

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

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BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, February 7, 1873.

EXPOSURES.

The times are out of joint. Political and social circles are agitated from center to circumference, and the whole community is stirred by some recuperative moral force. The corruption of the Tammany Ring broke out like a bad sore and has been sloughed off. The Credit Mobiler is another indication of the purifying processes. The Beecher and Tilton scandal has revealed glimpses of social impurity that society is afraid to have dragged to the light. In Louisiana such a condition of things has been reached that it is doubtful whether any Republican form of government remains to the people, while in several other States the matter is not much better. In the North, by means of Congressional investigation, the Kansas Senatorial election, individual instances of bribery and corruption have been disclosed that are simply astonishing, until the people are almost afraid to look into the morning papers for fear of reading other more crushing exposures. What does it all mean? Whither are we drifting? When such christian statesmen as Vice President Colfax, Senators Pomeroy and Patterson, Judge Kelley, James Brooks, Dawes, of Massachusetts, and others of less note fall before the mammon of unrighteousness, who then, we may anxiously inquire, is safe? and what shall be the remedy for all this? The men above named are among the best in the nation in morality, mental ability and general accomplishments, and if they could not resist the temptation of soiling their reputations by taking Mobiler stock, the people will despair of finding any who, under similar circumstances, will do better. The fault lies deeper than in individual weakness or cupidity; it inheres in our methods and the looseness of public morals. Money brings influence and respectability to men, irrespective of the means by which it was acquired. Material interests are pushed ahead out of all proportion to the moral development of the people. The sense of honor and honesty are blunted, and greed, avarice, cupidity are as keen as a Damascus blade. Individuals differ in these respects, but the difference is of degree, not of kind, and those only are held to be unfortunate who are caught in their wickedness and exposed. The church is no better off. Its secret, unwritten history, if uncovered, would, we presume, show that the same materialism is dominant within the sanctuary that rules so vigorously in the State. Church and State are so intimately related that the morality of one will not be far in advance of the other. The recent disclosures of moral cowardice, hypocrisy, infidelity, bribery, corruption on a large scale are certain symptoms of disease in the body politic, and the disclosures or eruptions are an effort of nature to purify the system. These are hopeful signs and we believe in letting in the light. The Woodhulls, the Amesess and the Yorks are useful creatures, for by means of such as these nothing that is now hid shall remain covered up, that is necessary to a full understanding of what is going on, both in morals and politics. It would be a singular turn of events if these recent disclosures of corruption were the beginning of a political revolution to place woman, the superior source of moral power, on an equality, politically, with man. There must be introduced some power into the management of Governmental affairs that will supplant the now dominant material tendencies of which man is the natural representative. But just how that new energy shall be introduced, and the public conscience renewed, is now a matter of conjecture. It doubtless is true that women have not yet conceived the things that are in store for them, that now they are reluctant to enter upon a larger sphere of usefulness; but the time may soon come when the necessity of preserving this glorious inheritance of freedom will

compel them to enter the arena of politics, in order, by their superior choice, to secure freedom from imminent peril, and reconstruct our institutions upon an enduring basis. What shall be, doth not appear; but we will see what we will see.

There seems to be no doubt that Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was defeated in the Kansas Legislature in the contest for United States Senator, by making use of corrupt means to secure his election. According to Senator York, a Republican member of the State Senate, Pomeroy made a bargain with him for \$5,000 to receive his support, paying \$2,500 at once, \$2,500 the next afternoon and \$5,000 after he had cast his vote, and this bargain was entered into on the part of Senator York for the purpose of disclosing the affair in the Legislature, and thus accomplish Pomeroy's defeat. The plot was well planned and executed.

York went to Topeka as a strong anti-Pomeroy man, was persuaded to have an interview with him in the presence of others, and the conversation turned upon the Ross letter, York putting the question direct, "Did you or did you not, Mr. Pomeroy, write the letter signed with your name and directed to W. W. Ross, and having reference to certain profits in Indian goods?"

After some evasion he answered, "I did not write the letter," whereupon in an outburst of indignation York called him an infamous scoundrel or the worst defamed man that ever stepped on Kansas soil, and the interview abruptly ended. A day or so afterward he was importuned to accord Mr. Pomeroy a private interview, and after consulting with his friends in the capacity of a self constituted detective, he met him secretly at the Taft House, where the bargain as above stated was made, the disclosure of which "knocked the noise out" of Pomeroy's prospect to be United States Senator for the next six years. Notwithstanding, Senator Pomeroy has in a card to the public asked a suspension of judgment, there appears to be but little doubt as to the truth of the charges, and Senator York's disclosure and speech made such an impression upon the legislature that only a few had courage enough to give Pomeroy a vote, if any others felt so inclined. His defeat was simply crushing, and the means used, though those of the secret service, were perhaps under the circumstances not only justifiable but honorable, at any rate they have the merit of being well adapted to the end sought.

The Republican party is under obligations to improve the civil service and elevate the standard of political morality. The people will justly hold their representatives accountable for the manner in which they discharge their public duties in these respects. In Congress and in the several State Legislatures the Republican party is fulfilling its pledges, and going forward triumphantly in the work of purification and reform. Kansas has made a record of which any State might well be proud, and her Senator York deserves the applauds of his party as well as of the whole nation for his successful strategy and splendid integrity displayed in this Senatorial contest.

It is stated that President Grant has assured a delegation of southerners, that after the adjournment of Congress he will make an extended Southern tour, visiting Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, returning by way of Memphis, Nashville and Louisiana. Such a "swing around the circle" would afford the President many advantages for gaining political information in regard to some of the Southern States that he otherwise could not get.

The condition of Southern politics is not very encouraging, to say the least, and if General Grant, by visiting the Southern people and conversing with them, can do anything towards restoring peace, and bringing order out of chaos, then a tour, such as he is said to contemplate, will result not only in pleasure to himself, but in permanent good to the whole country.

If the Argus would only make daily use of that pocket knife, containing a photographic view of the Lord's Prayer, which its friend Samuel Mason so kindly presented to the editor, we think that possibly its statements might hereafter appear to accord with truth, and its coarseness put on the semblance of decency. It announced pitifully last week that the Commissioners did not intend to give it the printing of the Receipts and Expenditures this year, and thereupon proceeded to lie about them, and depreciate their standing in the community; but in this week's issue, in order to recover from one false story, it plunges into another slander more wicked than the former: that the County Commissioners had at one time decided not to publish their Annual Statement in the Argus, but after its issue before the fact, reconsidered their action and ordered it to be printed in the above paper. Now we brand this as false and malicious, written with the double purpose of giving a color of truth to the first statement that the Commissioners had decided not to publish in the Argus, and of also showing by implication that they had been brought easily into subjection by the crack of the Argus's whip.

The Commissioners had never taken any such action, were wickedly misrepresented by the Argus, and in spite of its ill treatment, regardless of its slanders and its unjust attacks, pursued the course which a majority of the Board doubtless believed to be right.

The Argus knows how to lie, but it blunders terribly when it attempts to recover from one by its inability to tell the truth.

That "Rev." story is as senseless as it is false. There is not a particle of wit or truth in it, and unless the Argus can make better use of its double-edged tool, it will never cut very deep.

In another article the Argus says that its editor detected and helped to prevent the editor of this paper from taking out of the County Treasury some forty or fifty dollars more than custom entitled him to for publishing the November Proclamation of the Sheriff. This is both malicious and false; malicious in its insinuation that THE RADICAL attempted to fleece the county out of money that was not justly due it, and false in the statement of facts which can easily be proved by either the Sheriff or Commissioners. But the Argus gets down so low in the gutter to throw dirt, that one feels humiliated even in replying to the same.

If our readers will excuse us this time for dirtying our fingers with the Argus filth, we will hereafter endeavor to cleanse ourselves from all such contamination, and preserve our readers from the offensive odors arising therefrom.

We publish in another page, the able and instructive speech of Senator Rutan, on postal telegraphy, which was delivered in the Senate on Thursday of last week, in support of his resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against the measure. The resolution passed almost unanimously, Senator Graham only opposing. Judging from the vote given in support of the resolution, we should think that postal telegraphy was decidedly unpopular in the State.

In the Constitutional Convention on Monday the subject of Woman Suffrage came up and elicited quite an earnest discussion. There are three ways of disposing of it: to vote it down or to incorporate into the constitution, or to submit it as a separate amendment to a vote of the people, women included. There is great diversity of opinion on this subject in the State, and a good deal of anxiety in regard to its final disposal, and we think it ought perhaps to be submitted to the people without regard to sex.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, which held its election on Monday, gave over 600 majority against license. Hartranft carried the county last fall by over 200. Friends, push things and the victory is certain. The opposition are trying to prevent the success of this measure, but their efforts will be futile.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 3, 1873.

Last week was remarkable for the number of appeals made to the Legislature for appropriations of money out of the State Treasury to aid different enterprises and institutions, mostly in Philadelphia. First came a large delegation representing United States Centennial Committee and city council of Philadelphia, asking for one million of dollars for the Centennial Celebration. Hon. D. J. Morrill was Chairman of the delegation, and Hon. Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, was one of the conspicuous members. After presenting the claims of the Centennial to the members of the Legislature in the hall of the House of Representatives, the committee requested the presence of the Solons who hold the key to the Treasury, at the Loehel Hotel, where a sumptuous repast was provided, with wine and other refreshments in abundance. Before the guests had departed it was ascertained that the fifty or more wise men in the delegation, who acted as hosts on this occasion, fearing Harrisburg could not afford anything suitable for such delicate stomachs as theirs, had ordered the supper in Philadelphia, and that it was sent to Harrisburg prepared for the table. The proprietor of the Loehel was delicately informed that all he had to do was to furnish the room and the table, even his dishes not being considered suitable for such an occasion. Every servant in the house was demanded to serve up what was cooked one hundred miles from this city, and open the boxes of wine, whisky and brandy imported from the city of Brotherly Love, to open the eyes of country members to the importance of aiding that city in her effort to outstrip New York three years hence. The effort was a little overdone however. Members of the Legislature, accustomed to Harrisburg living and drinking, were indignant that the Capital and its leading hotel should be snubbed so publicly by men who were here asking favors and who feasted at the public's expense. It was evident that the feast was prepared not only to astonish and capture the unsophisticated countrymen, but more especially to gratify the appetites and tastes of those composing the delegation, whose stomachs were not made to digest Harrisburg food.

The impressions left upon the members was anything but favorable, and the cause they advocated was injured rather than promoted. To make it worse Mr. Hunter, proprietor of the Loehel, refused to charge for the use of his rooms or servants, on the ground that gentlemen who were so poor or mean as to carry their food with them when they went to a public house, were too poor or mean to pay for anything else they required.

While the object is a worthy one, the amount of money demanded is exorbitant, and the Legislature cannot afford to appropriate one million of dollars for a celebration in Philadelphia so long in advance, especially when there are so many demands on the Treasury, and when so many interests are justly demanding relief in the way of reduced taxation. If the Legislature should appropriate, say fifty thousand dollars this year and increase the appropriation as demanded, the people would not object, but a million at a time can't be thought of.

After the Centennial delegation came the Professors and Trustees of Jefferson College, asking for one hundred thousand dollars for their hospital. They asked this amount because the University was given that amount last year. They argued that the Jefferson was the largest college on the continent, having more students, and of course making more money; that a hospital was a necessity, and to meet this necessity they kept open a free hospital where poor people were operated upon without charge, for the benefit of Professors and students; yet the State should support the hospital. They regarded this argument so conclusive and overwhelming that they left perfectly assured in their own minds that the appropriation would be made, and the Treasury would hereafter pay for the seventeen free beds in the hospital kept for poor patients. No sooner had the fifteen or more doctors from the Jefferson left than the fifteen Professors at the University, the rival Medical School in the State, arrived and they had a hearing. They got an appropriation last year of one hundred thousand dollars to build a new hospital, and they promised they would never apply again. Now they come asking two hundred thousand more, because they failed to raise as much outside as was anticipated. Of course they should have all they ask, because they perform operations on poor people for the benefit of their students! Then came the Lincoln Hospital asking aid, and the same day a delegation composing nearly all the citizens of Somerset. That town was almost burned down last year, and now the citizens want the State to rebuild it, or at least give two hundred thousand dollars toward rebuilding. Contributing money out of the Treasury to rebuild towns and cities destroyed by fire is bad policy, to say the least. Why should the people of Somerset be relieved any more than thousands of others in the Commonwealth who were burned out during the last year? The loss is the same to individuals, and if one is relieved all should be. Unfortunately the Somerset people

can refer to Pittsburgh, Chambersburg and Mifflin, relieved by State appropriations, and their case is exactly similar. It will be hard to refuse aid to these sufferers, and so the Treasury will have to contribute perhaps fifty thousand, certainly not more, to the sufferers of the mountain. The Asylum for Insane in the Northwest was the last claim disposed of, and without much hesitation the Finance Committee of the Senate agreed to recommend the appointment of commissioners to select a site. One million of dollars will necessarily be expended in this laudable project within the next three years. When it is remembered that all the above claims were presented in one week, and all have merit and devoted friends it is seen how difficult it is to guard the Treasury and reduce appropriations. The party in power should and must reduce taxation during this session. Manufacturers must be relieved, and to do this it will be necessary to turn a deaf ear to all these demands for aid to Universities, Colleges, Hospitals, &c.

The Senate passed the supplement to the Local Option bill unanimously, and it goes to the House, where its fate is more uncertain. It should pass at once, but there is a strong influence against it, and liquor sellers all over the State are active to prevent any additional legislation and secure a repeal of the original act. All the members from your district are pronounced in their determination to resist any repeal or modification of the Local Option law, and in favor of the supplement which passed the Senate.

The Senate also passed by a vote of 29 to 1 the joint resolution, introduced by your Senator, instructing our Senators to vote against the postal telegraph scheme. The House will also pass the resolution, and it is to be hoped this will have some influence in defeating a big job planned by daring speculators.

The House debated at length the Interest bill, which authorizes parties to contract for interest as high as twelve per cent, and finally postponed its further consideration for two weeks.

Mr. Cross, of your county, presented a petition of citizens of Economy township, asking a repeal of the law annexing the farm of D Ehrman to Baden borough.

In the Senate bill was passed authorizing an increased tax in Baden for school purposes; also authorizing Angeline McMurtree to adopt John McMurtree as her heir. The bill prohibiting cattle from running at large in Hanover township, Beaver county, excepting one milch cow for each family, has been reported by the committee. Several hundred local bills have been introduced in the two Houses, and the work of the session has commenced.

Mr. Cross, of your county, is one of the most industrious members of the House, well liked by his associates, and before the session closes will be one of its leading members.

Allison, Cross, McKee and Waldron, of your district, are all good men, honest, high-toned gentlemen, and their constituents are to be congratulated for sending Representatives that reflect such credit on the district.

The Governor made a number of appointments in Philadelphia last week, and will probably go through the entire list of remaining appointments this week.

John Linn, Esq., of Center county, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. A good appointment. General Russell will not be removed for the present, at least it is so said.

TEMPERANCE.

EDITOR BEAVER RADICAL.—Dear Sir: I was much gratified in reading your paper and learning the bold stand some of your leading citizens are taking in the cause of prohibition. Beaver, you know, we all regard as the "hub" of this county, and we naturally look to it as the place where all moral reforms should originate. Indeed, you know it has been styled the "Saints' Rest;" whether on account of the numerous clergy living there, or on account of the morality of the citizens I will not pretend to say, perhaps because there was no such thing as alcoholic beverages used by any of the citizens. I prophesy that there will be at least one thousand majority in the county against license. We have been tormented since time immemorial with these fountains of iniquity called "taverns," and I can't see anything unfair in dispensing with them for three years as a matter of experiment. If we feel that we have met with a serious inconvenience at that time, all we have to do is to vote for license and that will reinstate all that we have lost. I am not able to say exactly how Rochester will vote, but I count confidently on fifty to seventy majority against license. We have somewhat the advantage of some other towns in having whisky stores under United States license, which, I learn, will not be closed as the drinking houses will be. Then we have the jug line from Zelle-nople, (the same one that used to run to Beaver) which I understand is to run tri-weekly, as the route will be one mile shorter than formerly. Habit, you know is an unyielding master, and if there are any gentlemen in the habit of using a "we drop" they will find no difficulty in procuring it. But if we cannot stop the use of it with them it is no reason we should not prevent younger men from forming the same habit. There are numbers of men in every community in the habit of spending say twenty-five or thirty cents a day, which they know is worse than thrown away. But as long as these grog shops are open they have not the power

to resist the temptation, and they will vote against license in order that they may be emancipated from this growing evil, which they feel is destined at some future day to be their present and possibly eternal ruin. I am glad this is a general movement and not mixed up in the politics of the day. Every well wisher of the community will admit that as a common beverage it is unnecessary, as a medicine I have not one word of condemnation. Where a diffusible stimulant is needed, good pure rye whisky is the best that can be used. Now while your citizens are moving against the house, I hope they will not rest contented until they effectually root out that vile and poisonous weed—tobacco; also opium, morphine and any and all these narcotics. Some will no doubt think none are injured by these drugs. I speak from the book when I tell you there are opium eaters dear by, men and women, going down to untimely graves by its use. Don't be astonished when I tell you there are persons in this community who are in the daily habit of using it to excess, spending from twenty-five to fifty cents a day for morphia alone. While we break off the use of whisky I would give a kind word of caution: be careful not to use opium for a substitute, lest we be caught in a more dangerous net. OBSERVER.

- Rochester, Jan. 28th, 1873.
GENERAL NEWS.
-The Butler Citizen says: Petitions are accumulating praying the Legislature to immediately pass a law prohibiting the drilling, pumping, or other work at oil wells, on the Sabbath day, in this county. The law asked for makes it a misdemeanor, punishable in Court as such by fine, etc. Such a law is much needed at Greece City & ready.
-The Enon Valley accommodation train, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, was thrown from the track, on Friday, January 31st, by a broken rail, at a point two miles east of Enon Valley. Two coaches were slightly damaged, but none of the passengers were injured. Twenty-five broken rails were encountered by this train in a distance of five miles. The train, which was due in Allegheny at 8:38, was delayed about two hours by the accident. The Pacific Express, east, on the same railway, due in the city at 2:30 yesterday morning, did not arrive until eleven o'clock.
-The Pittsburgh Mail says: The telegraph monopoly bill, instructing our representatives in Congress to vote against the postal telegraph project, was neatly engineered in the State Senate by Hon. James S. Rutan.
-On January 31st, the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the Ohio river had an interview with the Sub-committee of Commerce of the House, who have in charge the construction of the River and Harbor bill, and was addressed by Mr. Thurston, the Chairman of the Commission, on the necessity of the improvement of the water lines of the country, and particularly the Ohio river and its tributaries. The necessity of the establishment of a system of lights and buoys on our Western rivers was also presented by Mr. Thurston, and such action urged as would enable the jurisdiction of the Light House Board over these waters, and such an appropriation as would enable the United States Engineers to carry out their recommendations for the establishment of lights and buoys on the Ohio.
-On Friday evening, the Commissioners met the committee in charge of the James River and Kanawha Canal project for the purpose of consultation. An interchange of opinion on the question of the improvement of the water lines represented was had by the two bodies.
-Coal is scarce in Memphis and families are using oil cake as a substitute.
-The Ohio Legislature has passed an act forbidding the trapping or killing the muskrat, mink, or otter, between April 15th and February 15th.
-The New York Senate Investigation Committee report that frauds as great in magnitude as those of the New York Rings were perpetrated in the construction of the Harlem Court House, and suggests action on the part of the Attorney General and New York city officials.
-Harrisburg thieves are evidently "hard up." They waylaid a colored man the other night, and robbed him of fifteen cents in money and three cents worth of "money," whatever that may be.
-Miss Kate Fisher, the girl who was so severely burned by using oil in kindling on a fire at the residence of W. L. Graham, Esq., in Butler, died on Monday morning.
-The men of Fairview, with few exceptions, have consented to serve in turn police night watchmen, until such time as a night police force can be organized.
-The people of Reading are very generally suffering from a disease closely resembling that with which their horses were recently prostrated.
-The Sharpsville Advertiser says: The Steam Iron Company's furnace No. 1 had a remarkably good blow in. The second week of the blast she worked up to twenty tons a day, mostly foundry. Experts pronounce it an excellent start.
-An ax factory in connection with the Kattanning rolling mill is now talked of.
-The latest concerning the Modoc Indian war is that Captain Jack is anxious for to have a big talk looking to peace negotiations. A squaw reports that in a recent fight many Modocs were killed and wounded. After the battle the Indians quarrelled because Captain Jack would not fight, and one Indian shot the Captain in the arm. The government will send peace commissioners, with power to hear and determine all troubles.
-Gall Hamilton is down with small-pox, and Judge Colt of the Massachusetts Supreme Court is just recovering from the same disease.
-Prof. Hayden asks for \$100,000 for continuing his surveys in Wyoming and Montana next year, and Prof. Powell who has lately returned from a season's work on the lower Colorado and Southern Utah, \$30,000 for operations in the same field next year. Prof. Powell says in his report that two more appropriations of \$30,000 each will enable him to complete in two years his system of surveys, or if the Government prefers, and will give him \$45,000, he will finish the work in one year.
-The recent negotiations between Secretary Boutwell, on the part of the Government, and Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Northchill & Sons, Jay Cooke & Co., and their associates, Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Mortimer, Bliss & Co., Huntington, Brooks & Co., and others, forming the great financial syndicate—have resulted in placing the entire amount of the new five per cent. loan unsold, viz: \$900,000,000, in the hands of the latter combination.
-The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straitened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies—the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest judicial position in the country, and died poor.