BEAVER RADICAL. SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, March 28th, 1873. LOCAL OPTION IN THE SUPREME

COURT.

Judge Agnew, on the 17th inst.,

delivered the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court in the Local Option cases arising under the act of May 3d, 1871, permitting the citizens of the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia to vote for or against license. The majority of the Court decide the Local Option law to be constitutional and valid, Chief Justices Read and Sharswood dissenting therefrom. The point raised against the constitutionality

of the law was, that the Legislature being the law-making power had no authority to delegate the power to the majority of the people, and that it had done so in the act above mentioned; but the majority held that the act did not do this; that it was simply a law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Twenty-second Ward in Philadelphia, providing penalties for any transgression of its requirements, and complete and perfect when approved by the Governor; that It was like an act which left to the electors of a city whether or not said city should subscribe to the stock of a railroad company, or similar to a law providing for the majority of the people in cities to decide for or against consolidation of the same; that the vote of the people did not make the law, or give any force to any prohibition or create any penalalties, but merely expressed the sentiments and wishes of the people, and determined nothing but the expediency of the measure. The law was perfect when submitted to the people and the vote was created by the law, and not the law by the vote, and was a means of ascertaining the utility or advisability of the law, and as such a legitimate aid. If the Legislature had had the required information before the act was passed, there would have been no need of providing for a vote of the people; but the vote was simply a means of information and nothing more. If the Legislature were prevented from resting a law upon future contingency, it would be robbed of the power to act wisely and well for the best interests of the people. While the Legislature must make the law it may delegate the power to ascertain some particular, information, upon which the action and utility of the

The dissenting Judges held, on the contrary, that the distinction drawn between the act of the Legislature and the vote of the majority, in the case, was not sound, and that the Local Option act was a real delegation by the Assembly of the law-making power to the people, since the law was not a law until the people had voted it into being; that the Legislature suggested a law to the people, and made its being a law depend on, a power that had no authority to make a law; that the Legislature would have just as much right to pass a free liquor law, or any other law, making its action contingent upon the wishes of the minority, instead of the majority; that is, if prohibition can be dependent upon the vote of the majority, why may not the same power change the contingency \_ to the wishes of the minority. The knotty question in the case is that of whether or not the law making power was actually delegated to the people, and although the question is settled in favor of the constitutionality of the Local Option act, yet the disagreement of the learned Judges is such as to produce some confusion in the common mind, and the opinion of the diesenting Judges, though happily not law, indicated. will yet afford some consolation to those who dislike anti-license laws.

law is to depend.

WHAT NEXT!

The vote under the Local Option law in the county is light, but shows a large majority against license; next three years. A large majority

All classes of citizens compose this majority; not alone the temperate but the moderate drinker; not alone the church member, but the worldling-all have joined in this movement to rid the community of what was clearly seen to be a great evil -licensed liquor-selling.

The change in public opinion has taken place so quickly, and to such an extent, that the results of it are simply astonishing, not only in this county, where the reformation has exceeded all prudent expectations, but also throughout the State. Having stormed and sarried the eneworks, what next? Unless the men who have enlisted in this good work follow up the warrantage gained, and with courage and unflinching determination see that the law is obeyed or the penalties suftered in case of infringement, prohibition will become a dead letter. and the temperance cause will receive, as in New York a few years ago, irreparable injury from the fact that the first trial to legislate drunkenness out of existence proved abortive since liquor men would then say, "we told you so; you can never cure moral evils by legislation."

The virtue of law depends upon public opinion. Many laws are dead letters because there is no public opinion to enforce them. The anti-license law will disappoint its friends unless it is vigorously put in force and made a law indeed, as well as in name. More depends on anti-license men for the next three years than ever before. Let anti-license have a fair trial, and then, if found to work well, how easy to hold fast that which is good; but, if bad, discard it for something

Let the experiment be made in good faith and under the most faworable conditious, and then, at the end of three years, see with what

THE reductions to the Appropriation bill made in the Senate will meet with general approval, and the Senate Finance Committee deserve the thanks of the people for pruaing so vigorously the rank appropriations of the House.

The people demand retrenchment and economy, and will frown upon any measure that even has the least appearance of extravagance about it. Governor Hartranft is receiving the praise of even his opponents for the wisdom and courage he has displayed in guarding the public funds. His veto of the Somerset Relief bill was prudent and right, and is nearly universally sustained by the press of the State. Our Governor is making a splendid record, which commands the admiration of his political opponents, and stirs up the old love and enthusiasm of his friends.

THE President, in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service, has promoted Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary, to the the position of Secretary, made vacant by the election of Mr. Boutwell, by the Massachusetts Legislature, to the United States Senate. Judge Richardson now understands ing his duty. the duties of the office, and his appointment means, doubtless, that the President will stand by Civil Service Reform, but especially intends to inaugurate no sudden change of policy in regard to the management of the finances of the country.

A BILL to incorporate the Montours Valley Railroad, to run from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, by way of Frankfort Springs and Hookstown, was amended in the Senate by of John Wilson, Sr., John Stevenson and Jackson Swearingen as corporators of Beaver county, and also

will be good news to those living on the South Side.

THE result of Local Option in the county gives 1230 majority mittee. Butler will be stricken off offetuation of the Republican party is of more thus the question is settled for the against license. All the townships and boroughs, except Economy, of the people, without any excite- Harmony, Marion, North Sewickly, ment, but calmly, deliberately have Independence, Phillipsburg and St. declared that the liquor traffic must Clair, voted against license. The cease in the county, and all good vote was light, and the majority is. citizens will submit to this decision. less than was expected.

THE resignation of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, of his seat in the United States Senate, will produce the conviction that he is guilty of the charges of bribery made against him; that he did purchase the seat which he has just vacated, and only resigned to escape expulsion. He does not at present occupy a very enviable position, and the testimony, gathered in the investigation of his case, ought to cover him with everlasting infamy. Shall a seat in the most worthy and dignified body of the United States be purchased in the market? Shall ability and faithful service be counted of less value than a few paltry greenbacks? Shall men of mediocre talents, because of wealth, exclude from positions of trust and responsibility those who are fitted, by endowment and education, to render useful service? The questions carry their own answers Some remedy must be found to prevent bribery in Senatorial elections. What shall it be?

THE last Congress increased the salaries of certain officers and its own members as follows: President of the United States, \$50,000; Chief Justice Supreme Court, \$10, 500: Justices of Supreme Court, Vice President, Speaker, and members of the Cabinet, \$10,000; Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress, \$7,500. The policy of members voting to increase their own salaries, does not bear investigation, and is generally condemned.

SENATOR RUTAN called up and had passed, one day last week, the resolution instructing our members of Congress and Senators to urge the passage of a bill in Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese. Senator Wallace advocated the passage of the resolution.

THE widow of the ear-hook murderer, Foster, who was hanged on Friday in New York, is not expected to live, being utterly prostrated by the wretched death of her husband, to whom she was ardently attached. She is said to be an excellent lady, and her sorrows are not of her own making.

THE majority against license in Washington county will probably

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Somerset Relief Bill. Vetoed-The Appropriation Cut Down in the Senate-The Apportionment Bill and its Difficulties-The House and Senate Disagree on Increase of Salaries-Final Adjournment Centennial Ap propriation.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA., March 24, 1873. Gov. Hartranft vetoed the Somerest relief bill, as it was hoped he would, and it proves to be the most popular act of his administration. He is commended by almost the entire press of the State in the strongest terms. The Lancaster Express. a Republican journal which became prominent during the campaign because of its bitter opposition to Gen. Hardauft, praises him as strongly as it fermerly condemned him, and frankly admits the Governor is disappointing those who opposed him, every day, by the honest and faithful manner in which he is discharg

The Senate was in session until near twelve o'clock on Friday night on the Hon. D. M'Kee, member from Butler Appropriation bill, passing it finally, be county, against the increase of salaries fore adjourning. It will now go to a con On the passage of the bill the year and ference committee, where the difference navs were not called in the House, but in between the two Houses will be adjusted the Senate the Senate Pinance Committee The Senate sustained the Committee in struck out all increases of salaries: striking out all increase of salaries, and Mr. Speaker, the bill before this House at this with few exceptions, all the local chari-time is one which, no doubt, many of us would ties. The Philadelphians succeeded in get like to see passed and have our votes recorded ting the appropriations to the hospitals against it. patients from all parts of the State. While tance from the capital. are to private institutions, and the policy by the passage of this bill. of the State is to contribute only to he this bill especially that part of it that increases so as to establish the route as above these appropriations will be stricken ou wrong because we were sent here not only to

> he would report the Apportionment bilirust committed to us. on Tuesday, and endeavor to pass it this Second. It is politically wrong, because the paron Tuesday, and endeavor to pass it this y in power always has the repreach to bear, not-week. It is understood a number of withstanding many of the party in the minority your district and Lawrence added. Where alge to me than four or five hundred dollars. I Butler will go finally is not yet determinas done too much during its short existence for ed, but most likely with Mercer and Vene to cast my vote for any measure that would ford. One of the great difficulties in making ourse.
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> Now, Mr. Speaker, the appropriations have a bill is to dispose of Crawford and Err.
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> Senators Cutler and Delemater both as creby entermy protest against its passage. opposed to putting those counties togeth

er as they should be, and this fact embarrasses in the formation of every other district in the western part of the State. The Butier politicians want to get into a district where they can get the next Congressman, and of course want to be sepa rated from Washington. As your Senator won't let Washington go, there is great trouble in arranging this matter, and at present it seems impossible to do so. Gen. White is making his old fight to save Westmoreland, and demands the sacrifice of Washington. It is hard that it should be slaughtered again, and there was a disposition among several politicians here to gratify the General this time, and place Washington with Green and Fayette; but it now looks as if Westmore and would be buried, and Washington placed where her friends desire, with Beaver and Lawrence. It is impossible to gratify all the Republican Senators and Members, much less Republican Congressmen and their friends all over the State, and many will be dissatisfied with any bill adopted. Making apportionments is a trying business, and the wonder is members of these committees are not driven crazy by the importunities of politicians.

The House was so much displeased at the Senate for striking off the increase of salaries for members of the Legislature that the resolution for final adjournment on the tenth of April was tabled, although the House originally passed the resolution to adjourn on the twenty-seventh of March. There will be a determined fight made on the part of the House for the bill as it passed the House, and as determined a one on the part of the Senate against it. What the result will be cannot now be predicted, but it is to be hoped the Senate amendments will be adopted. The Legislature might adjourn even earlier than the tenth of April if members of the House were not so determined upon the salary grab, in imitation of Congress,

The Raid bill is pending in the House, but since the veto of the Somerset bill will not likely be pressed, as that veto, it is thought, settles this bill during Gen. Hartranst's term. If this be true the penple of the Commonwealth owe Gen. Hartranft a debt of gratitude that should never be forgotten.

The Centennial appropriation is the special order for Wednesday night in the Senate, and a desperate effort will be made to pass the House bill. The indications are that the House bill will not only fail, but any bill appropriating money for this purpose will fail in the Senate this session. It is to be hoped the Senate will remain firm, but the pressure will be so strong that is hardly probable.

LOCAL OPTION. Election Returns For and Against

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ELECTION PRECINCTS.	1 2	License
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C	<b> </b>	
Beaver boro	11	115
norough two	18	26
Baden boro. Beaver Falls boro	19	222
Den. a. 118 0010	157	273
Bridgewater boro.	42	80
Brighton two	14	44
Big Beavertwp	49	51
Chippewa twp.	8	49
Darlington twp	48	
Economy twp.	61	48
Presdom here	1	47
Freedom boro	21	50
Property have	[40	55
Frankfort boro.	) <del>6</del>	18
Greene San	. 6	29
Greene twp.	24 18	114
Honoman from		
Hopewell twp.	37	50
Hannes	3	66
Henoret	89	81
Industry turn	57	21
Industry two Marion two	88	67
Moon twp.	37	51
North Bewickly twp	59	54
New Sewickly	26	58
New Galilea horo	3	84
New Brighton (N. W.)	84	130
M. W.	20	116
Ohlo (wp	16	83
Oblo (wn	16	84
Patterson two	8	9
Patterson twp. Phillipeburg boro. Pulsaki twp. Raccoon twp.	83	11
Ppisski two	15	47
Raccoon two.	2	117
Rochester boro.	126	148
Rochester twp	22	25
South Beaver twp	18	84
St. Clair boro.	22	15
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Total	1182	2412
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THE following is the protest of the

Sir, this bill provides for an increase of salary of connected with the University and Jeffer many of the officers of this Commonwealth, and son College, under the promise of main among them our own salaries, to be increased taining one hundred free beds each for from four to five hundred dollars, owing to dis-

It appears to me that this increase of salary is it is true hospitals are needed, and man made at a very inopportune time, when the press Senator Rutan, by adding the names | will be benefitted by such appropriations of the country is denouncing the last Congress for yet it is equally true the appropriation doing the very same thing that we propose doing

own institutions. It is to be hoped bothour own compensation. First, it is morally indicated.

We are informed that the road, in all probability, will be built, which is not done the precedent will be embar money by putting our hands into the public treasury and appropriating some of its contents to Senator: Rutan gave notice on Pridayour use would be in my opinion a violation of the

> changes will be made by the Senate Com-may assist in passing it. I feel, sir, that the pernango, or possibly with Mercer and Cray- ave any tendency to even cripple it in its onward

Is Alcoholic Medication Necessary in the Treatment of Disease?

"Observer's" second article is before me and without any desire to be hypercritical. I must say that it is the first instance that I have ever known of a disputant arguing or affirming without stating the question or indicating in any manner what he is attempting to prove.

I had always supposed that it was the province of him that affirmed a question or proposition to state his premise, and then advance such arguments as would sustain a logical conclusion based thereon, while it is part of him who denies to controvert or disprove the arguments of the affirmant. Now "Observer" has not attempted—(if he has he has failed,) to sustain or prove anything. Therefore, I have nothing to disprove, and in this are ticle, can only controvert some of "Observer's" talse assumptions and illogical conclusions.

"Observer" says: "that after reading 'T. G.'s' last reply, he knew less about the subject than he did before it was explained." We did not think it possible that he could know less about the subject than he did before, but on carefully reviewing "Observer's" article, we are convinced that he tells the truth; for he does not now seem to know anything at all about the subject under discussion.

"Observer" does not wish to follow 'T. G." through all his wanderings. I would remind "Observer" that it is not his business to follow, but to lead, and mine to follow.

"Observer" says: "the first argument 'T. G.' would overthrow, is that the wine Paul prescribed for Timothy, and the wine Christ made at the wedding feast was not wine." I wish "Observer" would make his sentences intelligible; (the foregoing is not.) "Observer" means that I denied his assumption (not argument) that these wines contained alcohol. "Observer" in his previous article assumed that the wine prescribed by Paul for Timothy, and the water changed into wine by Jesus, contained alcohol. "Observer" now presumes that it was the Noah drunk. How convincing this is! he first assumes it, then presumes it. Now that's conclusive! We don't require any argument, proof is altogether unneces-

"Observer" says: "This prepared by Christ was wine, or it was not." Certainly that's clear. "At the feast they called it wine." We'll we agree that it was wine. But, says "Observer," "if it was wine it contained alcohol." "Observer" said the same thing before, and we asked him to prove it, he now simply re-asserts. Does "Observer" suppose that this is any evidence of the truth of his statement? We happen to know, upon indisputable authority, that all ancient wines did not contain alcohol. Will "Observer" prove that this, miraculously furnished on this special occasion, did contain alcohol? No, he cannot do it; the presumptive evidence is all contrary to such a supposition.

"Observer" says that grape juice is not wine until it Las fermented.

The best wines of ancient times, (it is said by translators of the scriptures,) were not fermented at all, as "Observer" may learn by consulting those writers.

The wine Christ furnished was the best of wine, free from alcohol. It was not that intoxicating wine that was called a "mocker," by which the foolish are deceived. It was not that fermented wine of which it was said "look not thou upon the wine when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright (ferments,) for at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

"'T. G.' thinks that whisky (alcohol) contains no element of strength or nutriment." Certainly he does, and many wiser men know it.

"Observer" holds the contrary opinion, and says, "if we find that whisky con tains all or nearly all the nourishment that was in the grain, then "T. G.'s" argument falls to the ground. Just so, But fortunately or unfortunately for "Observer's" argument, he will not find this to be the case. "Observer" proceeds to give an explanation of the process of producing whisky. If "Observer's" knowledge of the chemestry of the process is as imperfect as his explanation is incorrect, we would recommend him to give the matter close attention, or transfer the trient task to more competent hands. Leibig, says that alcoholic liquors are known only as the result of one process operating upon one substance. The process is fermentation, the substance is grape su-

question, what is the nature of the vi- this appetite, or refrain from indulging it nous fermentation which generates alco- if it exists, are much more healthy, vigor hol? says: "this name (fermentation) one and long-lived than those who par is given to the peculiar decomposition take of this poisonous liquidwhich different species of sugar undergo. in certain circumstances, and in which tell the reader what subject was being their elements combine to form new com- discussed. He also failed to answer any pounds, which under similar conditions, of the interrogatories contained in my are always the same. When saccharine former reply. I hope "Observer" will do substances are placed in contact with sub- better the next time. Don't be discourse. stances in a state of decomposition or ed, brother. Please give us your name, putrifaction, it is observed often in a few would like the honor of your acquainance. hours, if kept at a certain temperature, That the acquaintance may be mutual I that the taste of the sugar has disappear- give you the balance of mine. ed; pure carbonic acid is disengaged, and the liquid has acquired intoxicating properties. It now contains alcohol which may be separated by distillation.

reconvert the elements of organic sub and carried them into her cellar.

stances into that state in which the existed before they participated in the processes of life.

Turner, in a later edition of his Chem. istry, says, "fermentation is nothing else but the putrifaction of substances con taining no nitrogen." This destructive process communicates itself to the sugar by it the carbon contained in the sugar is divided between the hydrogen and oxygen of the decomposing substance, forming two carbonized compounds, the one con taining almost all the oxygen (carbons acid,) and the other containing all the hydrogen, (alcohol.) The nitrogenization matters in the solution, such as gluten vegetable albumen, etc., are spontaneon. ly decomposed. It is then that the da composition of the sugar is commenced and continues until the sugar has entire disappeared. The nitrogenized (nourish ing) parts of the substance are constant, precipitated in the form of ferment.

In the light of these chemical parts, the notion that alcohol is a natural constituen of grape or grain, or that nature ha adapted her arrangements to the prode. tion of alcohol is simply absurd. Alcohol as every chemist well knows, is invaria bly a product of fermentation, which the natural process of decay and final de struction of organic substance. It is only through a stage of decomposition and putrifaction of organic vegetable substance, by which the nitrogenous element which represents the nutritive principle is entirely destroyed, that alcohol is gen erated. In all the light of science how can "Observer" risk his reputation for intelligence and his claim (if he has any) to scientific attainments by contending that alcohol is a nutrient.

"Observer" formerly prescribed alcohol as a stimulent, but since "T. G." has proved by rational argument, that stimalative was not what the case (Mr. C.) required, that nourishment was the requisite, "Observer" abandons his plan of stimulation, and gives his "good whisky punch" as nourishment. We are gial that his ideas are clearing up sufficiently to see the necessity for nourishment. But all intelligent chemists tell us there is no nourishment in alcohol; and physiologists tell us that alcohol is not assimilated in the least degree, but is speedily expelled from the system through the kidneys, lung and skin, in the form of alcohol just as it entered. Now if there is no nourishmeni in alcohol, as all chemists agree there is not, and if alcohol is never assimilated & all physiologists know, why should it be given as food? But "Observer" give "whisky punch," which contains whisky sugar and milk. If whisky, sugar and milk constitute whisky punch, sugar and milk alone will constitute punch. Now, I would respectively suggest to "Observer" that he leave the whisky out and allow the runch to be taken "straight" But "Observer" in his simplicity (I don't say ignorance) imagines that in the while ky he is giving his patients, all the m tritive elements of the grain. Let us see what the authorities say. Baron Leibig says, "Beer, wine, spirits, etc., furnish no element capable of entering into the composition of blood, muscular fiber, or any other part which is the seat of vital principle.'

Prof. Moleschott in his "Chemistry of Diet," says "alcohol does not deserve the name of an alimentary principle."

Dr. W. B. Carpenter in "Manuel of Physiology," lourth edition, says "alcohol cannot supply anything essential to the nutrition of the tissues.'

Prof. F. R. Lees, says, "alcohol contains no lime and phosphorus for the bones, no iron or salts for the blood, no nitrogen in any torm for vital tissue of any kind." I "Observer desires more proof that alcohol is not food, we will furnish it in our next. But "Observer" says "this whisky punch is an every day prescription of every good physician." We fear that "Observer's" acquaintance with every good physician's prescription is about as limited as his

knowdedge of alcohol is imperfect. "Observer" supposes that "these disciples of Varuna" would give "het water." We read in ancient mythology Varuns, was the reputed Godess of rest and ease, as to whom Varuna was or is, perhaps "Observer" can inform me. Whether 'Observer's" "Varuna" prescribed hol water or not, I am not aware, but if such was the case, Varuna displayed a much greater degree of intelligence than these wise "Observer's" and "good physician's" that prescribe whisky every day as a nu-

God never gave an appetite for alcoholic drinks; this is always either inherited from parentage or acquired by habits of indulgence. If it were a natural appetite it would be universal at least through the same latitude and limit, which is by no "Lumer's chemestry," in answer to the means the case. Those who do not bave

"Observer" failed in his last article to

T. G. McPherson.

SHE lives in Robenson township, Berks county, now-that wonderful woman does. Leibig also says fermentation, putri- Her name is Mrs. Watson-aged 80 years faction and decay are processes of decom-mother of 20 children-and last fall she position and their ultimate results are to dug up with a hoe 45 bushels of petalors