

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 4th, 1873.

DEMOCRATIC DISSOLUTION.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, recently visited Washington to consult with leading Senators and Representatives, of both Democratic and Liberal Republican organizations, as to what the future course of their respective parties should be. It is understood that the distinguished Governor advised a method of procedure somewhat startling to many. His mission to the lost tribes was one of peace and reconciliation. He went to Washington to preach a new dispensation and his words were like oil and his speech melodious. Having heretofore been conservative Bourbon Democrat and looked askance on his Liberal Republican allies, his sudden change of countenance and dissolution of old antipathies are psychological phenomena, and the new departure which he represents, indicates that his conversion means business. He proposes to abandon the old Democratic organization in name and in deed, to organize a new party which shall have for its platform such conservative and compromising declaration of principles as will attract to its support all classes who are opposed to the dominant party, and hopefully predicts that by this course the new party would gain an easy victory in the next congressional contest, and by eighteen hundred and seventy-six, could walk over the Republican party into the white House. The shades of the position are so arranged as to create a startling effect, and we are not surprised to learn that certain old line Democrats hesitate to give their names as subscribers to the movement until in their sober moments they can determine whether it tends.

This new party creator, has about concluded that the Democratic party was buried last fall, and that the first step in constructing a new party is the acknowledgment of this fact. He proclaims also, that liberal declarations and suitable obituary notices of the death of past issues are necessary to remove any distrust or fear that certain loyal citizens might otherwise entertain from the fact that the new party was composed of the same leaders and classes as the old, and only changed in name. His method of creation is original. Like a mechanic, he first gathers together his material, and then makes the most of what there is. Success is the object. The opposition is formed and then the principles selected to give it force and aggressive power. The organization moves by external means, and lacks the essential elements of life. Parties grow into supremacy, and the organization is vital, expressive and powerful. Ideas, principles, agitation, organization, these are the stages of growth, but Governor Hendricks is wiser than nature, and must first secure his party and trust for something to turn up to put into it the breath of life. We shall watch this transition in the Democratic party from death unto life with considerable interest, and if we find that the Governor, by breathing upon the dry bones has succeeded in making them live, though under an assumed name, we shall be glad to chronicle the curiosity. The bones are quite dry, and the political odor of the once great party is not sweet as it once was, and it would seem that if resurrected and rehabilitated, yet some disagreeable smell of recognition would still linger about the old carcass to keep honest and patriotic voters at a convenient distance.

The Centennial bill, appropriating the sum of 1,000,000 dollars for the purpose of furthering the Celebration of the hundredth anniversary of our independence, which is to take place in the city of Philadelphia in 1876, has passed and been signed by the Governor. The bill provides that the amount shall be raised by taxation of three per cent. upon the gross receipts of the street railway companies of the above city, with the proviso, that if the sum mentioned should not be thus raised,

the State will be liable to the amount of 250,000 dollars, and no more. The Philadelphians wanted the appropriation, but are not quite satisfied with the way of raising the money.

The Government is paying nearly seven million dollars annually for carrying the mails, and proposed to moderately increase the amount, but the railways demand some thirty millions of dollars per annum, and threaten to do away with postal cars altogether if this extortionate demand should not be complied with. While the railroads should be paid a fair compensation for carrying the mails, the amount should not be excessive in proportion to the charge of other kinds of freight. In different parts of the country, especially in the West, the farmers who constitute the most heroic and intelligent portion of our population, are agitating the subject of railroad extortions and tyranny, and the railroad companies have selected an unfavorable time to press the consideration of this matter upon the public mind. We do not know but their demand is just, but it will not appear so to the people, and if insisted upon, may lead to radical changes in the carrying of the mails, such as would not be agreeable to railroad managers.

The right of eminent domain which belongs to the Congress of the United States empowers that body to condemn all the railways for public uses, if necessary for the public good, and if public good requires Governmental interference with railways to obtain the rapid and cheap delivery of mail matter, public opinion will soon demand the step to be taken, and arbitrators to be appointed to adjust the amounts due to the stockholders by reason of such interference. If the opinion becomes prevalent that the only way to obtain cheap transportation for mails and other freight is by means of Governmental control of railways, the demand for the change will become a political issue, and if defeated, will require the combined resources of all the railroad men in the country. The present demand of the railways, is the beginning of this agitation, and we think it unwise to inaugurate it.

SENATOR CAMERON and wife, together with their guests, Mrs. Dr. Bobbs, of Indianapolis, Post Master General Creswell and wife, and Senator Howe and wife have gone on a pleasant journey through the South, and their route will take them through Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Montgomery and Selma to New Orleans. Thence the party will proceed to Florida, and after remaining there a few days will return to the Mississippi, visiting Memphis and other places of interest, and thence to Indianapolis where one of the party resides, then to Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, thus completing a circle that includes a large and interesting part of our country. The time that will be consumed in swinging round this circle, will be, as is supposed, about three weeks, and since every preparation that a liberal heart could devise has been made, the distinguished party will no doubt have plenty of enjoyment.

The Postoffice Department has announced officially the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the unprepaid portion of postage on letters, papers and other matter sent through the mails. The opinion is in substance as follows:

That letters weighing over 1/2 oz., having one full rate prepaid and forwarded, are only chargeable at the office of delivery with the deficient postage at the prepaid rate, that is, 8 cents for each 1/2 oz. or fraction thereof not prepaid, instead of 6 cents, as has been the custom to charge under the new code. This opinion, however, only refers to matter partially prepaid with not less than one full rate. Letters entirely prepaid or having less than one full rate prepaid, if forwarded, are still subject to the charge of 6 cents for each 1/2 oz. or fraction thereof. Mail matter other than letters, also newspapers, magazines, &c., to regular subscribers, should not be forwarded unless fully prepaid by stamps affixed, but should such matter by inadvertence reach its destination without being fully prepaid, double the prepaid rate should be collected on the unpaid portion before delivery.

SENATOR WINDOM, of Minnesota, obtained permission from the United States Senate, for the special Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to sit during the recess and on Monday the Committee held a very important meeting, to consider the scope of the inquiry entrusted to them, and to lay down a plan of operations. The Committee is to inquire into the general subject of "transportation to the seaboard," and, having given to it great latitude of investigation, it is expected to make thorough work, and elucidate a vast number of facts so that some practical measure may result therefrom. At the above meeting, Mr. Windom the Chairman, submitted the following propositions as heads for the inquiry: First, as to the power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate and control the railroads in the transportation of mails; second, what would be a fair compensation for the carriage of the mails; third, as to the best methods of securing the cheap transportation of western produce to markets; fourth, how far can the Government go in the establishment of railroads subject to its own control. No subject, as thus developed, could be more important. Some of the inquiries seem to breathe a spirit of hostility to railroad corporations, but the most important one is that regarding cheap transportation. Now the high rates of freight practically prevent western products from being transported to European markets. Such a heavy tax in production should be reduced to as low a point as the expense on carrying freight will permit. Let the Committee solve this problem, and it will deserve and receive the praise of the people.

THERE having been circulated a report that Mr. Banoroff had resigned the post of Minister to Germany, the President, in conversation with a friend on Monday, is said to have denied the report, and the story is dead until some other correspondent in search of news, picks it up and breathes new life into its dry bones. The same dispatch from which we gather the above information, also states that Mr. Delong, it is understood, will not be long a Minister to Japan, but to-morrow, doubtless we will ascertain that this is incorrect, and so the telegraph worries one day by day with its endless contradictions.

The press is loud in praise of the Senate, for refusing to increase the salaries of members of the Legislature.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Legal Holidays - The Border Raid Bill.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG PA., April 2, 1873. The Senate has passed the House bill defining legal holidays, fixing as such the 1st of January, 23d of February, 4th of July, 25th of December and other days fixed by the President's or Governor's proclamation, directing the observance of the following Monday, when the holiday falls on Sunday, and requiring all paper falling due on that Monday to be met the Saturday previous.

An act relative to the damages sustained by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion was before the House last week when Mr. Mahon proposed to dispense with debate on this bill, and by common consent pass it to third reading, and then to consider and discuss it thoroughly and fairly, and vote it up or down upon its merits.

Mr. Brockway referred to the great importance of this bill, involving several millions of dollars, and before he would agree to the proposition he wanted to hear some reasons why the bill should pass.

Mr. Mahon referred to the strong prejudice in the public mind in regard to this just claim of the people of his section of the State for the severe losses sustained during the war, and hoped there would be a fair consideration of the question. The result of the rebel invasion was the breaking open of every store and the taking of every horse and wagon within reach of the enemy. All the property that could be gathered by the invading thousands was carried away, and for a while over a hundred thousand rebels occupied the county of Franklin, carrying destruction on all sides. Whilst these people thus suffered at home, many of them were faithfully discharging their duty at the front, and in a single engagement thirty citizens of Chambersburg laid down their lives on the battle field. He referred to the prosperity of the various interests of other parts of the State through the war, such as iron, coal and manufacturing, whilst the people of his

section made the extraordinary sacrifices referred to, and to deny this claim would be extremely unjust.

Mr. Elliott took the floor and declared himself unconditionally opposed to the bill. He commended the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Mahon) for the zealous manner in which he advocated the bill. But it proposes a violation of an agreement two years ago, when the first bill passed, and for which he (Mr. Elliott) voted, which gave \$800,000 to Chambersburg. Other parts of the State, suffered severely—men of Philadelphia and elsewhere—lost by the confiscation of debt due by Southern people and otherwise. The distinct understanding two years ago was that not another dollar should be asked for after the passage of the bill then, but that any further claims should be presented to the general government. And he had no doubt they would be presented against the government through Congressional action. If that should fall there might be some reason for calling on the State for relief.

Mr. Mahon replied, contending that the State was not only morally, but also legally bound to meet these losses, and that it was the duty of the State to apply to the general government for payment back into the State Treasury.

Mr. Elliott remarked that if Mr. Mahon proved anything, he has proved that the general government, and not the State, is liable. He repeated that there was an understanding two years ago that no further claim should be presented against the State, and had said understanding not been acknowledged by his friends, the bill of 1871 could not have passed.

The committee of the whole rose, and the bill was reported, and a motion to grant leave to sit again was negatived. The several sections were read, the title was agreed to, and the bill passed to third reading.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia Press says: Under the caption of "Governor Hartranft's Vetoes," the Public Ledger of yesterday discusses with fairness and just praise the reasons assigned by the Governor for vetoing several legislative enactments which seemed to him either unnecessary or pernicious. We endorse the Ledger's comments heartily, and agree with it that these vetoes "show evidence that the Governor is consulting some clear-headed, courageous, capable adviser, whom we take to be his Attorney General," and we go further. There is reason to believe that Governor Hartranft, in calling into his councils a gentleman of Mr. Dimmick's character and ability, did so because he believed the latter to be in full harmony with himself. No one has been more gratified than the Press by Governor Hartranft's general gubernatorial career so far. If he continues he will secure the regard and co-operation of good men of all parties.

"Extra Billy" Smith, formerly Governor of Virginia, is among the candidates for a nomination for a renewal of honor, together with R. M. T. Hunter, Alex. H. Stuart, Robert E. Lee, son of the General, and others.

It is understood in Washington that both Pomeroy and Caldwell will be candidates before the Legislature of Kansas for re-election to the United States Senate, and both parties profess confidence in their success.

General Belknap, Secretary of War, during his proposed absence, desired Gen. Sherman to be Secretary of War pro tem, but it appears he is legally disqualified. The matter was referred to the Attorney General for consideration, and the reply of the legal advisor of the President was that an officer on the active list of the army could not hold a civil office without losing his military office.

Ex Senator Castell, of New Jersey, has been appointed Finance Agent of the Treasury Department, to visit Europe in connection with the new loan.

The case of the Commonwealth against George O. Evans, will be carried to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county, by the Attorney General.

A large meeting of prominent colored Republicans was held last night at St. James Chapel, New Orleans. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first, second and third endorsed Judge Durell, W. H. Hunt, Beckwith, Billena, Senator Morton, the New Orleans Republican newspaper, and complimented President Grant for his devotion to Republican principles.

The joint resolution endorsing Governor Walker's plan for the assumption by the Federal Government of the debts of the States has passed both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the Governor has been instructed to forward copies of the resolutions and his message on the same subject to the Legislatures of the several States.

Referring to the whitewashing of Clayton, of Arkansas, the Washington correspondent of the New York Times remarks: "The investigation and the Senate's action upon it will not convince any of Clayton's enemies that he is a political saint, and it will not warrant his friends in pushing him forward as a model of a political reformer."

B. F. Martin of Washington, John Swickard, of Monongahela city, and William Danley, of West Finley, are Democratic candidates for nomination for Treasurer in Washington county.

The New York State Senate committee to investigate the charges against "Boss" Tweed met on the 25th ult. at Albany. Tweed's council read a written paper signed by his client remonstrating against the jurisdiction of the committee on the ground that he never accepted the office of Senator, and never was a member of the present Senate. The committee decided to continue the investigation, and proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

The Washington Chronicle, in an article on "The Sober Second Thought," concerning the Credit Mobilier, says of Senator Paterson that "his life had been as pure as the streams flowing from the melting snows lying on the mountain tops hid in the clouds."

The following persons are Treasury candidates at the Republican primary election in Washington county: Captain J. C. French, Addison Winters, Captain A. L. Hawkins, John White, George Buchanan. For Sheriff—David Hart, John S. Johnston, Shadrach Hedge.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives refuses to consider a vote of censure on the plunder of the public Treasury; by Congressmen. We deeply regret it for the honor of the State.—Worcester Gazette.

The comparative receipts of internal revenue for the six months ending January 31st, 1873, and January 31st 1872, show an increase in the latter on spirits of \$2,617,902, fermented liquors \$690,234, and penalties \$68,512.

The Butler citizen announces A. L. Campbell, Esq., of Petrolia city, Fairview township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the coming Republican primary election.

R. Thompson, of Pine township, and Dr. Hunter, of Leechburg Armstrong county, will be candidates at the Republican primary meetings for Assembly.

In Armstrong county there are nine Republican candidates announced for Sheriff, and four for Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, March 31, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

On the eve of "all fools' day," or the first of April, when all is hurry-scurry, some are grave, others gay, some passing a discontented night away. Of all the days in the year I have a positive and well grounded fear for the first day of April, especially when it finds us at a boarding house. Get up in the morning with a ravenous appetite, anticipating a good, square meal, to strengthen you until noon, when, "horror of horrors," you find your hash seasoned with hair pins, chignons, and a lot of other delicate spices too numerous to mention. Should you protest the "boss" will inform you that you were not reared on good substantial "grub." I have been at boarding houses when it required a man to have a double plated, copper-lined, hand riveted stomach to digest the latest delicacies of the season. Dinner you find warmed over what was left from breakfast, and you may find some short cakes, with the shortening in the long way; black coffee—the milk man's pump leaked so he could not come; one egg for each boarder, served up on the jump. Supper, things are worse than ever. The cook is tired; landlady sick; "boss" surly and growling because he did not have his fingers in the Credit Mobilier, or some other steal. At night you find your bed turned the wrong way, bidding you repose with your feet toward sunrise; your bed cord improperly stretched; your nice white spread all soiled, because that dear little Harry, who has progressive ideas of Geography, has drawn the map of Indiana on it with soot from the stove pipe. Truly, this is a day of troubles, trials and vexation of spirit, and all because we had to move.

We heard a remark the other day that we were living in a progressive age. This remark struck me rather forcibly, so I concluded to watch and see for myself. On Sabbath afternoon I saw that there was truth in the remark. I noticed about twenty-five young men and boys congregated at the railroad crossings, passing remarks on the dress and walk of persons going to and fro. This proved to me conclusively, and beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we were living in "a progressive age; that these young men were trying to cultivate good manners and a spirit of criticism. It sounds so elevating when one passes an obscene joke for the others to laugh that loud, brawling, boisterous laugh; it shows that they are in a good humor, and also looks well after coming right out of Sabbath-school.

Your correspondent having a few spare moments to himself to-day, concluded to visit the works of the Rochester Tumbler Company, and I am not exaggerating when I say that it is the most complete, best regulated and conducted establishment of this kind I have ever seen. The furnace is twenty-two feet eight inches in diameter, containing ten pots, each pot holding three thousand two hundred pounds of glass, making thirty-two thousand pounds of glass in the furnace at one time. This furnace is said to be the largest in the world. These pots are filled three times a week, making a total of over ninety thousand pounds of glass used per week; some of this goes back into the furnace again to be melted. They make complete, on an average, eleven thousand five hundred dozens, or one hundred and thirty-eight thousand tumblers per week. They have over sixty different moulds or styles of glasses, and in the quality and finish have few equals and no superiors. They have orders from

South America and from that "muchly" married man, Brigham Young, for tumblers; also orders, and large ones, from different parts of the country, their largest trade being principally from the East. Mr. George W. Fry will please accept my sincere thanks for the time and attention given me, in showing and explaining the intricate workings of the establishment. May the Rochester Tumbler Works live long and prosper!

Just here allow me to ask a question! Why do not our landed lords hold out inducements and give encouragement to buy and build, and help improve our towns. Our advantages are just as good here as they can get at Pittsburgh. Then the material and the taxes are higher, and the danger of destruction by fire much greater than here, and it is a patent fact that mechanics will not work as steady in a city, when they have everything to attract their attention and money, as they will in the country. But it appears that those that have land must have the outside cent before they will sell to a company, because they think the company is rich and can stand it. Better were it if they give them a few acres of land to erect on. It certainly would enhance the value of the other property of the giver, and besides it would be a blessing and benefit to the community at large; for the tone of society of a community of honest, industrious mechanics will compare quite favorably with a like number of purse-proud bigoted nabobs.

CLONIAN.

INDUSTRY, March 29, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

The bounty tax, that hydra headed monster that so unceremoniously aimed his City assidues at the pocket, was supposed to have been slain years ago; but such is not the case, for here in Industry township we find it like the legendary Wandering Jew, joggling aimlessly along, like the never to be satiated horse leech, crying Give! give!! It may seem strange to loyal men that after a lapse of eight years since the rebellion was crushed out, the bounty tax of Industry township remains unpaid, yet it is so; it is in fact the Rip Van Winkle of the present age, at first it stalked along in the vigor of its manhood and ran well for a season, when it fell into a profound slumber from which it has lately awoke and is now out on the rampage cutting right and left with all the energy of despair; nor is to be wondered at, when we take into consideration that there is a certain peculiar set of men living up "Goose Hollow" who are determined not to live unto themselves alone, and expect to render the country God service by voting for Gen. Jackson at the spring election. Now honestly what has caused this delay in paying off those bonds, why all this equivocation, why this dallying with other peoples' interests? I know of no answer unless it is that they are waiting for a few more Woolslairs to move into the township that they may fleece them out of another extra sixty odd dollars or so in the shape of bounty tax. This equivocation and dallying of theirs is going to cost the township quite a little fortune in the shape of costs, expenses, &c., of which those careful engineers with themselves have to bear part of the burden, but then for the sake of vengeance, I suppose that they will cheerfully bend their shoulders to the yoke, taking for their motto Longfellow's aphorism "suffer and be strong." From the hands of the old iron clad democracy the bounty matter has got into the clutches of what has been lately known as the Lib-dem. party, that party which had for its purpose, ostensibly, the liberal reformation of the political state of the country, but really "anything to beat Grant." They were born crying reform, they live crying reform and they will die crying reform, without accomplishing so much as a tithe of their avowed purpose. Such reformation as theirs, is about like the dog baying at the moon; it began in moonshine and it will culminate in moonshine. This appears to be an age of reform, the cries are, reform the ballot, reform the rights of suffrage and reform the assessment and the collection of taxes.

"How well it is the end and moon
Are placed so very high,
That no presuming man can reach
And pluck them from the sky.
If 'twere not so I do believe
That some reforming ass,
Would soon attempt to take them down
To light the world with gas."

One part of the reform movement in this place was to tax the soldiers to help to pay off the bounty; consistency is said to be a jewel, but the jewel didn't happen to come this way; the very idea of taxing the soldiers to pay off the bounty is preposterous, the better men of the township scouted it, they scorned the act, and the tide of public indignation set in such full tide against it that the reformers at last felt constrained to get together and exonerate the soldiers from the payment of the tax, but taking the will for the deed, we conclude that they are no more soldiers' friends now than they were before. —What a man does under protest, he will afterward protest that he didn't do, and in their every act these liberal reformers show their cloven foot, in all their intrigues the old rebellions element can be seen cropping out, which has to say the least, three shades of copper in it; since they cannot rule in high places, they strive to ruin in low ones, and are like an army of Jack Fallstaff's, having a banner upon which is inscribed by the hand of time, this motto, "Maximum in Minimum."

SOLDIER.