

## THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 3, 1873.

I HAVE SOLD THE RADICAL to Senator Rutan. As long ago as last August, the preliminary arrangements to this end were made, and they have recently been consummated. All accounts for subscription are payable to the new proprietor. The accounts for advertising and job work, up to October 12th, 1872, are due to me, and are in the hands of Charles A. Griffin for collection. Prof. Smith Curtis has charge of the newspaper at present, on behalf of Mr. Rutan, as Editor and Business Manager, with entire control of its columns. The severance of my connection with THE RADICAL is complete: it may or may not be final.

THE RADICAL will continue to be conducted as a radically Republican newspaper, and I commend the new management to the kind consideration of its patrons.

M. S. QUAY.

OUR friends in Butler county seem to be very much divided on the question of Congressional Apportionment. The *Eagle* adopts the views of our correspondent "New Brighton," and demands a separation from Washington county; while the *Citizen* prefers a district that does not include either Beaver or Washington. As Butler is now one of the large oil producing counties of the State, the editor of the *Citizen* thinks they would be better suited if placed in a district in which the same interest predominated, and suggests Butler, Armstrong and Venango for the Congressional district. Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the *Herald*, blandly suggests that they take Clarion in place of Venango; and as Clarion is oil producing also, the *Citizen*, we presume, will not object to the change; and if the *Herald* and *Citizen* agree in this matter the thing is done.

While we have just grounds of complaint against the Republicans of Washington county, we have no desire to see our friends there slaughtered by a connection with Greene and Fayette, and no apportionment will be passed that will not leave Washington county in a Republican district. Our member of Congress elect lives in Washington county, and he is so highly esteemed here that no bill will be satisfactory that does not give him a district in which he can be re-elected according to the established usage of the party.

In accommodating themselves the Republicans of Butler must understand that neither Beaver nor Washington will be sacrificed, and any combination that does this will not stand.

A RUMOR is afoot in political circles here and about Harrisburg, that it is in contemplation, by those having the power to accomplish their purpose, to give Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, who has been looked upon all along as the coming man for Speaker of the Senate, the go-by, and continue Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, in that position. Your correspondent does not wish to be understood as vouching for the truth of this story. It is merely given as a rumor about the hotels, which may or may not be true. It is alleged as one of the reasons for this probable change of programme, that the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Senate, have not sufficient confidence in the nerve or backbone of the amiable little Senator from the Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, and that they are somewhat loath to tie him. However this is, it is certain that "Rutan," as his friends call him, has established a very enviable reputation as a presiding officer, who can wield the gavel with ease, grace and decision. In fact, as a wielder of that innocentivory instrument of parliamentary law, the distinguished gentleman from Beaver is a decided success, and the writer is largely mistaken if the aforesaid is not now only commencing a political career which will run far up into the pictures. He reaches his fiftieth year. James S. Runan has the stuff in him.—*Philad. Cen. Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

We are authorized to say that Mr. Rutan is not a candidate for Speaker of the Senate, and will not be under any circumstances. Under a usage, as old almost as the Commonwealth, he is not again eligible for two years to come. There is nothing whatever in the story, as no such a proposition was ever made or entertained; and the first Mr. Rutan ever heard of it was when his attention was called to it was above correspondence on Monday last, on his return from a visit to Ohio.

## THE SOLDIER'S BOUNTY LAND BILL.

SECTION 1. Every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of the act entitled "an act providing appropriations for completing the defense of Washington and for other purposes," approved February 18, 1863, and every seaman, marine, officers or other person who served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps during the late war, for ninety days and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman, marine or officer, or if there is no such widow, his orphan children under 21 years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of the public lands (not exceeding 160 acres, or one quarter section), which shall be composed of continuous tracts according to a legal subdivision, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or the public work, or other lands subject to entry under the homestead law of the United States, and receive a certificate of such land without the payment of any money therefor.

SECTION 2. Each entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled above to make the same, either in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, and the patent for the lands so entered shall be issued only to such soldier, musician, seaman, or officer, or his widow or orphan children, as provided for in the first section of the act. But, any sale of such land or any interest therein, or any power of attorney authorizing such sale or other contract or agreement in anywise affecting or concerning any such land, made, executed or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent, therefore and the actual delivery of the same to the person to whom it has been issued, shall be of no value whatever, but shall be null and void.

SECTION 3. The secretary of the interior shall prescribe rules and regulations to carry the several provisions of this act into effect.

The above bill has passed the House by a vote of 105 to 62, after a long and sharp debate on its merits. It now goes to the Senate, where it will encounter strong opposition, and probably be amended in some important particulars.

The Homestead law provides for free homesteads, but requires actual settlement as a condition to possession of title. The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill gives to the soldier 160 acres without money, and free of all conditions of settlement or improvement, and it is this feature of the bill that is objectionable, because it seems to violate the spirit of the Homestead law, and provides facilities for land speculators to purchase and hold the public lands to the prejudice of those seeking homesteads.

We are, however, heartily in favor of any just measure that is meant to reward the soldiers for their invaluable services, and especially this present bill to grant them 160 acres of land, provided the persons intended shall receive the full benefit of the donations, and not the land speculators. In regard to this matter we call attention to the following correspondence, and advise soldiers and others interested to circulate the petitions and send them in at once, as suggested by "Private Soldier."

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., Dec. 30, 1872.  
Editor Beaver Radical:

Prior to the adjournment of Congress for the holidays, a bill was passed by the lower House, giving 160 acres of government land to "every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war for 90 days, and was honorably discharged," &c.; also every seaman or marine, and the widow or orphan children of such soldier, seaman, marine, &c.—If the children are under 21 years of age. This bill was sent to the Senate, where it is now awaiting action, and some fears are expressed that it may then be defeated. To show our body of Senators the wish of those to be benefited, large meetings of soldiers have been held in different parts of the country, and petitions prepared and sent, urgently requesting the passage of the bill. There is great danger of the defeat of this most righteous bill. As is well known, the Senate of the United States is a very slow body in action upon bills of this character, and it may then be defeated. It is very necessary that the soldiers move promptly in the matter, as Congress will re-convene on Monday next.

Beaver county soldiers have an interest in this bill, and they should see to it that their efforts are not wanting to aid in the passage of it. Petitions are now being circulated in New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver Falls, and it is desired that every election precinct shall be thoroughly canvassed, and the name of every soldier put on a petition addressed to the United States Senate.

Here is a chance for each of us to procure, free of charge, 160 acres of good land, in part pay for our services in the camp and field. We cannot afford to throw it away. It is unnecessary to say to men who have suffered the dangers and hardships of a soldier's life, that this is a proper move on the part of Congress.

The Homestead law, though giving every one

the right to settle upon and own 160 acres, does not meet the case of the soldier. It is an insult to ask a man who has lost a leg and arm, to go and settle in a distant territory, amid the wilds and the unoccupied plains of the great west, in order that he may possess a few acres of land, which he has sacrificed his limbs to secure to the government.

There are no men on the face of the earth

who have as much right to these lands as we have,

and let us do our best, boys, to get a share of the broad acres. Set the petitions going, and have every soldier's name on them by Saturday night next, if possible.

I would suggest that for the present, all petitions be put in the hands of comrade John C. Hart, until the whole of the county is represented and every precinct has its petition in, when the batch may be sent to our United States Senator for use in the Senate.

New Brighton and contiguous towns are using the following petition, which seems to meet the case:

To the Senate of the United States:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that there is now awaiting action in your body, a bill known as the Bounty Land Bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, providing that "every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged," &c.; also every seaman or marine and the widow or orphan children of such soldier, seaman, marine, etc.; subject to certain conditions

—shall be entitled to enter 160 acres of public lands (not minerals) that we deem such as an act of simple justice to those who served their country in its hour of greatest need, and in order that we may reap its benefits, we respectfully pray your honorable body to pass said bill.

To your post, comrades, and let us work in this matter as we used to perform the duties of a soldier's life, by acting with one mind and one heart.

PRIVATE SOLDIER.

CAPT. JOHN HALL, recently appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed by the Senate, and will take charge of the office on Monday next. That he will make an efficient and popular officer, there is no doubt whatever; and while we did not approve the manner or reason given for his appointment, we are well pleased at his promotion.

Mr. Murdoch, the retiring Marshal, was one of the best officers that ever filled that or any other office, and had he not chosen to resign there would not, so far as we know, been any disposition to have a change, although he had filled the office for two and a half terms. He carries with him to private life, the respect and esteem of all those doing business with him during his long term in the office.

JOHN HAGAN, Esq., the member elect to the Legislature from Greene county, died on the evening of the 24th ult. He was fifty-eight years old, and was a man of ability, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His death, it is said, occasions the first vacancy in the House of Representatives that has ever occurred from that county.

IN Clearfield county, on Friday last, a vote was taken, as provided for in the Local Option bill, on the question of license or no license. The prohibitionists carried the day by from 800 to 1000 majority. Clearfield is strongly Democratic, and at the October election gave Buckalew 1437 majority.

To the Editor of the Radical:

At the Temperance Convention held in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the 30th of December, a gentleman who was endorsed as a "good lawyer," had much to say about the utter worthlessness of the Local Option Law, to be voted upon by the citizens of Beaver county next March. He asserted that the law would be inoperative because no penalties are attached to a violation of it; and that in excepting the special laws now existing in the several boroughs or townships of a county, the act repealed all general laws. Will you enlighten your readers a little on these points? W.

ANSWER.—The lawyer referred to by our correspondent is mistaken in his opinion. The Local Option law does not repeal, either directly or indirectly, the law prescribing penalties for selling liquor without license; and if prohibition carries in this county the Courts will not grant license, and will punish under the old law for illegal selling.—ED. RAD.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

A Deserted City—A "Caucus"—Hartranft's Cabinet—The U. S. Senator-ship.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 30, 1872.

Harrisburg has been deserted for a week, and your correspondent has not been able to set eyes on a single politician from whom he could gain information worth communicating. Before this week closes, however, Harrisburg will be alive with politicians from every part of the State.

The caucus of Republican members of the House will be held on Saturday, in all probability, and the Senate on Monday. Gen. Lane, of Huntingdon, who labors under the hallucination that he is a candidate for Speaker of the House, has requested all the members friendly to him to meet in caucus at the State Capitol Hotel, in this city, on Thursday evening, January 2d, at half past eight, P. M. That caucus will be like McClure's Liberal caucus, but with one present, the member from Huntingdon himself, and will, therefore, in all probability, be very harronious.

There is no change in the programme about the organization, and it will result as predicted in my last letter.

It has been generally understood here since the October election that Col. M. S. Quay was to be Gen. Hartranft's Secretary of State. His relations with the Governor elect were such that it was believed he could have the appointment if he desired, and the leading politicians of both parties desired that this appointment be made.

As Col. Quay has not been seen at Harrisburg or Philadelphia for some time, some begin to doubt whether, after all, this is the programme; but these doubts will soon be solved by the official announcement.

The Attorney Generalship will fall on Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, or Hon. Samuel E. Dinnick, of Wayne.

Both are so eminently capable and worthy that cabinet makers are unable to determine which will be chosen. In this dilemma that matter is respectfully referred to Gen. Hartranft, and he must decide which he will appoint.

Tower having withdrawn Gen. Cameron has no competitor, and from present appearances will have a walk over. M.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 19, 1872.

COL. M. S. QUAY—DEAR Sir. It has just occurred to my mind that another year had passed since I last paid my subscription to THE RADICAL, due yesterday, the 18th, and while I send you the enclosed to pay for the paper in my name and that of C. W. Patterson, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high appreciation in which I have held THE RADICAL during the past year, and the able manner in which it has supported and advocated the Republican party, its candidates and the great interests of manufacturers and of labor generally. I was deeply impressed with the opinion that the great measure of the old Whig and Republican parties—I mean protection to American labor—was in the greatest danger of repeal from the election of the candidates of the "Lib. Rep.-Dem." party, and I am now yet more deeply impressed with that since the death of Mr. Greeley. Suppose that ticket had been elected, and Mr. Greeley had died after the 4th of March, then the Vice President Brown—the Free Trader—would have been President, and then, under his influence, our labor interests would have been ruined, as had been done before by Vice Presidents. I am afraid of Vice Presidents, and I hope an amendment to the Constitution abolishing that office will be made, and that soon. That office has been used as merely a "bob tail to the kite," a mere weight. On more than one occasion it was made to mar the great measures of the party electing them; and I well remember the campaign when J. K. Folks and Dallas" were elected, that the cry of the Democratic party was "Folks, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842," and carried Pennsylvania under its influence, and when power was repealed by the casting vote in the Senate of that same Dallas—a citizen of Philadelphia.

I feel that our manufacturers, and all persons interested in Pennsylvania's great labor interests in Beaver county, owe it to their own interests to subscribe for and support THE BEAVER RADICAL. With my best wishes for its success, and widest circulation among our people I remain  
Your and its friend,  
JAMES PATTERSON.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY OF NEW YORK—NEW YORK JEALOUSY—CENTENNIAL MUNICIPAL REFORMERS—THE RADICAL—EDWIN FORREST'S HOME.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1872.

The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace Company, of New York, are watching with jealous eyes the action of the Centennial Commissioners in this city; they hope something will yet turn up that will result in healing the Centennial Celebration held in New York. The Crystal Palace Company of New York have already purchased a lot of ground, for which they are to pay \$1,700,000, and they are now endeavoring to raise \$1,500,000 in cash, by selling stock at 80 cents on the dollar, for the purpose of paying for the ground. Only \$200,000 has yet been paid in cash; when this is accomplished about five millions more are to be raised, to be used in erecting the building, which is designed to be built entirely around the large area and to be 125 feet deep and five stories high. This construction would give a space 125 feet wide and 3,700 feet long for each floor. The court in the centre would be twice the size of Madison square, and would be covered so as to be converted into a conservatory of the rarest kind. It is claimed that an iron building having the largest dome in the world could be constructed for \$9,000,000. An iron structure more magnificent than any at present in existence, can be built for \$7,000,000, while a granite building will cost even less, and a brick one about \$4,000,000.

The Tribune in discussing the subject in a recent article said: "The business men of New York are awakening to a realization of the fact that Philadelphia will appear to the world as the commercial metropolis of this country, if she succeeds in building for herself the massive structure which she hopes to possess by the time the Centennial arrives."

If our citizens would succeed in making it appear to the world that Philadelphia is the commercial metropolis of this country, they must see to it that in selecting officers to run the Centennial, employees are selected who are possessed of other qualifications than simply knowing how to realize the largest possible "divvy," or purchases of stationery, printing, binding, and other supplies. Clerks who are utterly incapacitated by nature, or art, from reading a resolution, or inditing a circular, and whose knowledge regarding what is requisite to make the Centennial a success, is not greater than the average boot black's around the corridors of the Continental Hotel is concerning astronomy; are not the proper gentlemen to be made, at this early stage, the figure heads of the concern. If they continue to persist in pushing themselves forward to the annoyance of the Centennial Commissioners and the disrepute of the city, they should be dealt with as unceremoniously as some of them have been heretofore, that is, kicked out and their places filled by better men.

The belief is growing very strong that if the Centennial is to be a success, it must be taken hold of in earnest by the State; if she fails to come to the rescue, then indeed will New York rejoice at the disgrace in store for us as well as richly profit by our shortsightedness.

Now that the feeling is growing in favor of the Democracy in this city endorsing the nominations that the municipal Reformers will make, the half dozen gentlemen who manage the political affairs of the Reformers are engaged in making up their slate for next year. For sheriff

they talk of making Hon. Chas. Gibbons, Republican, their candidate; for Register of Wills, General William McCandless will be made their choice; for Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, William Sellers will be chosen; for Clerk of Orphans' Court, Joseph Megary will be set up, and for City Commissioner, William D. Forten will be invited to accept the nomination. Three of these candidates are Republicans and two Democrats.

Our Municipal Reformers will never forgive Mayor Stokley for the drubbing he gave their party candidate for the Mayorality, when he beat him by ten thousand majority, and are now at work endeavoring to create a public sentiment that a gentleman of commanding social status must be mayor during the Centennial, and in order to gratify their revenge they intend to run Henry Davis, president of the Health Board, for mayor in opposition to Mr. Stokley, believing that he (Davis) is the man who can most easily defeat Mayor Stokley; but there is just where they will miss it, for Mr. Stokley would "get away with" Henry Davis as easily as Henry would get away with "Brockie George."

The very able editorial in THE RADICAL of the 13th inst., was pretty generally discussed here in political circles. In criticising it at the Union League, your correspondent heard one very prominent member put this question to the knot of gentlemen who surrounded him: "Was it for the purpose of concentrating all power in the hands of the Nation's Executive that the great Republican party was created?" The gentleman gave it as his opinion that if the centralization now going on step by step is not arrested by the Republican party, its day will soon be numbered, and he rejoiced to see so prominent a party journal giving such wise counsel, and if followed by the party press generally the wrong would be remedied, and the Republican party would continue to exist as the party of power for a score or more of years.

The pestilence which stalked broad cast throughout our city last winter and spring and which sent 5,000 small-pox victims to the grave, is chargeable to dereliction of duty on the part of the Board of Health; to prevent a recurrence of so dire a calamity the Legislature will be asked to take from this irresponsible Board the cleaning of the streets, removal of ashes, and garbage. A bill to effect this humane purpose and reformatory measure has already been prepared and will be submitted to the Legislature early in the session. It meets the cordial concurrence of his Honor the Mayor of the city, as well as all who fear a return of the fearful epidemic which so recently left us, and all the city members of the Legislature.

Last February the community was struck by news of the dreadful murder of Mrs. Oskins, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Register, in this city, by her husband, Wm. H. Oskins, a prominent politician of a local character. Oskins was acquitted because he murdered his wife "during a kind of sudden and instantaneous paroxysm of insanity." The murderer has been in prison during the three months since his acquittal, and on Saturday last his counsel appeared before the Court to argue his sanity and secure his release. On the