions and clothing, and thus provided themselves well. Their credit was good with the merchants of Yreka, who trusted them from fall to spring. They were, however, always requested to camp out of town. Captain Jack, who was always the spokesman, never drank any liquor, and invariably punished any of the tribe for any wrong-doing, whether they were drunk or sober. They are, according to Mr. Steele, a superior race of Indians in intellect and physical development, and they are resolved to die rather than yield. In Captain Jack's own words: To die by bullet does not hurt much; starve to death on reservation hurt a heap."

Will of Chief Justice Chase—Full Text.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The will of the late Chief Justice Chase was filed to-day in the office of the Register of wills for the District of Columbia. It is dated November 19, 1870, and is as follows:

"I nominate H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, to be the sole executor of this my last will and testament. After the payment of all just debts, I make the following bequests: The interest on six thousand dollars at seven per cent. to my niece, Jane Auld, during her life, and if her daughters survive her, the principal thereof to be paid to them equally. Ten thousand dollars to Wilberforce University. Ten thousand dollars to Dartmouth College. Whatever sum may be due to me by my late brother, Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, New York, to be remitted to his widow and administratrix. The picture of Chief Justice Marshall, presented by members of the bar and other citizens of New York, to the United States, for the use of the Supreme Court. The residue of my estate to be distributed in equal parts to my two daughters. I commit my soul to God in Christ Jesus, our Saviour through the holy Spirit.

[Signed.] S. P. Chase.

Witnessed by R. C. Parsons and Jacob Schucken.

The will was to-day admitted to probate and record, and the executor was qualified and gave bonds in the sum of $100,000. The bond covers the estimated value of the personal property of the deceased. The remainder of the estate, consisting of real property, is estimated to be worth $150,000. The will is in the handwriting of Mr. Schucken, who was at its date the Chief Justice's private Secretary.

Proclamation by the President on the Conflict in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1873.

Proclamation by the President.

The following proclamation was issued by the President to-day:

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Under the pretence that Wm. P. Kellogg, the present executive of Louisiana, and the officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together, with force and arms, to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Whereas, It has been duly certified by the proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and superior courts of said State, that said officers are entitled to hold their offices respectively, and execute and discharge the functions thereof; and

Whereas, Congress, at its late session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized said executive and his associates, then, as now, in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

Whereas, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, It is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrections, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and citizens therefrom against domestic violence, and to enforce the execution of the laws; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make the proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceable to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and to the constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the 97th.

U. S. GRANT.

By S. B. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

The Union Pacific Railroad Suit.

The suits against the Union Pacific railroad and those of its directors who were directors and stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, authorized by the last congress, will show up some very pretty spectacles for the American people to look at, and make sad havoc of some very eminent characters. The government issued to the company $27,236,512 thirty year 6 per cent. bonds which amount was to have been used in connection with the private subscriptions in building the road. Certain directors of the road, however, formed the Credit Mobilier, gave out the contracts for building the road to themselves—in one case letting out 58 miles of road that had already been built, and paying $1,345,000 for it extra—and thus absorbing the bonds of the government and the stocks and bonds of the road, in a way that looks little different from outright robbery. The government in this present suit in equity will insist that the original subscriptions to the stock of the road were never paid, that the receipts given for them were fraudulent, and the dividens of bonds, stock and money—the same dividens which the late Oakes Ames distributed among members of congress, placing them "where they would do most good"—were misapplied, and must be accounted for. The government does not sue the Credit Mobilier, but it will reach the stockholders and directors through the directory of the railroad company, the directors of one being the directors of the other. The railroad company imagined that by the adroit trick of resolving itself into a second corporation and making contracts with it, they would be able to evade the law, and, indeed, by the skillful gifts of stock and dividends to members of Congress, they managed for a time to have all decisions made in their favor. But the suit in equity will reveal the whole character of the fraud, and force the company to stand or fall on the facts in the case. Under the contract to build the road from Omaha to the 100th meridian, the result, as stated by the Wilson committee in the last Congress, was as follows:

This contract cost the Union Pacific Railroad Company	$12,974,416 24
It cost the Credit Mobilier	7,696,183 33
Profit	5,168,233 91

Another contract for building 637 miles of road from the 100th meridian, called the "Oakes Ames contract." The company paid for this part of the road $57,140,102, and it cost the contractors $27,285,141, leaving to the contractors a net profit of $29,854,141. Another contract for 125 miles of road had the following result: Cost the company $23,431,768; cost the contractors $15,629,633; net profit $7,802,084. The aggregate results of these three contracts are thus given by the Wilson committee in their report:

COST TO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Hoxie contract	$12,974,416 24
Ames contract	57,140,102 94
Davis contract	23,431,768 10
Total	$93,546,287 28

COST TO CONTRACTORS.

Hoxie contract	$ 7,696,183 33
Ames contract	27,285,141 99
Davis contract	15,629,633 62
	$50,790,959 94
	42,825,328 34
To this should be added amount paid Credit Mobilier on account of 58 miles	1,104,000 00
Total profit on construction	43,929,328 34

The few individuals who divided this enormous profit among themselves, under contracts made with themselves, and thus defrauded the government, will have an opportunity now of giving an account of the transaction. If in the end, they should be stripped of their ill-gotten wealth and reduced to poverty, they will meet with little sympathy.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—There is a nice boy at Sparta, Wis. He amused his leisure hours by boring a hole through the dam just to see the water spirt. In fifteen hours after he started the leak the dam had given way, carrying off a valuable mill. What a flogging that boy would have got in ancient Sparta!

"QUAKER MEETING."

The Friends And Their Traits.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The Friends, both in numbers and moral force, weigh great weight, unestimated perhaps, but appreciable. The broad-brimmed, square-jawed Ephriam, and the dove-clad Deborah, with her white hair parted smoothly over her wrinkled, placid, and still pink cheeks, recently sitting in solemn conclave in Philadelphia, exercise a religious, political, and social influence which is altogether wholesome. They have grown out of and above the type of their founder, George Fox. Age and custom having confirmed and approved them as a peculiar people, they will not squabble with you on points of doctrine, or split hairs of logic with regard to the virtue in a shad-bellied coat or in the bad grammar of the plain language, as that venerable pioneer of their faith would probably have done. Their Christianity is in the eyes of men simple love to their brother man, and in the showing of that they have exhibited a strength and persistency and a quiet disregard of worldly considerations unsurpassed by any other Christian sect. You will seldom hear of the Friends' work, yet there is no reform in the country, from the public-school system to the abolition of slavery, of which they have not been inaugurators. Our drab-coated friends, Isaac and Deborah, in fact, appear to be so exactly the opposite in private and public of the miserable follies and vices which are now degrading us as a people in the eyes of the world, that we are tempted to lift them up as examples to this untoward generation. The bane, the antidote are both before us. Are we braggarts? Here are stillness and modesty. Do we make a sham show of wealth and prosperity? Go into their plain brick dwelling on Arch street if you would know what reality is, from the welcome on the threshold to the dinner on the kitchen fire. Here is no plated pewterware, no sleazy silks, no cheap Brussels. Are we reckless in trading? Make a penny from Ephriam in a bargain if you can. Do we squander, and drink, and gamble our way headlong to poverty? Who ever saw a begging Quaker? Are our belles forward and scheming in flirtation and match-making? Does the horse sometimes hunt the hounds? The daughters of Deborah wear not the plain garb, perhaps, but they are clothed upon with a wondrous modesty and selfrespect. They are clear-eyed and clear-brained, and always able, if need be, to earn their own living by other modes than marriage. The lover who woos them will not pay homage as a carpet knight to a sham queenship, but as the first man to the unknown pure mystery of the first woman. Do we find free love and spiritual affinities necessary to solve the problem of marriage? Who has heard of a divorced Quaker? Or, to come to pettier matters (though just as vital), does the worldly housewife find her children nervous, her husband driven day after day to a restaurant for something to eat, chambermaids a perpetual thorn in her side, and cooks mere messengers of Satan sent to buffet her? Let her go into the noiseless nurseries of the Friend Deborah, through her spotless kitchen, and beholding the serene brows of mistress and maids, lay her hand upon her mouth and her mouth in the dust and be silent.

Our Friendly brethren in Philadelphia are about, we perceive, to give to the Indian problem their gravest consideration. We are tempted to wish that they would take all those other muddles of life which prove too much for us, and with their keen eyes and placid fingers set them to rights—now and forever.

—A nice little bit of luck is reported in *The St. Joe Gazette.* A few days since a lad named John Mosman, whose father was executed for desertion at Fort Leavenworth when Johnny was a baby, being hired by a farmer near St. Joe., went out one day for the cows. In digging for a piece of sassafras root he hit upon a kettle and found that it contained money. He lugged his treasure home, and a count being made it was found that the kettle contained the neat little sum of $6,000 all in silver and gold. Johnny must be a sensible lad, for he has taken his money up to Omaha, proposing to educate himself with a part of it and to go into business with the remainder.

New Advertisements.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jackson Spriggs, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jackson Spriggs, deceased, late of the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to Mary Spriggs, residing in the borough of Beaver, and A. R. Spriggs residing in Sparks City, Iowa, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY SPRIGGS, *Adm'x*
A. R. SPRIGGS, *Adm'r.*

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Special attention given to Mail Orders. may21-1m

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We will constantly keep a full line of the above goods on hand and sell at the lowest rates.

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Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches an Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

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Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, Park Place, New York.

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It is recommended with unbounded assurance in the cases of Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Head Scalds, Bites, Chilblains, Sting of Insects, Frozen Feet, Ears, &c., &c., and in all persons, and for Sprains, Foundered Horses, Scratches, Poll-Evil, Scratches, Windgalls, Harness Galls, Sweenys, Ringbones, Saddle, Collar and Harness Galls, also diseases of the Eye and Ear in

Horses, Mules or Cattle.

MUSTANG LINIMENT

WILL ALSO

Cure Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Lame Back, Salt Rheum, Poisonous Bites, External Bone and Muscle Affections, Sore Nipples, &c., and may be justly termed the panacea for all

EXTERNAL WOUNDS.

☞Remember, this Liniment did not sell ring up in a day or a year, producing THE MOST ABSURD AND UNNATURAL CURES CLAIMED BY NEW-BORN AND MUSHROOM LINIMENTS. But we have the experience of over thirty years of trial, with the most substantial results, and by a multitude of witnesses.

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