

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

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BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 13th, 1873.

GOV. HARTRANFT AND THE LEGISLATURE OF 1873.

The Legislature of 1873 has adjourned. It is probably the last which will assemble under the present constitution, and its record will compare favorably with that of any of its predecessors. No laws have been enacted that outrage the public sentiment or infringe upon public rights, and the newspapers which feel it to be their duty to indulge in the abuse which has become the annual concomitant of the Legislatures adjournment, fail to find any specific grounds for their animadversions. The mass of the members seem to have endeavored to reach an honest and conscientious discharge of their official duties. Errors have been committed, but they were, like the Somerset Bill, in indulgence of a not nonnatural sympathy for a community overwhelmed by a great calamity, or, like the Pennsylvania Railroad bill, in a laxity amounting to negligence in corporate legislation. Of the private laws which will be found upon the next statute-book, there will doubtless be some which should never have seen the day, but they will be fewer than ever before, and are attributable to our system of special legislation, under which, in most instances they never saw the member who is the father of the local law, is in possession of the facts, and understands the bearings, and can point to the ultimate results of the measure. The Legislature of '73 has certainly disappointed its enemies, and the enemies of the party dominant in its councils, who predicted, in view of the coming Constitution, a tremendous harvest of obnoxious legislation, and a very carnival of corruption.

The State is largely indebted to Governor Hartranft for this position of affairs. The positions of his inaugural, bravely maintained by a sweeping exercise of the veto power, were certainly the knell of many schemes of roguery and public despoilment. So well has he behaved in his high office that, while maintaining his own self respect, and retaining unshaken the confidence of his friends, he has wrung unwilling tributes from his enemies and from the Democratic party. His vetoes almost all consist of a few general principles, evenly and clearly enunciated, and firmly adhered to. That special legislation should be checked as far as consists with our present constitution and the public wants; that corporate powers should be so limited that they cannot threaten the public welfare; that our banking institutions should be placed upon a solid basis of capital, should be confined to legitimate banking, and should be allowed no advantage in usury which is withheld from individual; that corporations which may be organized under general laws should be driven out of the Legislature; that the Legislature should not interfere where courts have jurisdiction, except in municipal regulations, and then under extraordinary circumstances—these principles, or some one of them, will be found running through each of the veto messages which visited the Legislature with such extraordinary frequency at its recent session. The Legislature has sustained each of them, and the people have added a hearty and almost unanimous endorsement. To Governor Hartranft alone whatever credit attaches to the policy of his administration should be given. His constitutional advisers are men of well known experience and ability, and are no doubt in hearty accord and active co-operation with him, but the experience of the Executive during his official career at the seat of government of seven years duration, renders him quite as conversant as either of them with the faults of legislation and the public demands, and it is the Executive alone that must assume the responsibilities of this policy, withstand importunities and threats, and stand or fall by its results. We have the largest faith in his firmness and ability, and clear perception of right and wrong, and believe that the people may turn with confidence to Harrisburg as long as Hartranft stands on guard at the Capitol.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The treacherous murder of Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas by the Modocs has shocked the entire country, and changed public opinion considerably in regard to the present Indian policy.

General Grant has undertaken to solve the Indian troubles by the application of christian principles in their treatment, and his success heretofore, in the main, has been such as to gratify the friends of such policy and give strength to his administration. But the revolting duplicity of the Modocs and the terrible murder of General Canby and Rev. Thomas, under a flag of truce, has suddenly disclosed the fact that no impression can be made on the Modocs by any other treatment than that of fear, and that to pursue any other course than the one of force with them, is uselessly endangering the lives of citizens and a waste of time and money. The settlers have always demanded a more rigorous policy towards the savages, because they, by continual bitter experience, saw the necessity of it. Let the Indians be made to feel that they must restrain their ungovernable passions within the limits of law and order, and will be held strictly accountable for all crimes and transgressions of law, no matter what may be the cost to do it, and then there will be peace on the plains. There is but one opinion expressed, in regard to the Modocs, that they should be visited with the severest punishment and forever disabled to do further mischief. We do not know what wrongs they have to atone for, they cannot excuse them of such base treachery as culminated in the deaths of Gen. Canby and Rev. Thomas, and for which they ought to suffer an adequate punishment. What influence this turn of events may have upon the general policy of the Government, remains to be seen, but it is likely to modify it somewhat. We imagine that the Indians at best will respond feebly to all attempts to christianize them, and that their peaceful disposition will continue only so long as their supplies are abundant; that it is impossible to control them, debased and ignorant as they are, without the use of such authority as they will obey through fear. They should be treated justly and kindly, but by all means, firmly. It is the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and this duty must be neglected unless these wild men of the plains be put in a condition to do no harm. Whatever policy is pursued, its success depends upon first giving complete security of person and property to the settlers and travelers of the west, and no palavering or shilly-shallying that does less, though coated over with good motives, will satisfy the demands of the times, and when considered in connection with its results, will be sure to meet with condemnation.

The Modocs, who have caused this recent trouble, are an insignificant tribe numbering from two to three hundred, but by vacillating treatment encouraged to magnify their importance and strength.

At one time the recipients of presents, at another the object of sharp shooters; they are put on one reservation to-day and to-morrow removed to another, the treatment under which they have been disciplined is humane to-day and warlike to-morrow, changing with every change of circumstance, and without that firmness and steadiness of purpose that should always characterize the control of ignorant savages and dangerous classes. We have tried to make the Indians love us and the result is they despise and hate us; we have by half-way measures tried to make them fear us, but in this have failed also. The Indians will have more love and respect for us, when they realize we are powerful and mean to use that power against them with irresistible force, until they are either completely subdued, or annihilated. Preaching will have decidedly more effect upon them, if followed up with such a display of authority as will command their assent. Take from them the gun, and substitute the hoe and plow. Compel them to keep the peace, and those who will not, shoot them down before they shoot others down.

HON. GEO. H. ANDERSON, Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. Wm. Elliott, Speaker of the House, was the recipients of valuable presents at the close of the session, from Senators and Members of the respective Houses. Both were complimented by the unanimous passage of resolutions of thanks, and in each instance the compliment was well deserved. Senator Anderson has closed his third year in the Senate, and during all that time he possessed the entire confidence and respect of all his fellow Senators irrespective of party. His record is unblemished, and the honest men of the Senate and of the State earnestly desire his return to the Senate. There ought to be, and we believe there is no doubt of his re-election. The Republicans of Allegheny county will honor themselves and reflect credit on the party by nominating him unanimously, for he was an able and impartial Speaker, an honest, faithful Senator, and his constituents can not afford to let him retire, no matter how earnestly he may desire it.

Of Speaker Elliott, we can speak as warmly and with no less praise. He has served four years in the House, and no abler or purer man has represented Philadelphia within our recollection, a man of quick temper and strong convictions, but always earnest, candid and honest. It is to be regretted that his retirement from the House is final. He is a candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, the best office in the State, and will be nominated and elected with little or no opposition. The State, and especially the city of Philadelphia, can ill afford to spare him from the Legislature, but he is right in consulting his own interests in this matter, especially after he has served his city and his party so well for four years, during which he earned the gratitude of all honest men.

HON. S. J. CROSS.

By reference to our column of announcements it will be seen our able and faithful Representative is a candidate for re-election. We are pleased to be able to state that his course at Harrisburg meets the entire approval of his constituents, and the general verdict is that Beaver county was never more ably, faithfully and honestly represented at Harrisburg. There will be no opposition to his re-nomination, and there should be none, because his record is without a blemish. He took a high stand in the House for a new member, and next winter will be one of its leaders.

SENATORS GRAHAM, Davis, of Berks, and Rutan, two Republicans and one Democrat, have been appointed Commissioners to Vienna by Governor Hartranft, and will sail for Europe on the 26th inst. The Commissioners will be absent from four to six months and will make their report on or before December next. Senator Rutan intends to take his wife with him, and we editor and printers, one and all wish them a prosperous and pleasant journey over and beyond the sea and a safe return. And we hope that Mr. Rutan will recover his health which has been somewhat impaired by the excessive labors of the session.

In this connection we may state that the RADICAL will remain under the exclusive control of its present editor, Senator Rutan having severed his connection with it altogether, for the present at least.

The Philadelphia papers all unite in stating that the city has at least three model officers, viz: P. A. B. Widener, Esq., city Treasurer, Theo. Walton, Esq., Recorder, and Gen. Bingham, Clerk of Court. It is gratifying to record this fact, especially as these gentlemen are friends of the RADICAL, and received its earnest support, both for nomination and election. These are not the only officers in Philadelphia that merit the praise of the press of the city.

The announcement going the rounds of the press that Col. Quay has purchased property in Harrisburg, and intends removing there is incorrect. He is still a citizen of Beaver, and expects to remain such.

POLITICAL.

Governor Perham, of Maine, a Republican, has appointed a Democratic railroad commissioner for that State.

Mr. George F. Ross, for the last six years messenger in the Attorney General's office, has had his position recognized as a clerkship, which it really was, with an increase of salary commensurate with the service rendered.

Butler county candidates for nomination for Assembly on the Republican ticket: A. L. Campbell, Esq., of Fairview township; Josiah M. Thompson, Esq., of Brady township; and Samuel Anderson, Esq., of Chilton township.

Major Jack Cummings, a well known politician of the old Democratic school, and a prominent man in Union county, died at Selinsgrove, on Monday last. He was a man of strong determination, and represented Union county in the Legislature in 1871, with the force peculiar to himself.

Candidates for nomination on the Republican ticket in Columbiana county for State Senator, Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod, of the Salem Republican. For Representatives, S. J. Sitten of Salem, Dr. James Jackson of Harrison township, and E. S. Holloway of Fairfield.

The latest figuring on the Ohio Constitutional Convention shows the following result: Independent Republicans, three; regular Democrats outside of Hamilton county, forty-two; in Hamilton county, five Democrats and one Liberal Republican, and four candidates elected whose names were on both tickets. Both the Democrats and Republicans claim the Convention, but until the official returns are received it is impossible to know which party will have a majority in the Convention.

The Carlisle Herald says: On Tuesday a bill was passed fixing the time for the election of State Treasurer, and providing for the continuance of Hon. R. W. Mackey, the present State Treasurer, until the first of May, 1874. This gives Mr. Mackey another year of office and prevents any break in the regular term. Mr. Mackey has administered the finances of the State with great success and acceptance to the people, and the extension of his term ensures a continuance of his present successful management of the finances for another year.

The Greenville Advance says: We were pleased to learn that our young friend Dr. W. F. Waugh, son of Hon. W. Waugh, of this place, after passing a creditable examination under the civil service rules, before a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed and commissioned an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy. Dr. W. is a thoroughly educated physician, having graduated first with honor at Westminster College, then at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, after a regular course of study in the office of Dr. S. M. Ross of this place. Since that time he has practiced a year successfully as assistant physician at Dixmont Inebriety Asylum, and has recently attended an additional course of Medical lectures in Philadelphia. It is uncertain yet whether he will be assigned to duty on ship board or in Hospital.

The Allegheny county Republican Executive committee held a meeting at the Lincoln club rooms on last Friday. The following important business was transacted: That the officers of this committee be instructed to call a Convention of Republicans of the county, to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. That the primaries for the election of delegates to this Convention shall be held, under the party rules, on Saturday, May 31, 1873, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M., and that the Convention be held on Tuesday, May 6th, 1873, at the Court House. The delegates to be elected to the State Convention shall be apportioned as follows:

- One Senatorial delegate, south of rivers.
- One Senatorial delegate, between rivers.
- One Senatorial delegate, north of rivers.
- One Representative delegate from each city Legislative district.
- One Representative delegate from each district between the rivers, outside of Pittsburgh.
- One Representative delegate from Allegheny City.
- One Representative delegate from north of rivers outside of Allegheny City.
- Two Representative delegates from south of rivers.

Resolved, That the officers of this committee be instructed to call five conventions of the Republicans of the county, each convention to be composed of one delegate from each election precinct, as follows:

1. Judiciary.
2. Legislative—State Senator and Assembly.
3. Prothonotary.
4. Treasurer and Coroner.
5. County Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

These conventions to be held in such places in the city of Pittsburgh as the chairman of the committee may designate, on the 3d day of June next, and the primary elections for delegates to said conventions be held on the 31st day of May next, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, under the usual party rules.

If Governor Dix continues as he has begun, he is on the track for the Presidency in 1876. The people do want a man who is conscientious and firm enough to say no when he ought to say it—a man who is clear-headed enough to see what is right, and strong-minded enough to do it, whatever influences may be brought to bear. Such men are scarce.—State Journal.

The Lock Haven Republican says: Twenty-three hundred dollars were stolen from the Berks County Treasurer's office last Thursday morning. The two men who are supposed to have done the job entered the office while the clerk was busy in counting a large sum of money, and one of them asked for change for a \$100 bill. The clerk asked him to wait a few minutes, whereupon the other stranger picked up a paper and spread it open between the clerk and the door of the vault, pretending to read. Then the other stepped into the entrance of the vault for the pretended purpose of helping himself to a drink of water, and it is supposed that he seized one of the largest packages and handed it through a window to a confederate outside. The two men left the office immediately, and two minutes afterwards the clerk discovered that \$2,300 had been stolen. The same parties had been observed around town, and their description is published. They have escaped, however, and at latest advices there was but little probability of their arrest. They are evidently bold and adroit practitioners. Precisely the same game in every particular, even to the pitcher's dodge, was attempted upon the First National Bank, Harrisburg Friday morning, but failed, though the operators escaped. They are supposed to be the same parties that effected the robbery at Reading, and one other, as there were four in the gang.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Poetic and Esthetic Eggs—The Pennsylvania Dental College and the Ladies—U. S. Senators Devotees of Fashion—The Market Street Passenger Railway vs. the Union Line—Murder of Gen. Canby and Comments.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1873. Easter Sunday is past, with its grand high mass and benedictions at the Cathedral, but the aroma of the season still lingers. To-day being generally observed as a holiday the public schools are closed, gorgeous free lunches advertised at the taverns, and there is a general out-pouring of citizens onto our principal thoroughfares. The stores for flowers, fruits and candies are a sight to behold; the egg business being elevated to its most poetic and esthetic stage. At 13th and Market streets the windows of Mr. Whitman shone resplendent, little blue, green, yellow, red and orange eggs, all bound round with gold enclosure, the daintiest of sweet meats, middle sized eggs of rose colored filigree, entice one to break them open while white beauties, decorated externally with exquisite pictures, display inside an entire landscape. One large egg, with a microscope inserted at the apex, is quite a mechanical curiosity. The first glance displays two little children gamboling with a dog, behind them cows, horses, &c., and all the paraphernalia of a farm yard; at the side a picturesque glen; on the other side a saw mill, with railroad track and train of cars running, over all of which a man ascends in a miniature balloon, to which a streamer is attached bearing the legend, "Whitman's chocolate paste, warranted to make a good cup of chocolate in one minute." This wonderful egg is intended to illustrate the German superstition about seeing all things to come by looking into an egg backwards on Easter Sunday, which belief has doubtless some root in the German theory of modern times.

You will be glad to hear that the ladies who were so badly treated by the Professors of the Pennsylvania Dental College, have, at the instance of the Trustees, been received back again, awaiting their final re-installment, which it is to be hoped, will take place on the twenty-first of this month. This tardy act of justice has been the work of the Radical Club, aided by the newspapers, who together raised such a stir that the Professors had to back down before public opinion. The Dean of the College was interviewed by one of the reporters of the Enquirer for his side of the story, who told him one of the ladies had been expelled for misconduct; but when two of our most prominent citizens called upon the Dean for an explanation of his language he replied that she was too pretty, the young men fell in love with her. This is the first time I ever heard of youth and beauty being crimes in a woman. A great deal has been said about the devotion of ladies to the fashions, but however much they may devote themselves to beautifying their exteriors it is gratifying to know that the higher class of our male citizens are not negligent of their appearance. I refer to our U. S. Senators, who have used this session over six hundred hair brushes, the same quantity of combs, and several thousand dollars worth of soaps and colognes. What a condition they must leave home in, to be sure, to require such an amount of deodorizers, and about the brushes, it is a little over an average of six a piece. Now supposing each Senator uses two at a time, which is a pretty nice operation, I assure you, the query still arises what becomes of the other four?

The fight of the Market Street Passenger Railway Company against the Union

Line still continues, some unexpected developments having been made. Mr. Caylor produced an affidavit, made by Alderman Dallas, in which he declared that eleven of the names attached thereto were affixed after he had signed it. Mr. Caylor further alleged that the owners of the names were barbers and oystermen, which, in his opinion, aggravated the offense. This Mr. Collis denied.

The Sunday Dispatch completed its twenty-fifth year yesterday, and published on the occasion a short sketch of Sunday journalism. Our daily papers are severe on the last session of the Legislature because of the act which provides for the sale of our aims house, and also because of our objectionable libel law, which takes no account of the truths of a libel as a defence. In addition to this our papers are filled with out-pourings of wrath against the bloody Modocs for the murder of Gen. Canby. I cannot help thinking that this outcry is unphilosophical. In the Public Ledger which cries loudest for vengeance against Modoc treachery, I counted this morning four women murdered by their respective husbands, yet there is not one word of comment against these wretches, who were white, civilized, christian men. The savages were ignorant, inferior in numbers, under no vow of amity, about to be driven from their homes, robbed of what was really theirs, (however much we may choose to disguise it,) and the man who was killed was a soldier who had been educated by his country and paid for many years with a view to this very thing, of a violent death ultimately happening to him. These women who were beaten with sledge hammers, tortured and man gled, had, on the contrary, entered into a contract the very reverse of this. The men who murdered them had engaged before men and angels, to protect, cherish, honor and comfort them, yet highly moral and intelligent editors, pretending to take the Bible for their guide, shower loads of denunciations against Captain Jack the untutored savage, while the leaders of public sentiment pass by the cruel murders of defenceless women by their legal protectors without one word of censure. Gentlemen, is such christianity anything but a shame? Ezzell.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tare Cotton Claims—Army Matters. (Correspondence of the Radical.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1873. When the internal tax of three cents a pound on cotton was in operation, it was the custom of revenue officers to collect the tax after the cotton had been stored in certain warehouses. The weight thus taxed included the tare, which generally ranged from fifteen to twenty-five pounds per bale. As a manifest act of justice, Congress authorized the refunding of this excess so paid. These tare claims, so-called, were accordingly prepared and presented by the factors and have been paid to the amount of nearly six hundred thousand dollars. Of this amount the Washington claim agents received a very liberal proportion, and the planters, who really paid the entire tax, have realized nothing. In several instances the planters have sent complaints here that they can obtain no satisfactory information on the subject from their factors. It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is willing to inform planters of the exact amount paid to their factors for their tare claims, on application by letter from the planter, stating the name and locality of his factor.

About ten millions of the five per cent funding loan bonds will be sent to London, weekly, in charge of Treasury clerks, until the entire amount subscribed for by the Syndicate is absorbed.

Assistant Surgeon Robert H. White is relieved from duty in the Department of the South and ordered the report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson is ordered to report to the Commanding General of the South for assignment. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Captain Robert P. Henry, B. Chamberlain, 10th Infantry, and First Lieutenant, John Whitney, 11th Infantry.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Bowen, to the Naval Asylum at Norfolk, Va. Detached, Commander C. J. Dangle from temporary command of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco, and ordered to command the Saco, on the Asiatic squadron, per steamer of the 1st of May. Lieutenant Commander S. D. Ames from the Naval Academy, May 1, and ordered to duty on the European station. Ensign Boynton Leach from the Junata, and placed on sick leave. Surgeon B. H. Kidd from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk Virginia, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida. Second Assistant Engineer Absalom Kirby, from the Tallapoosa, and ordered to examination for promotion. Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook from the naval station League Island, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Tallapoosa. Second Assistant Engineer Abbotts from Navy Yard, Mare's Island, California, and ordered to the naval station, League Island.

The State Treasurer has given notice to the holders of the 5 10 series of bonds created by the act of February 2, 1867, that interest will cease on all sums of \$5,000 and under, on the 31st of July 1873, amounting in all to \$1,265,900.