

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, May 23, 1873.

OUR NOMINATING SYSTEM.

The comments of the *Beaver County Press* upon the proposed change in nominating candidates, suggests some further discussion of the matter, and perhaps, some needed explanations. As a member of the Executive Committee, which proposed the amendment, we are at liberty to say that the Committee represented all the "large boroughs," and no one suspected that the language of the preamble, to which the *Press* refers, was so unfortunately chosen as to invite the construction it has given it, viz: a "stigma" upon the "larger boroughs."

"The concentration of power" in those boroughs under the present system was thought to be a naked, unquestioned fact, clearly indicated by a prevailing custom, which gives almost a solid vote to the "home" candidate, who may possibly need but a few hundred votes to be nominated; indicated also by the larger proportionate vote which is easily polled in the boroughs, because less effected by the weather and the pressure of spring work.

The case of New Brighton, cited, as having received no important office in the past, simply shows that she did not care to use the power which she unquestionably possessed. Again, as to the time given for deliberation, the Committee thought that the proposed change would be readily comprehended, as it sought to effect only the objectionable features of the present system, and in those particulars wherein it is not, in any true sense, the "popular system."

The intuitive perception of American citizens, of whatever political organization, instantly recognizes, we think, the propriety of changing any rule or law, so called, which permits one-fifth, or perchance one-tenth of the membership of a party, to dictate the nominations, or the policy of the entire body.

A vote "for the amendment" at the primary elections, if we understand it, simply adopts, in lieu of the admitted defects in our present system, as a basis for future consideration. Deliberation and discussion, intelligent and prudent counsel would then be expected of the party during the coming year, in the hope that its Rules and Regulations might be so wisely framed, in recognition of the change, as to make the Convention truly a representative body, and its decisions, therefore, authoritative. The old delegate system would necessarily be improved.

The object of the proposed change is to get nearer the American idea of majority rule; to promote thereby harmony and good feeling, and to prevent the bitterness which springs from local and class contests.

The doubt expressed, as to the realization of this hope, is not sustained, we think, by the illustration. Three candidates are supported for a certain office. A polls 700 votes, B 900 and C 1000. The possible nomination of A by the Convention, would certainly, the *Press* thinks, send the other candidates, "home overheads," as "B and C are evidently both stronger men with the people. This may be so, but is not, we claim, evidently the case."

Let us suppose that C is a class candidate, in the interest of one or two rival factions, and polls the entire strength of that faction, 1000 votes. A and B divide the vote of the opposite faction, and are both competent men. As against A or B, C might be largely in the minority. These facts would not appear under the present system, and yet be fully known to delegates, personally familiar with the characters and preferences of voters in their respective districts. The friends of C, failing to secure any additional support from A or B, may prefer A to B, for obvious reasons, and cast their strength in that direction.

Would the nomination of C, under the present system, in the above not improbable contingency, promote greater harmony in the party, than the possible nomination

of A, under the amended system?

But this illustration is the most favorable to the present system of any that could be selected. If, in this case, C's nomination might be unsatisfactory to the majority, what would it be in the event of ten or twelve candidates in the field, allowing him to win by a showing of 500 to 600 votes?

We have, it is true, secured in most cases, very worthy candidates under the present system, but other men, equally worthy, but unsuccessful, have been perhaps needlessly embittered by this delusive test of popular strength. But arguments can readily be adduced upon both sides of this question. The Committee have discharged their duty, in submitting the plan of those favoring a change, to a vote of the party.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONER SCANDAL.

The evidence is conclusive that the United States Commissioner at Vienna, Gen. Van Buren, and some few of his associates, have been guilty of fraud and corruption in the management of the American department of the Vienna Exposition, and that in consequence of these irregularities and improprieties, much severe criticism has been indulged in to the mortification of our other representatives and citizens now there. It is said that the facts of this scandal are even worse than yet represented, but what is known is sufficiently humiliating, and ought to consign the guilty parties to political oblivion and eternal shame. The Government has removed or suspended Van Buren, and those implicated in his frauds, and we may yet hope that under honest management, confidence in American integrity may be restored and our part in the exposition made creditable to the nation. In such gigantic displays nations become rivals, and the part which each power enacts is illustrative of its national life and progress, and must have great influence in shaping the course of events, and stimulating the energies of peace. Thus far the Vienna Exposition has not equalled expectations, and apprehensions are expressed that it will never be a brilliant success, but when seen will be a continual flow of visitors towards the Austrian capital who undoubtedly will change the prospects for the better, and possibly transform the dismal croakings of those dissatisfied into shouts of joy and praise over the splendid final result.

In the New York Legislature the other day Mr. McGuire, a member from Schuylcr county, in speaking on the bill known as "a bill to facilitate a settlement with Ezra Cornell," but which empowers him to sell the lands, amounting to some 990,000 acres, located in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, at prices which would realize for the land \$9,000,000, charged, in a very long and sharp speech, that Mr. Cornell had been acting apparently the part of a philanthropist, but in reality was a sordid wretch, intent on gain; that he was at the head of a ring organized to purchase the lands at \$2,000,000, when they were really worth \$24,000,000. The day after these charges were made Mr. Cornell telegraphed immediately to Governor Dix, indignantly denying them, and calling for the appointment of a commission to thoroughly investigate them, and alleges that they were instigated by disappointed schemers, enraged at his efforts to keep their hands out of the fund which he created for education. Both Mr. McGuire and Ezra Cornell are men of high character and spotless reputation, which fact only serves to make the charges more astounding. It is said that public opinion is suspended in New York in regard to the truth of the matter, but the case is sure to attract general attention in the country. If such a man as Mr. Cornell, who has been considered a public benefactor in donating \$500,000 to Cornell University and 300 or 400 acres of ground on which the College buildings are built, and in so managing the finances of the institution as to create an immense fund for the same, should now fall from this proud position, it would be a terrible calamity,

and in connection with other frauds of recent date, would be sad evidence of the corruption of public morals. We are inclined, however, to believe Mr. Cornell; that the charges against him are false in every particular, and that a rigid investigation will so prove.

DRESS REFORM.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps read an essay upon dress reform, at a recent meeting of the Boston Woman's Club which is published in the *New York Independent* and abounds with sparkling wit, practical thought, and earnest feeling. Miss Phelps values time too highly to waste it in trimming dresses; she deprecates the prevalent mania of excessive ornamentation and elaboration which fashion requires of her votaries and advocates simplicity and comfort instead. Long skirts, tight waists and humps were denounced by the club as unseemly and abhorrent, in the general and animated discussion that followed the essayist, and it was proposed to cut them off from three to five inches. We think the ladies should give this subject serious attention for it is a reform much needed. Years ago it was attempted but failed; the movement was then premature, but now when such women of unquestioned goodness and ability as Miss Phelps have taken up the lost cause, may we not hope that some good will come of it which will lead to less slavish following of fashion, and more simple, useful, and not less becoming styles. If the women of our country are allowed to enter on wider fields of labor and compete with men in the struggle of life on equal terms, the necessity of a simpler and more convenient dress will certainly be felt, and then we may expect a reform, but as long as ladies are restricted in their sphere by laws and kept, for want of employment, idle, their time will mostly be devoted to the adornments of their person and other frivolous entertainments, and fashion will have its way in spite of the excellent essays of such as Miss Phelps.

SOME of our Democratic friends and the *Argus* are terribly opposed to the adoption of the proposed change in our nominating system. We have been using the so called popular vote plan for a number of years and it is significant that our officious Democratic friends have never urged its adoption by their party. Neither the *Argus* nor the *Conservative* has to our knowledge advocated the system for the special benefit of its party, except indirectly by fastening it upon the Republican party. Now we think that our opponents either should adopt the system themselves, to prove the sincerity of their counsels, or dry up. Sometimes it is well to seek wisdom of one's adversaries, but not in politics, and the very fact that the *Argus* and Democrats are anxious that the Republicans shall adhere to their present system, should be enough to convince any good Republican that such adherence is unwise and dangerous.

We are to receive from Great Britain next September the Alabama Indemnity in gold, and the reception of such a large amount of gold in this country at one time has created some fears that it will unsettle the money market, and cause considerable fluctuations in the price of gold; but the Secretary has so much power over the control of the gold market in this country that we do not anticipate any great change from the payment of the indemnity fund alone, unless other speculative causes are at work to force such a result. Such a huge transaction does not occur every day.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN who was some days ago declared to be sane and responsible for his acts by a jury that had heard all the evidence on the question of his supposed insanity, has again been before the court on an indictment of sending obscene matter through the United States mails, and the jury after hearing the evidence was ordered by the court to bring in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, and since his insanity continues, George Francis Train, it is said, will be incarcerated in an insane asylum.

POLITICAL.

The Beaver county Democratic committee will meet in Beaver on Thursday, June 5th.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* nominates Governor Dix for the Presidency, in view of his stability and firmness.

J. R. McMiller, of Somerset county, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly.

The Hon. Jonathan Allison, of Washington county, is announced as a candidate for re-nomination for the Legislature.

Besides Col. Wm. F. Wagoner already announced, Jeremiah Bogan, of Port Trevorton, Snyder county, is also a Republican candidate for nomination for State Senator.

The Hon. John Leisenring, of Carbon county, is suggested by a correspondent of the *Mauch Chunk Gazette* as a good man for the Republicans to nominate for State Treasurer.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the brief existence of the "combinations" among the New York aldermen is due to the fact that there is "too much public opinion and newspaper around."

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* advocates the nomination of the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, and believes the selection will lie between him and ex-Judge Kent.

The *Pittsburgh Post* publishes a letter from Butler county alleging that the Hon. John Hipple Mitchell, the new United States Senator from Oregon, formerly resided in Butler under the name of John Hipple, and that his father and many of his relatives still live there.

The *Tribune* thinks the assertion that the Virginia Republicans are to run Henry A. Wise for Governor is a pretty good indication that party lines are badly demolished. Old-line Democrats will rub their eyes with astonishment to see Republicans voting for the man who refused to accept amnesty from the United States Government, and who sentenced John Brown to be hanged.

The Republican Legislature of New York has for the second time refused to pass any "charity bill," such as Democrats always adopted, and it has cut down the canal appropriation between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars. "So that it is not too much to say" remarks the *Albany Journal*, "that on these items alone, as Democratic rule, the Republican saving for the people will be two millions of dollars."

The citizen of New York who has been owing the Government half a million dollars taxes for four years has at length paid up under protest. The interest meantime would amount to \$150,000. If the Government were to divide in that way, what kind of government would it be? Well, it would be just that is certain, which it isn't, when it administers the law promptly on John Smith, laborer, and dilatorily on Vanderbilt, millionaire.

The *Pittsburgh Commercial* says: It is a matter of just pride to Pennsylvanians that as soon as the Secretary of State received a detailed report of the examination ordered into the alleged irregularities of the suspended American Commissioners at Vienna, he at once directed the restoration of Colonel Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, upon whom not even a shadow of suspicion rests, and whose course throughout has been of the most upright and honorable character.

A fruitful subject for investigation is thus suggested to the next Congress by the *Chicago Tribune*: "The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. will come before the XLIIIrd Congress as Credit Mobilier did before the last session of the XLIIrd Congress. It will present a crime perpetrated under the forms of law more vile and degrading than the grand combination for defrauding the Government in Union Pacific. It will involve officials who were engaged in a huge blackmailing transaction, and will develop the nefarious ways and means adopted by spies, informers, and vampires who operate under the protection of Government authority. The demand for investigation will come from the entire mercantile community of the country, which cannot afford to permit one of its members to be bled after the fashion in which Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were plundered, since they may all be subject to the same process."

The following names are announced in the *Lawrence Guardian* as Republican candidates for nomination at the primary meetings on June 14th: Assembly—Hugh Flinn, 2d Ward, New Castle; E. S. N. Morgan, 1st Ward, Sheriff—W. R. Gealey, Plaingrove tp.; Francis Gibson North Beaver tp.; Samuel C. Stickle, Shippery rock tp., late of Co. F. 100th P. V.; S. J. McBride, of Hickory tp., a member of the 78th Reg. Pa. Vols. from '61 to '65; James McWilliams, Union tp.; Wm. Stewart, North Beaver tp. Treasurer—Forbes Holtz, 2d Ward, New Castle; Caleb Joseph, of Big Beaver township, late of the 100th Pa. Vols.; John Blevins, 2d Ward, New Castle. Register and Recorder—James J. Crowl, 1st Ward, New Castle; W. W. Officer, of North Beaver township, late of Battery B. 1st Pa. Art'y.; James E. Roberts, of Scott township, late of Co. B, 184th Regt. P. V. Commissioner—Andrew Nelson, Scott township; James Watson, Wilmington township; James D. Bryson, 2d Ward, New Castle. Auditor—Lafayette Baldwin, Shenango township.

Frank Cowan's paper publishes the following names as candidates for nomination, subject to the Democratic primary meetings of Westmoreland county: Assembly—W. J. K. Kline, of Greensburg; Dr. H. B. Piper, of Greensburg; Thompson McLain, of Rostraver Township; James L. Toner, of Derry Township; C. R. Painter, of Greensburg; W. J. Robertson, (Farmer.) of S. Huntingdon Township.

At the Jefferson County Republican Convention held at Steubenville on Thursday, May 17, the delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. E. F. Noyes for Governor, A. T. Brisson for Lieutenant Governor, and W. T. Wilson for Comptroller. Resolutions were offered by Gen. A. G. McCook, and adopted, that the action of the majority in the late Congress in passing the "back salary" bill, whereby, on the last day's session, they voted themselves a gratuity of five thousand dollars each for services already performed, was a violation of trust reposed in them by their constituents and disgraceful plundering of the National Treasury, and the members so voting justly forfeited the confidence of the people; that the thanks of the people of Jefferson county are due Jacob A. Ambler, late Representative in Congress, for faithful, honest discharge of official duties, more especially for the manner in which he opposed the salary grab at every stage of its progress.

The *Pittsburgh Morning Mail* says: There never was a truer adage than that politics make strange bedfellows. The latest illustration comes from Washington to the effect that leading Virginia politicians state that ex-Governor Henry A. Wise is making an effort to get the Republican nomination for Governor. Colonel Hughes, who has heretofore been spoken of as the probable candidate of the Republicans, can not, it is said, command the united support of the party, being strongly opposed by Senator Lewis and his followers. Since the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Henry A. Wise, like John S. Mosby, has been seeking affiliation with the Republican party of Virginia, and the proposition is to take him up as a compromise candidate on the ground that he would draw conservative votes. The straight-out Republicans of the Hughs faction are, of course, against Wise, and will do all they can to prevent his nomination. Altogether it is hardly probable that Wise can be nominated, but in view of his antecedents, the idea of his seeking a nomination from the Republicans is rather novel.

FROM COLORADO.

General Grant's Visit to Colorado—Spring Snow Several feet deep—Crop Prospects—Railroads, &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

VAlMONT, BOULDER COUNTY, CO., May 12, 1873.

President Grant and family have lately paid a visit to Colorado. The great man has come and gone, printer's ink has been freely shed in fat head lines, telling of receptions, processions, balls and dinners to his honor; of how he suffered three hours martyrdom at the hands of a motley crowd of Denverites; who Miss Nellie danced with, and how Mrs. Grant was dressed; how they took a special train to the mountains, and how the party walked on a pavement of silver bricks from the carriage into the hotel at Central City. A growl comes up from those places not visited by the President, for want of time. Pueblo cannot see why the President patronized Denver to their exclusion, and Georgetown is pugilistic because Denver made out the programme, and omitted them from the line of travel. I believe the President has a larger percentage of friends among Coloradians than he has in the East—the administration is pretty generally upheld here, except, perhaps, the Indian policy, and I suspect that Mr. Grant sustained a pretty severe pumping at the hands of the indefatigable newspaper men, to find out what are the President's views at the present juncture. From their silence I think they did not make much. Coloradians are strongly in favor of extermination, and I expect that had some of the most earnest advocates of the Peace Policy passed through some of the experiences of the early settlers of Colorado, they would see the fallacy of their peace arguments.

The elements favored the Presidential party, for they hit a gap in the stormy weather. The day after they left the worst storm of the season burst over Denver and Southern Colorado. Snow fell several feet deep. The winter up to the middle of March was only in name, but since that time we have had a succession of snow and rain storms, with chilly cloudy weather. It has been disagreeable, but not as bad as our Pennsylvania spring weather. In the absence of all mud we can walk out immediately after the heaviest rain without soiling a shoe. It has now cleared up warm and bright, with a prospect of settled good weather. Farming prospects are excellent. For a time, by a want of snow and rain in the mountains, the outlook for farmers was poor, but a great breadth of wheat has been sown, one-half and three hundred acres per farm, which, under the influence of the fragrant rains and warm suns, is looking well.

The Golden & Julesburg Railroad are running trains from Golden to Longmont, 41 miles, and will make the connection through to Julesburg, connecting with the Union Pacific as soon as the iron can be laid, thus giving the U. P. a through

route over their own roads to the mountains and Denver. The Kansas Pacific has held the monopoly and fleeced the people long enough. Ten cents a mile for passengers, and for freight from New York they gobble more than one-half for the last 600 miles over the K. P. Let us hope that competition will bring down the charges. As a new road the G. & J. are very accommodating. The flourish of a broom or mop stick stops them anywhere for passengers. An amusing incident occurred the other morning as the engine was laboring up one of the steep grades. A man was observed frantically waving his hat. To shut off steam was to stop. On being asked what he wanted, said he "wanted to see if our Sal was on the train." The conductor told him to look and see, but Sal was not aboard. Passing out he said, "Mr. Conductor, won't you look for Sal to-morrow morning, and if he is on stop and let me know," and the train labored on.

The mountains look grand in the clear sunlight; the foot hills clothed with the dark foliage of the pine, loom squarely up thousands of feet above the plain, gashed and seamed with dark canyons where the sun never shines. Bold and threatening they resemble giants guarding the threshold of another world, while above them and far beyond rise the peaks of eternal snow, glistening in the sun like burnished silver giants of the same race who have risen to the heights of glory, while above all lies the blue ethereal, without a cloud to mar the beauty. The mind is lost in admiration of the magnitude of the works of the Almighty. To view such a scene, and to be thus inspired, is worth thousands of miles of travel.

C. W. TAYLOR.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnebank, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The *Beaver Radical* is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Going West—Mail, 7:46 a. m.; Accommodation, 8:40 p. m. Going East—Accommodation, 9:19 a. m.; Mail, 10:37 p. m.; Express, 7:07 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv.—U. S. Piano Co. 100
Special Notice—J. H. Cunningham 910
Special Notice—Mrs. Beacom 311
Special Notice—F. A. McKinley 302
Special Notice—B. Mulheim 310
Special Notice—Robert Talbot 311
Special Notice—Agricultural Society 300
Sheriff's Sale—Camberlin White 348

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6:45 a. m.; arrives at 3 p. m. Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

J. Moore, druggist, sells Indian Bitters and Pain Congruer. apr15m.

R. Calhoun, of Georgetown, has potatoes in his garden in bloom and ten inches high. feb21-f.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-f.

The Ohioville Post Office has been moved to Fairview Ohio township, but the name, we understand, of the office remains unchanged.

PRICES low for all kinds of boots, shoes, gaiters, low shoes and slippers, at Hertzog & Beam's.

The managers of the Beaver county Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Fair grounds on Saturday May 24th at 10 A. M.

B. M. EWING SEC'Y.
J. Moore, druggist, sells Quick Cough Cure and French Balm. apr18-1m.

Stop at the New brick front, Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton, for your clothing. apr11-f.

The survivors of the Eighty Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers will hold a reunion at Uniontown, Pa., on the 29th and 30th inst.

OPERA slippers at Hertzog & Beam's.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Adrien's Marble Fountains.

On Saturday the Chartiers Woolen Mills of Canonsburg were sold at Sheriff's sale, and were bought by James Craighead at the low price of \$9,550.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

H. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr15-3m

We are indebted to Dr. W. W. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, for a copy of his Annual Message to the City Council and Report of Board of Improvements of said city for 1872. The message is an able, exceedingly well written and instructive document, and proves Mayor Jones, although a Democratic Mayor in a Republican city, to be the right man in the right place.

Early Rose Potato Seed.—H. C. & S. R. Patterson have for sale cheap at their store, on Tank Street, Beaver Falls, one hundred bushels of choice Early Rose Potatoes for seed. If