Beaver Radical

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The Beaver Radical.

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All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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No. 75 GRANT STREET,
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sep17'71-6m

READ BY EVERYBODY,
THE BEAVER RADICAL

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh		1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester		2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance		5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.23
Orrville		6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield		8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline	Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
	De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest		11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima		12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne		2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth		4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago		.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago		5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth		9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne		12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima		2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest		4.00	5.08	2.27	6.23
Crestline	Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
	De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield		12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville		2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance		4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester		6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh		8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.20	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10 40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line.	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
		Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m		
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
		Johnstown Ac.	10 10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line, and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m: Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m: arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m: Philadelphia 2:50 a m: Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m: arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m: Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co, on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872. Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l, Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

FROM NEBRASKA.

Privations and Success of the Pioneer—Removal of the Indians—Wonderful Fertility of the State—Buffalo Bill's Exploit.

[Correspondence of the Radical.]

FARMER'S VALLEY, NEB., February 12, 1873.

I have made bold to address another letter to your paper, because I thought it would not be amiss to seek a channel through the columns of your paper, by which to reach citizens of your, or other States, who would wish to emigrate here; and to know how a new, and I might say a wild portion of this favored State, has, or is being, settled up; and how the great terror of our childhood, a portion of the Great American Desert, is being made to "bloom and blossom as the rose;" all speaking volumes for the perseverance, the energy, the industry of our American people. When the American citizen leaves the delights of cultivated society, the advantages of an old settled country, the comforts of the sanctuary, the refining influence of Sabbath and day schools for his children, the orchards, the groves, the lecture and concert rooms, and in fact, all those things which go so far to make up one's happiness, as a people, and with his family, goes forth to seek a home in an unsettled country, and with firm trust in God, and indomitable perseverance, plunges the plow and the spade into the yielding soil, fighting against difficulties, discouragements, longing for home and friends, and stands firm to his duty, lending his aid to every good word and work; who could wonder that in the end he should succeed. Such a place we find in Hamilton county. Not two years have passed since these broad, beautiful prairies were left free for the wandering of the buffalo, the antelope or the wilder Indians. Now it is dotted all over with the residences of those who, not terrified by the cry of the desert, have left all, and encouragingly, the provisions of the soldiers' homestead law, have sought here a home.

Some erect edifices of wood, but the majority choose those made of nature's brick, as being better suited, both as to the means and comfort of the new settlers.

Great interest is felt here in the measure now before Congress, for the removal of the Ute Indians by purchase of their reserve, the Indians being willing to sell the whole tract. This will open a magnificent area to settlement and development. And Nebraska shows that she is worthy of such addition to her domain and can fill it. There are over 1200 miles of railroad completed and in running order in the State of Nebraska, and before the end of the year, double that amount will be completed. Is there any other State in the union that can show more enterprise in this direction.

Col. J. H. Nateware, the State Superintendent of Immigration, in a recent report states that the increase to our population during a period of fourteen months, was 46,000. From indications recognized by his office, he predicts that the next annual increase will be at least 75,000 In the agricultural reports for November and December, the following occurs under the head of crops. We find that our State stands seventh as a corn producing State, and the highest only excels our average 1⅛ bushels per acre, being 40¾. In wheat she ranks as sixth, the highest being Minnesota 18.7 bushels; Nebraska 21 5 bushels, on rye we rank third, California first 29.1; Nebraska 27.5. Oats, Nebraska heads the list, 40 bushels per acre, the next highest is California at 38.5. Barley is also produced here in greatest quantity, our yield being 31.6, while the next is Wisconsin 28 6.

Buckwheat also attests our fertile soil and fruitful climate, Nebraska heads the list with 27 bushels per acre, Maine following with 25 5. The yield of potatoes puts us fourth on the list, with 120 bushels per acre, the highest is Iowa with 133, our rich native grasses puts us third on the list for hay, of which we cut 1.40 tons per acre, California leading 1.44. Sweet things in our sweet rich soil, are ahead of any other State. Sorghum molasses flows here at the rate of 141 gallons per acre, while the next is Wisconsin at 113. By taking the average yield per acre of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, we find that Nebraska excels any State in the union, heading the list with an average yield per acre of 42⅓ bushels, the second is Iowa, with 42 bushels, California being third with 38⅓ bushels. These figures show that during the past year our State has headed the list as a producer, of course not on all heads, but on seven of the most important, those of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes. Now, we are not satisfied with this yet, and can do better. Let us have honest rivalry in this manner, and more attention to our farms and the other will be attained.

But to something else. The Indians are getting quite murderous. About two weeks ago two of our neighbors were killed and scalped, while trapping on "White m[illegible] park," and eight more are reported [illegible] by the Sioux, while hunting buffa[illegible] The Pawnees stole some of Buffalo B[illegible] mules, and was followed by him and [illegible] of them killed, for which Bill is n[illegible]der arrest.

But a [illegible]rds about the winter, and I will cl[illegible] This has been the finest winter I [illegible] ever seen, the coldest day we have [illegible] was but 22 degrees below zero, and [illegible]ave but very little snow, about thr[illegible]ches in all. The sun shining bright[illegible] warm nearly every day.

Giving [illegible]est wishes to all my Beaver county f[illegible] and neighbors, I remain yours tru[illegible]

BANCH.

INDIAN RAIDS IN TEXAS.

Butchery by the Kickapoos—Red Skins with Repeating Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers.

BANDERA COUNTY, TEXAS, February [illegible] 1873.—A few instances of Indian [illegible] and outrage have occurred within a [illegible] miles of this place recently.

On Tu[illegible], 22d ultimo, an old lady, a widow, [illegible] name of Moore, was murdered by [illegible]ll band of Kickapoos near her ho[illegible] Medina river, about eight miles fr[illegible]nders.

On F[illegible] 24th ultimo, two Mexicans were ki[illegible] the head of Belcone creek, and on [illegible]day one Mexican on Pipe creek.

On S[illegible] evening, 25th ultimo, on Gandslo[illegible]iver, a man named Terry and his [illegible]ys and a girl, were carried off. Ma[illegible]ry, who was in the house and hear[illegible] shots, ran into the brush with the [illegible] and not being seen by the Indians, [illegible]ed, although in her hurry and fri[illegible] ran over a precipice some ten feet [illegible] and dropped her child, which [illegible]ured badly. These people came [illegible] about a year ago, and they were making themselves a home. The man was taken one hundred and fifty yards from his house, or camp, and was shot five times. The girl who was taken captive is about ten years old. The fate that awaits her may be easily imagined by any who understand the Indian character.

These Indians were supposed at first to be only on a horse stealing expedition, and would only kill as they were interfered with, or as it would be necessary in order to obtain the horses they were after, but it now appears they murder whenever they come upon their victims unawares or have the advantage. They have stolen many horses and mules and carried them off. Some few are recovered, but generally they are such as they run down and have to abandon. These horses are taken over the Rio Grande into Mexico, and sold or traded to the Mexicans, who are ever ready to receive all they can bring, knowing full well from whence they are obtained. Three weeks ago two men were murdered near Quihi, about thirty miles south from, and not far from Castrouille and Eagle Pass stage road. The fact is the citizens are left to defend themselves, and small bands are out on the scout most of the time, but in thus seeking to capture or kill the thieves and murderers they often have to leave their wives and little ones without protection, unless, indeed, they may go to a neighbor's house, leaving their houses and stock to fall into the hands of the savages should they make a raid.

The Indians, as far as can be ascertained, are raiding around in bands of from ten to fifteen, yet how many there are altogether engaged in this work is, of course, unknown—evidently enough to attack and destroy towns no larger than this, and scattered as this and others here over considerable territory. They have passed within a mile and a half of here. They are on the war path, painted and prepared for slaughter and robbery. They are armed, many of them, with the "Winchester" repeating rifle, and with carbines and revolvers. They use their arrows whenever they can effectively, so as not to alarm the neighbors. It is supposed by many that they are Kickapoos from off their reservation, who have obtained from the Commissioners the privilege of "hunting for a few weeks" and thus they do it, in raiding into the settlements and murdering men, women and children, and in taking the girls captive.

This frontier country doubtless would have numbered a dozen inhabitants to every one that it now has if the government would give adequate protection, or allow the citizens the privilege of organizing companies and regiments of rangers under their own officers; but this is not allowed, as officers of the regular army must lead them, and fight according to the rules of warfare among civilized nations.

Centennial Celebration.

There was an imposing Centennial demonstration at the Hall of the Constitutional Convention, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week over which Hon George V. Lawrence presided, and on taking the Chair addressed the immense assemblage in the following forcible and eloquent speech:

FELLOW CITIZENS: Permit me to say that in thus addressing you I use the phrase in its broadest and most comprehensive sense (as I observe many ladies in the audience), and that while my home is beyond the mountains, on the bank of a beautiful river whose waters empty into the Gulf of Mexico, I feel that I am a fellow-citizen with every Pennsylvanian from the Delaware to the Lakes. I would not only be wanting in that personal emulation and natural pride common to every honorable man, but ungrateful to you for your partiality, if I did not most heartily acknowledge my obligations for the distinguished honor you have done me in my selection to preside over this vast assemblage; composed in a great measure, as it is, of the solid, substantial, enterprising business men of this great city, and of representative men from every portion of the State. You all understand fully the object of this meeting. Seldom has any portion of the people been called together for a more worthy or patriotic purpose; and, as President of the meeting, I will have accomplished all that is expected of me when I have very briefly spoken in approval of the patriotic work contemplated by the act of Congress in providing for the Centenary Celebration, and have given a word of encouragement to our good friends who are more directly engaged in the preliminaries essential to its success.

The nation proposes to have an imposing Centennial Celebration, a kind of golden wedding, with this distinction, that instead of recalling to our recollection the nuptials or union of two provinces or nations, it presents for our contemplation the divorcement of an oppressed people in a [illegible] of colonial dependence from the overshadowing power and cruel exactions of one of the great powers of the earth, enabling us to take a kind of inventory or retrospect of the work of the past century. And here let me ask, what place in all the vast empire of States could be more appropriate for such a purpose than the city of Philadelphia? Certainly none other could be named, and it is quite natural that Congress and our sister States should cordially and promptly acquiesce, as they have done, in the choice of the birth-place of American Independence.

Here it was, in the then embryo city, but now so grand and imposing, that were uttered the first ominous words of warning to the King. Here it was that to the colonies and to the world were first proclaimed in detail, and with astonishing unanimity and power, the cruel and continued wrongs imposed upon our ancestors. Here it was, in the most solemn and important convention ever assembled, that the rights of man, of nations and of peoples were proclaimed, and the determination avowed to be free or perish in the attempt. From this place the colonies were summoned to the long and bloody struggle with a superior power, which was maintained with such unexampled heroism and such unparalleled suffering during the long years of strife. Here it was that the national compact was formed and that Constitution adopted under which we have grown with such unexampled progress into a vast emire of free and independent States.

As a State, we are honored; and a just and commendable feeling has convinced every philanthropic and patriotic citizen that in aiding in every possible way to make this Celebration the great event of the age, he is not only honoring himself but exhibiting a grateful appreciation of the wisdom of our patriot fathers, and a proper regard for his privileges as a citizen.

Who will not stand almost in awe and amazement when, as a Pennsylvanian, he comes to reflect in such presence on the work, the achievements in almost every point of view in this grand old State, once called the Blind Giant, because slow to see or incredulous as to her natural wealth, and her power over her sister States from her geographical position? Here will be presented and recounted the improvement of her lands, the increased value of her agricultural products in decades, in itself wonderful. Here will be exhibited the immense and almost incalculable wealth or value of her minerals, as they are unlocked from the rock-ribbed hills and mountains within her borders. In this, and also in respect to the oil pumped from beneath the hills and valleys of our northwestern counties, she will be without a rival.

Here too we will see as by a panoramic view what we have accomplished in this century in science, in art; how we are scarcely equaled in all the appliances for education, the developments and cultivation of the minds of our youths; what the work of our machinery has been, and how vast our manufacture of raw material. We can also take a deliberate retrospect of our lines of railroad, so extensive, so permanent and so well managed. Here we stand and look with great wonder, amazement and deep gratitude over the past of the State, and with renewed energy and hope go forward, feeling that under the direction of Providence we shall increase in wealth, population and power.

In a national view the interest in this Centennial meeting enlarges and increases. All of the States and Territories will be represented by the presence of many of their people and the products of the same in every department. Here hundreds of thousands of people will come from time to time, and the very association and intermingling of the citizens of one with those of another State will be beneficial in its effects. Men and women will come from all the vast empire of States and be glad of the opportunity, and join in loudest acclaim to that Supreme wisdom and power that has made us so prosperous and so happy. All the civilized nations of the earth will be fully represented here, bringing the results of their industry and varied occupations, and the evidence of their prosperity and the genius of their people.

Let us then, my friends, labor as we can in harmony with those having especial charge of this commendable work, to make it worthy of the State and nation.

During his remarks Mr. Lawrence was repeatedly applauded by the clapping of hands and other demonstrations of approval. The conclusion of his effort was received with rounds of applause.

POLITICAL.

—The State Senate of Missouri has passed a bill authorizing jurors to substitute imprisonment for the death penalty.

—Some fifty representatives of the Liberal Rebublican party met in Concord, New Hampshire, to respond to the call from the committee, and nominated Samuel H. Mason for Governor, and William A. Head for Railroad Commissoner. Mason W. Tappan presided.

—A movement has been started in Toledo, Ohio, and taken up in Baltimore and other places, to organize a political party in opposition to the concession of any privilege or advantage to Christianity, "or any other special religion."

—At a meeting of prominent Liberal Republicans and Democrats was held on the 19th, which Governor Palmer, Hon. E. M. Haines and others addressed. The meeting was held for consultation, and it was decided to completely reorganize the party. A committee of leading Senators and Representatives and others, of which Governor Palmer is chairman, is to prepare an address reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, but absolutely in favor of an adjustment of the tariff to a revenue basis. The address will take strong ground against monopoly, particularly against railroad, and denounce corruption in every form. It is claimed that two hundred thousand farmers will support such an organization. The meeting created a great deal of excitement, and a mass convention of all opposed to railroad extortion and monopoly is expected to be called at an early day.

—The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: Local Option is growing in force and potency, in all parts of the State, and men are advocating it with a boldness which they do not evince in urging ordinary measures of reform. The following from the Pottsville *Journal* is an evidence of this spirit:

The friends of local option wage no war on liquor-sellers personally. Their contest is with the traffic and its concomitant evils. They can and do sympathize with the possible position, pecuniarially, in which liquor dealers will be placed if no license carries. But above that rises the conviction that private interest must give way to the general welfare. It is to empty the jails and almshouses; to save the man now enslaved by intemperance; to dry the tears of the long-suffering woman who weeps over a drunken husband or father, that the Local Option army is now moving forward. If it wins the day on the 21st in Schuylkill county, of which we have great hope, the men who are now engaged in the liquor business can engage in other occupations more pleasant it not so profitable, for they can feel that they are not adding to the sum of human misery by increasing, as their traffic now does, crime, poverty and death.