

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, January 10, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION.

On the third Friday of March next, the people in the different counties of the State are to decide by ballot, the question of granting licenses or no license to sell intoxicating drinks, and the decision then made will stand as law for three years thereafter. The subject is of very grave importance to the community, and should be thoroughly considered. The election in Beaver Falls and New Brighton takes place on the 14th inst., we believe, and the effect of carrying these places for no license will be great if not decisive on the other boroughs and districts of the county where the vote is taken in March. There are some who have doubts as to the constitutionality of all prohibitory liquor laws, not only as regards the State, but the Federal Constitution, and a test question of this kind is about to come before the Supreme Court of the United States in the shape of an appeal from a decision by the Supreme Court of Iowa; but in this case the alleged difficulty is the prohibition of the importation of liquors under certain restrictions, which, it is said, is a conflict with those provisions of the Federal Constitution which vests in Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between States and forbids preference in favor of the parts of one State over another. These general principles, however they may have reference to prohibitory laws of other States do not seem to have equal reference, if any at all, to our Local Option measure, and we think that no scruples of conscience arising from doubt of its constitutionality need deter any one from giving it a hearty support.

It may be a difficult matter to say just how far law should regulate the social conduct of men and women; in an ideal state we can conceive how persons could be a law unto themselves, and require no outward restraint to do right, but in the present very imperfect state of society there seems to be a necessity to have laws to regulate marriage, to prevent crime, to secure protection to persons and property, and to make provision for progress in civilization, which laws do not differ in principle from the local option law which we hope to see adopted with an almost unanimous vote, not only in Beaver county, but throughout the entire State. If, then, it is unconstitutional, the court will so decide hereafter, and no harm will have been done; but if it is good sound law, incalculable good will result therefrom.

It is a subject that reaches every household, and directly or indirectly affects and interests every man, woman and child, in the community. Scientific investigation has resulted in demonstrating the fact that the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors tends frightfully to shorten the period of human life; it poisons the vital forces that are transmitted by parents to their off-springs, so that children are born subject to grave constitutional disorders, and enslaved by ungovernable appetites that drive them on to commit all kinds of excesses which end usually in crime and ruin. To say nothing now in regard to the economy of local option, the measure is necessary, or some similar one, to secure the permanence of our free institutions. Drunkenness debases the individual, and a race of drunkards will so degenerate in time that the prospect of their enjoying freedom will be out of the range of probability.

Our great mobs which have suppressed free speech, and at times ruled the authorities of the land, and disgraced the nation, have first been set on fire by strong drink. The temple of freedom cannot rest securely on the foundation of intemperance. The evil must be suppressed—the welfare of the nation secured, the community protected, the peace of the family preserved, and the individual saved.

Local option has these objects in view. There can be no doubt that the good sense of the people of

Beaver county, who have been often discouraged by the fearful destruction caused by the use of intoxicating drinks, not only of property and domestic peace, but also of character, usefulness and hope of a better life, will now, that they have an opportunity, vote against its manufacture and sale, and by so doing shield the unfortunates who are helpless to protect themselves; save the tax payers of an enormous annual burden, and secure the welfare and happiness of the whole people.

What lover of his kind can hesitate to vote for so beneficent a measure? Who can refuse to vote for local option, when it will take away temptation from our young men, and exclude the sale of liquor from the boroughs and towns of our county?

EDWARD S. STOKES, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., has been found guilty, by a New York jury, of murder in the first degree. We knew that a great political reform had swept over the city, and in a limited measure cleared out the Augean stables, but did not suppose that the reform movement had reached any further, and were therefore surprised at the righteous verdict in this case.

It is probable that the new law in regard to empanelling a jury in murder trials, under which the last trial was tried, which renders men eligible to serve as jurors who, under oath, declare that they can render a just verdict, notwithstanding some previous opinions formed on the case, has had something to do with the result. If such be the fact, it will do much to bring this new departure into general favor.

It is said that such a verdict, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, was unexpected in New York, the general opinion prevailing that the jury would disagree, as in the first trial.

There was considerable excitement in the court room, but the condemned man bore up bravely, and asserted that he was convicted upon prejudiced testimony, and tried to comfort his sister, who was much affected by the result. He received his sentence on Monday to be hanged on the 28th day of February.

The jury have done their duty—the judge his. It only remains for the Governor and Sheriff to do theirs.

THE testimony given and to be taken before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee is now to be made known to the eager public. There is no doubt to be a searching examination of certain stock transactions of the Credit Mobilier company, that on the surface appear considerably mixed, and threaten to involve unpleasantly the standing of many members of Congress. The account of the proceedings, as given by Oakes Ames under oath, and scattered broadcast by the daily papers, does not add much light to the matter, and reads very much like a lawyer's argument in favor of a criminal. Let the facts come out, the truth be known, and the people, who are the jury in this case, will render a righteous verdict. If any member of Congress has been corrupted, let him be brought to justice, whether he be Republican or Democrat. The people who have faith in the future of the Republican party, and have again clothed it with power and responsibility, demand and expect their standard bearers not only to be true to the principles of their party, but to make a public record that can endure the sunlight. The practice of the Democratic party lowered the standard of public virtue. Let the Republican party elevate it higher and higher, and thus merit a continuance of power.

It is universally conceded by the press that Col. M. S. Quay, of this place, is to be Secretary of the Commonwealth. Having had experience in the office as private Secretary of Gov. Curtin, and being familiar with and eminently fitted for the place, his appointment will give general satisfaction, and be hailed as a good beginning, on the part of Gov. Hartranft, of an efficient and successful administration. The friends of Col. Quay, whose name is legion in this county, will be glad, we know, to hear this bit of news.

THE organization of the McEnery Assembly in New Orleans on Monday, was an event of more than passing significance. There was unusual excitement, but no disorder in the large concourse of citizens that thronged the streets and avenues that led into the square in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the Legislature was to organize. The military authorities had taken wise precaution to prevent any disturbances of the peace, and consequently the utmost good order prevailed.

The demonstration of the citizens was large, orderly and respectable, and the ovation given to Col. John McEnery, the alleged Governor elect, was very enthusiastic. The political situation, by the organization of this rival Legislature and its attendant demonstration, is made more perplexing still. We are sorry that there has been a necessary interference on the part of the Federal Government in the family quarrel, and hope that no bad precedent will be established thereby to vex us in the future.

THE joint caucus of Republican Senators and members of the House met Tuesday evening, and almost unanimously nominated Senator Cameron for re-election to the United States Senate. There was no contest, and the balloting was a mere matter of form. Senator Cameron has been closely identified with the measures and success of the Republican party, and having been made a target for the venomous arrows of the opposition during the late campaign, was signally vindicated by the result of the election. There was no opposition to the General's renomination, because our Senators and members of the House were compelled to obey the behests of their party expressed so emphatically last Fall through the ballot-box.

Senator Cameron will make the influence of the great State of Pennsylvania felt in the Senate of the United States, thoroughly familiar as he is with the rules, regulations and methods of Senatorial proceedings.

THE conclusion of the proceedings of the Beaver County Teachers' Institute will be found on the second page. We publish also two interesting essays and a poem, which were delivered before the Institute, and well received, as they deserved to be. The Institute was well attended, interesting and instructive, and the teachers, though not entertained as well as the citizens wished them to be, yet well under all the circumstances, they could be, departed no doubt with pleasant recollections of the sessions, as well as carrying away useful information to be imparted to their pupils hereafter.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature assembled on Tuesday. The Senate was organized by the elect of George H. Anderson, of Pittsburgh, Speaker, and Russell Errett, of the same place, Clerk. In the House, Wm. Elliott was chosen Speaker, and James L. Selfridge Clerk.

Senator Rutan has taken an active part in the organization of the Senate, and undoubtedly commands great influence in that body.

WE begin in this issue the publication of a story entitled "The Inly Jewels" translated for THE RADICAL from the German of L. Schilling, by a talented and educated lady whose name we are not permitted to disclose. The story will be continued, and run for several months, and will be worth in itself the cost of THE RADICAL for a year. Now is the time to subscribe in order to get the first instalment of the story. Send in your name.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Gen. Lane "Caucusing"—Elliott Selfridge Nominated—No Opposition to Senator Cameron—The State Treasurer, &c. Correspondence of the Radical. HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1873. Gen. Lane's "caucus" on Thursday evening resulted just as predicted in our letter. At eight o'clock the member Mr. Huntington went to the room designated by himself for the caucus to meet, finding no one present, adjourned to the call of the chairman. On Saturday morning Gen. Lane withdrew from the canvass for the Speakership, and transferred all his supporters to Mitchell

of Tioga. Mahan did the same, and Mitchell was positively assured that he would be nominated by a large majority. The result was he received thirteen votes, and Elliott forty, and is inclined to charge his overwhelming defeat to Lane and Mahan. He thinks if they had supported Elliott he would have received more votes.

Elliott did not reach Harrisburg until Friday evening, and from the first regarded the opposition with the most provoking indifference.

Shurlock had many friends among the members of the House, and had he chosen to make the fight for the Clerkship, would have given Selfridge a hard fight. As his candidacy endangered Morrison, a companion of his in the army, and a warm personal friend, he gracefully withdrew on Friday, and Selfridge went through without opposition. It is said Selfridge will not ask the position again, and that Dr. Shurlock is booked for the place next year.

There is a great rush for places in the House and Senate. The hotels are filled with applicants for doorkeepers and paeters and folders. Members of the Legislature are so besieged that they are afraid to leave their rooms, and are only to be seen after night stealing out the back door to get a little fresh air.

The Senators have nearly all arrived, and the Senatorial caucus will be held on Monday evening. Senators Graham, Davis and Rutan have arranged the "slate," and the indications are that it will be adopted as they have made it.

There is no opposition to Anderson, Errett, McAfee or Cochran, and they will be nominated by acclamation.

It is settled that Gen. Cameron will be a candidate for Senator, and that he will have little or no opposition for the nomination. There are no other candidates, and he will receive the compliment of a nomination by acclamation. The Senatorial caucus will be held on Tuesday. The election takes place on the third Tuesday, being the day of the Governor's inauguration.

It is now believed here that a bill will be passed authorizing the election of a State Treasurer early next spring. As Mr. Mackey intends devoting his whole time to the management of his paper, he is anxious to be relieved at an early day, and of course will not be a candidate before the people. It is whispered here that he intends to be a candidate for State Senate, to succeed Senator Graham, whose term expires in 1874; but this evidently is a slander, as his friends know he is most anxious to retire from public life altogether. It was with great difficulty he was prevailed upon to accept the Treasurership last winter, and regrets very much that the Legislature failed to provide for the election of his successor at the November election. He has made a good officer and will doubtless make a brilliant and successful journalist.

Great preparations are making for the inauguration, and it will surpass anything of the kind that ever occurred in this city.

Gov. Geary has taken a home on Walnut street, and for the present will make Harrisburg his home.

Organization of the Legislature—Anderson Elected Speaker of the Senate, and Elliott Speaker of the House—Election of Officers—Gen. Cameron Nominated for U. S. Senator, &c., &c. HARRISBURG PA., January 7, 1873.

Both branches of the Legislature met to-day.

SENATE.—The Senate met at three o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Chief Clerk Hamerly. Mr. Anderson, Republican, of Allegheny, was elected over Davis, or Berks, Democrat. The following Senators voted for Mr. Anderson: Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis of Philadelphia; Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Humphrey, Lemon, McClay, McKinley, Rowland, Rutan, Strang, Waddell, Weakley, White and Davis of Berks; and for Davis, of Berks, Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Crawford, Dill, Knight, McSherry, Nagle, Petriken, Playford, Randall, Wallace and Anderson. Mr. McClure voted for B. B. Strang.

Mr. Anderson was then escorted to the chair and delivered his inaugural address.

Russell Errett was then elected Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Zeigler. The following assistant clerks and subordinate officers were then elected: Assistant Clerks—Thos. B. Cochran, Lancaster; J. R. McAfee, Westmoreland. Transcribing Clerks—John O. Fleming, Allegheny; E. Cowen, Warren; C. K. Kantwell, McKean; L. W. Trickstern, Crawford; W. J. Sullivan, Franklin; J. D. Pyatt, Lancaster; John U. Gill, Allegheny. Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Buck, Wyoming. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. S. P. McCall, Allegheny; Doorkeeper—John J. Comer, Fulton. Assistants—William Sheargold, Allegheny; Charles Darragh, Philadelphia. Messengers—Samuel Cliff, Philadelphia; W. A. Held, Chester; David McKinley, Philadelphia. Postmaster—A. J. Monks, Jefferson. Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs, Dauphin, being the officers by the Republican caucus.

On the division of the resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, Mr. McClure voted for Thomas Cochran, of Lancaster, for Assistant Clerk, being the only Republican on the slate that he voted for. HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, after the list of members had been called, a ballot was had for Speaker. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, received sixty votes, Charles W. Brockaway, of Columbia, thirty-eight, and Hancock one. Speaker Elliott was conducted to the

chair, and the oath of office administered by Mr. Brockaway.

After Mr. Elliott's inaugural address, the House proceeded to ballot for Clerk. General Selfridge received sixty votes, and P. Gray Meek thirty-eight. The full Republican slate was then adopted.

The following is a correct and complete list of the officers agreed on by the caucus:

Speaker—William Elliott, Philadelphia. Chief Clerk—James L. Selfridge, Philadelphia. Assistant Clerk—Hugh Morrison, Butler.

Resident Clerk—John A. Small, Dauphin.

Sergeant-at-Arms—David Martin, Philadelphia. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. H. Newton, Philadelphia; Calvin M. Nichols, Bradford; J. T. Hutchinson, Cambria.

Postmaster—Wm. Coates, Allegheny. Assistant—A. J. Conkling, Bradford.

Doorkeeper—Wm. Moore, Allegheny. Assistant—J. McElherron, Allegheny.

Messenger—James Devereux, Philadelphia. Assistants—J. H. Phillips, Chester; James Monroe, Armstrong; John Armstrong, Delaware.

Superintendent of Folding Department—Thomas Bryant, Philadelphia. Assistant—H. W. Aiken, Lawrence.

Transcribing Clerks—Isaac Moorhead, Erie; —Wallace, Allegheny; J. S. Ingham, Tioga; Wm. K. Widner, Franklin; Thomas Robinson, Butler; Levi Prizer, Chester.

Marshal of Rotunda—N. H. Burt, Washington.

Pasters and Folders—H. W. Hastings, Allegheny; D. Carkhoff, Crawford; —Bowen, Lancaster; Jas. S. Clair, Lancaster; James Say, Venango; C. L. Reno, Beaver.

Caucus for United States Senator.

A caucus of Republican members of both houses was held to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Harry White presided. Mr. Graham nominated Hon. Simon Cameron, and made a short speech. He was followed by Mr. Hancock, who seconded the nomination. Mr. Davis nominated Hon. William D. Kelly, and spoke in his favor. Mr. Burkholder nominated Hon. J. P. Wickersham. A vote was then taken and resulted: Cameron, sixty-five; Kelly, four; Wickersham, two. Mr. Davis moved to make the nomination unanimous. Carried.

Messrs. Davis, Bullard, McKee and Cross voted for Kelly, and Messrs. Burkholder and Warfel for Wickersham. Messrs. Dartt, Brunger, Wilcox, Daniels, McCracken and Henry were not in caucus.

Everybody seems satisfied with the result, and with the fact that the struggle is over.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Reports—Reformatory Measures—The District Attorney's Vigor—Beaver Falls Ballot Stuffers—Bitter Fight of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway. [Correspondence of the Radical.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1873.

The annual budgets are being made up, that show how bad we, of this city, have been, during the year of 1872, how much produce was received at the Port of Philadelphia, how many people were too poor to pay taxes, etc., etc.

The value of merchandise received at the Port in this city during last year, amounted to \$24,790,763, being an increase of \$3,685,736 over the year 1871.

Some idea may be formed of our determination to rival the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, in wickedness, when I state that 15,171 white males, 3,409 white females, 653 black males and 394 black females, were committed to the county prison during last year, making a total of 19,568 souls sent to prison in this city in one year; during the same period 19,540 persons were discharged from this same institution, which makes more hardened criminals of those leaving its walls than they were when they entered it.

The number of persons who failed to pay taxes upon their real estate during the year, amounts to 9,534; and there were 701 fires, causing a total loss of \$2,334,505.

The policemen arrested during the year 40,007 persons, of which number 15,782 were for drunkenness; assault and battery 2,358; drunkenness and disorderly conduct 9,769; keeping disorderly houses 137; wife beating 169; murder 23; arson 19; larceny 1,469, and other misdemeanors to make up the balance.

Mayor Stokley continues to practice the reformatory measures inaugurated by him. On Friday last he issued an order to the police, requiring them to report all gambling houses, lottery policy shops and disorderly houses on their respective beats, a failure to do so, being a cause for dismissal; he has, also, officially announced that the ordinance will be rigidly enforced which prohibits the sale of quails, grouse, pheasants and rabbits, between January 6th, and the 25th of October.

In my last letter I mentioned that Col. Wm. B. Mann, the best District Attorney we ever had, was doing all in his power to suppress crime by punishing criminals, the Court Calendar, for a single days trial, and it a small day's work; shows the following convictions:

James Downey, for assault and battery on Mary McNamee, one month in the county prison. Henry Steinmire, for assault and battery on his wife, one month in the county prison. Margaret Andrews, assault and battery upon Annie Stephenson, fined \$5.00 and costs. Chas. McCor-

mick and John Glenn, for stealing ten turkeys, four months imprisonment. John Grimes, for assaulting Arthur Negent, was ordered to pay \$10 and costs. Fred. Billingsmeyer, for theft, was sentenced for four months in the county prison. John McCrudden, for assault and battery on his wife, was fined one dollar and costs.

Wm. Johnson, for stealing ten pairs of stockings, got four months in the county prison. Chas. Bauer, for theft, got three months imprisonment. Daniel Dougherty was found guilty of entering a house with intent to steal; sentence deferred. John Farren, a boy, for assaulting a police officer, got one month in the county prison. George Hoffman was ordered to sojourn at the county prison for six months, for larceny. John Warne got one year for stealing \$27.35. Jos. Hart and Wm. Green, got each six months for larceny. John Devine, for larceny of whiskey, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months.

James Young, alias Charley the Preacher, convicted of burglary and receiving stolen goods, was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years.

Henry Scheelz, a confined criminal, for burglary, got five years and six months in the Penitentiary.

John Kinkler, alias "Matt Rusk," for entering the houses of citizens last summer, while they were absent in the country, and stealing valuable goods, was given free board and lodgings, and put to hard labor in the Penitentiary for seven years and six months.

Notwithstanding the unexampled efforts of District Attorney Mann to give protection to life and property, he is the most abused man in the community.

The Public Ledger rails at him for no other reason on earth than that he beats its pet candidate, Furman Sheppard, for District Attorney; and the practice in this city is for a half dozen of the publishers of daily papers to sneeze when Mr. Childs takes snuff, and to rail against those the Ledger condemns. The truth is Col. Mann has tried more gamblers, during last year, than Mr. Sheppard tried during the three years he was in office.

Mr. Sheppard went out of the District Attorney's office leaving six hundred untried cases of selling liquor without license; they were indicted by the grand jury, but as they all, to a man, voted the Democratic ticket, they were saved from harm by their friend.

Politically, Col. Mann has done more to maintain the supremacy of the Republican party in this city than any other man here; he sent Hugh Mara to prison, and he sent Bob Smith there, who, while Sheppard was District Attorney, made the streets of this city his hunting ground, and human beings were his targets; he has destroyed the power of the Moyamensing Hose Company; even its name exists only in history.

Alderman McMullin is as docile as a weanling rabbit, and Tobin and Ahern are the blandest of gentlemen and most amiable of our citizens.

Maginnis and Roach, the last of the race of bruisers and ballot stuffers, did not dare practice their villainy here, but went to Beaver Falls, there to concoct villainy, and disfranchise the citizens of your county, by repeating at the ballot box, altering returns, etc., under the eye and protection of that eminent letter writer and renowned statesman of your county, General Irwin. However, it gives us pleasure here to know, that the reputable Republican citizens of Beaver county made it so hot for these Philadelphia villains, that even so great a man as Irwin will not be able to get them to repeat what they did last fall in your county.

Perhaps the bitterest fight waged before the present legislature, will be made by President Morton, of the West Philadelphia passenger railway, and President McGrath, of the Union; the latter is backed by one of the most level headed men in the nation, William H. Kemble, who by the way, ought to be Grant's Secretary of the Treasury.

The Union line desires to run their track down the south side of Market street, from Seventh to Front, and up the north side of the same street to Ninth street; by doing so they afford a very great convenience to the many merchants, their clerks and employes, doing business on Market street and the streets running north and south from Market, and who reside in the north east, south east, and north west sections of the city. I have no doubt there are from one to three thousand men, women and children who every morning are compelled to walk from Ninth street to their place of business east of that street, or ride in the cars of the West Philadelphia Company; to poor women and laboring men, and poorly paid clerks, this is a tax oppressive in the extreme, and as a disinterested spectator, scarcely ever using the cars of either of the contestants, your correspondent hopes that success will attend the efforts of McGrath and Kemble. Their cause is for the public benefit and deserves to succeed, and when the tracks of the Union line are laid on Ninth street, as it seems likely they soon will be, our citizens will wonder why it was they denied themselves this comfort and convenience so many years.

I conclude this lengthy epistle by stating that our Coroner held 1,048 inquests during 1872; during the same period 1,673 dogs were assassinated, and 6,423 building permits were issued.

TREFOIL. —Mr. Richard H. Adams, foreman of the State Printing office at Harrisburg, and known to members of the Legislature for many years, is dead.