

Beaver Radical



PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. TERMS - TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V.

BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1873.

NUMBER 34

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Pittsburgh	1:45 A.M.	6:00 A.M.	9:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Rochester	2:50	7:25	10:25	2:35
Alliance	3:10	10:40	12:50 P.M.	5:05
Orville	6:51	1:09 P.M.	3:01	7:05
Castalia	8:53	3:18	5:09	9:11
Paris	9:30	4:00	5:40	9:40
Fort Wayne	11:05	5:35	6:15	11:15
Plymouth	12:08 P.M.	9:00	9:15	12:17 P.M.
Chicago	2:30	11:50	11:50	2:35
	4:45	3:35 P.M.	2:55	5:05
	7:50	6:30	6:50	8:30 P.M.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5:15 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	9:30 P.M.
Plymouth	9:15	12:02 P.M.	5:35
Fort Wayne	12:01 P.M.	3:00	11:15
Paris	4:00	5:08	2:37
Castalia	5:35	6:30	4:05
Orville	6:40	7:19	4:43
Alliance	9:16	9:30	6:37
Rochester	11:00	10:55	8:05
Pittsburgh	4:00	3:20	11:45 A.M.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Cleveland	5:30 A.M.	1:55 P.M.	4:05 P.M.	
Hudson	9:41	5:09	5:23	
Bayard	10:12	5:28	5:53	
Alliance	11:05	6:13	6:40	
Orville	11:29	6:41		
Wellsville	1:07 P.M.	8:00		
Pittsburgh	1:55	10:30		

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	8:30 A.M.	1:10 P.M.		
Wellsville	9:41	5:09		
Bayard	10:12	5:28		
Alliance	11:05	6:13		
Orville	11:29	6:41		
Hudson	1:07 P.M.	8:00		
Cleveland	1:55	10:30		

TRAINS GOING EAST - RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Bellair	5:45 A.M.	10:50 A.M.	5:30 P.M.	
Bridgetown	5:55	11:00	5:39	
Stonewall	6:57	12:07 P.M.	6:50	
Wellsville	8:00	1:05	7:53	
Rochester	9:30	2:35	9:05	
Pittsburgh	10:40	3:40	10:30	

TRAINS GOING WEST - RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	6:30 A.M.	1:10 P.M.	4:05 P.M.	
Rochester	7:40	2:20	5:05	
Wellsville	8:50	3:30	6:15	
Stonewall	10:00	4:40	7:25	
Bridgetown	11:10	5:50	8:35	
Bellair	12:20	7:00	9:45	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
8:45 a.m. & 1:00 p.m.	Bayard, 9:45 a.m. & 4:00 p.m.
8:15 a.m. & 3:00 p.m.	N. Y. 8:00 a.m. & 7:30 p.m.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

After December 22d, 1873, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

STATIONS.	WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
Through Train	Leave Through Train	Arrive Union Depot.
Fast Line	1:30 p.m.	1:00 a.m.
Chicago Ex.	12:30 p.m.	Pittsburgh Ex. 8:05 a.m.
Washington Ex.	1:10 p.m.	Cincinnati Ex. 8:40 a.m.
Philadelphia Ex.	1:30 p.m.	Washington Ex. 10:40 a.m.
Fast Line	8:30 p.m.	Pittsburgh Ex. 11:40 a.m.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, July 29th, 1873, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York, and return from those points to the Oil Regions, West and Central New York.

STATIONS.	Leave	Arrive
North Express	7:30 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
14:30 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
15:30 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
16:30 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
17:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	10:10 a.m.
18:30 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	9:45 a.m.
19:30 a.m.	5:50 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
20:30 a.m.	10:50 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

New Advertisements.

\$3,000 FOR 20 CENTS.
Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the Railway Passengers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

One of the largest Boarding Schools for young men in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics. Commercial College Course and Telegraphic. Terms low. Fall term opens September 3d. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. G. COPELAND, A. M., or L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

College & Commercial Institute.

of business. Circulars sent on application. W. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

COLUMBIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For Circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSON.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
19 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breach-Loading Shot Guns, \$40 to \$300. Double Rifles \$35 to \$75. Revolvers \$25 to \$25. Pistols \$15 to \$25. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

A FORTUNE.

How! by speculating in Stocks and Gold. Capital, \$10 to \$100; will pay \$10 to \$100. Full explanation sent free. W. P. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall St., New York. Box 233.

\$25 MONEY MADE FAST.

By all who will work for us. If on writing you do not find us all square we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

\$5 TO \$20 per day.

Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, there at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
Is the oldest and most successful institution for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, send dress by mail address. S. H. HUNSON, 81 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

\$12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

\$250,000 FOR \$50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3d, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States where 100,000 were disposed of for the third concert. The tickets are divided into ten groups or parts and have on their back the scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

The tickets are to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift \$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift 100,000
One Grand Cash Gift 50,000
One Grand Cash Gift 25,000
One Grand Cash Gift 15,000
10 Cash Gifts \$10,000 each 100,000
30 Cash Gifts \$5,000 each 150,000
50 Cash Gifts \$3,000 each 150,000
80 Cash Gifts \$2,000 each 160,000
100 Cash Gifts \$1,000 each 100,000
250 Cash Gifts \$500 each 125,000
500 Cash Gifts \$250 each 125,000
1,000 Cash Gifts \$100 each 100,000
11,000 Cash Gifts \$50 each 550,000

Total 12,000 Cash Gifts amounting to \$1,500,000.

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unused tickets being destroyed as at the first and second concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets \$50; Halves \$25; Tenths, or each Coupon \$5; Eleven whole tickets for \$500; 227 whole tickets for \$11,000; 113 whole tickets for \$5,000; 227 whole tickets for \$11,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Grand Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BEANLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR THE NEW BOOK
Epidemic and Contagious Diseases
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera, and all analogous diseases. No Family Safe Without It, and all buy it. Has 24 chromo-illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

The Beaver Radical.

The RADICAL is published every Friday morning at the following rates:
ONE YEAR, (payable in advance) \$3.00
SIX MONTHS, " " " 1.00
THREE " " " .50
SINGLE COPIES " " " .05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription at the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, \$1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 50 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real names disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: IN THE RADICAL BUILDING, Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Peculiar Case as to the Proper Person, Under Certain Conditions, to receive Letters from the Post Office, a Conflict of Authority—Government Advertising—The Great Inauguration Ball a Living Concern.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1873.

Assistant Attorney General Spence, of the Post Office Department, recently gave an opinion that will be highly interesting to postmasters everywhere, as cases similar to that to which the opinion relates are likely to arise any where at any time.

It seems that Alvan W. Chase, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, was the proprietor of a copy-right of a book and of a large printing house, and that he sold both the copy-right and the printing house to Rice A. Beal, contracting that all letters and packages received at the Ann Arbor post office addressed to him and not having the number of his private box written thereon should be delivered to Beal. The sale and the contract by mail being known to the postmaster such letters and packages as were described in the contract were delivered to Beal for upwards of two years. Mr. Chase, in September, 1872, directed the postmaster not to deliver such mail to Beal after that time. Beal then filed an injunction in one of the State courts restraining Chase from receiving the said mail, and the injunction now holds. The postmaster writes to his duty in the premises. Mr. Spence is of the opinion that under the postal laws and regulations (sections 58 and 59, 1866,) that the postmaster at Ann Arbor cannot disregard the order of Chase which directs him to no longer deliver the letters to Beal. No one but to whom letters are addressed, or according to his or her order, can claim letters from the postmaster, and neither the postmaster nor any official of the Post Office Department has any right to construe the validity of contracts; neither can the courts of a State decide the duties of postmasters. The court may enjoin Chase from receiving the said letters, and as Chase has ordered that they be not delivered to Beal, the postmaster will have to hold them (unless Chase violates the order of the court and asks for them, in which case the postmaster will be compelled to deliver them to him) until further arrangements are effected or sent them to the Department as unclaimed letters. The case is somewhat peculiar; the post office authorities refuse to deliver them to Beal, and the State courts enjoin Chase from receiving them.

Every newspaper man, and every body who has occasion to look over many newspapers, can not but be aware that the distribution of government advertising patronage has been managed very judiciously. It is quite certain that in a large majority of cases the money paid for advertising by government officers has not been "placed where it would do the most good." The case of the papers published in this city is perhaps one of the best illustrations of the fact that much of this money is absolutely thrown away and might as well have been made a present to the publisher without asking them to insert the advertisement at all. A copy of the *Chronicle*, Harlan's paper, now lying on my table, contains several columns of government advertising, and in a majority of cases these ad-

understood that I should change off on to the Key West with Capt. Todd when we met her.

Meeting her at this point and under such circumstances, was quite a disappointment to me, but nevertheless I must make the change and go back down the river. Until a very late hour we talked and commented on the appearance of the new boat, of the Yellowstone, of the expedition and of the mosquitoes. We had the mail for the expedition party on board, and upon its being opened to my surprise I saw a copy of THE BEAVER RADICAL, dated June 27th. Having turned back from this point I am not prepared to give a very full description of this river, but from what I have seen and can learn, I should judge it to be very much like the character of the upper Missouri, except perhaps, a little more difficult to navigate. When about forty miles from the mouth, we found shoals and gravel banks, and these become more numerous as we ascended. In many places the banks are composed of a yellowish clay, colored perhaps by iron, which gives color to the water. Along the banks are found a great deal of petrification, and agate stones are picked up in large quantities. It has only been navigated as far as the mouth of Powder river, a distance of about 225 miles. An abundance of ash and cottonwood are found, sufficient to supply boats with fuel. The coal of which the western papers speak so much, is of a very inferior quality indeed.

We returned to Fort Buford the next day, and oh, the mosquitoes, they seemed as thick as bees when swarming. I put on my head-net and gloves, and went up to the fort with some soldiers. The windows and doors of the houses were covered with mosquito bars to keep out the mosquitoes, and at the same time to let in the fresh air. In order to gain admission we usually had to go to the back door, in front of which there was a small fire made of cotton wood bark. We stood in the smoke of this fire until the mosquitoes had left us, and then "went" for the door, and gained admission. Since then I have considered it too trifling a matter to fight two mosquitoes.

We left Buford on the evening of 29th, with a company of soldiers for Fort Rice, and Lieut. Col. Fred Grant and other officers for Yankton. I had met Fred a few days before, but had not had an opportunity of forming a very extensive acquaintance with him; however, as he remained on board about ten days, I became quite well acquainted with him. Of his personal character I shall not speak, except to say I found him very plain and unassuming.

We laid all night, on the 30th, at Fort Berthold, at which place we met quite a large crowd of Indians, anxious to sell or trade anything they had. I took the opportunity and purchased a couple of pairs of moccasins tops of a squaw. One of the bills I offered her she refused, because it was a little torn on one corner. Her reply was, "Wanich," which means "not good." I then got the brightest bill I could find, which she accepted replying, "Lele washta," which means "awful good."

At Bismark, (a town on the Missouri river opposite Ft. Abraham Lincoln, built up since April 1st, and which is the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad,) Indian Commissioner H. C. Smith with wife and daughter came on board. At Grand River Agency, Mr. Smith had all the Indians about summoned to meet in council. In a short time we were all assembled together with the Indians in the shade of an old cabin, when the leading chief, "Running Antelope," stepped forward, shook hands with Smith, Fred Grant, and the agent at this point, and began his speech. He would speak but a couple of sentences and then wait for it to be interpreted. (This was done by a colored man by the name of "Black Hawk," who thinks he was the first "white" man that came to that country.) He complained very much of their treatment by their grandfather—meaning President Grant—and wished that he would give them houses and fields of corn. When the by-stander chief approved of what their speaker said, they would give a loud groan as if to pronounce the word "how," by drawing out the diphthong. No speeches were made by any of the white men, they merely asked their questions, and told them what they wanted them to do.

We arrived at Yankton on Thursday evening, August 7th, where I found quite a number of letters for me, also a copy of THE RADICAL, Argus and Pittsburgh Commercial, consequently I had employment to a very late hour.

On the following Sunday I attended Methodist Sunday School in Yankton, where we examined the same lesson that was being taught here on the same day—

each using the International Series of lessons.

Miss Jennie Todd, the Captain's daughter, having heard of sickness at home, desired to leave immediately, and I having no particular engagement at the time, the Captain wished that I should accompany her. Agreeable to his wishes, we left Yankton on Tuesday morning August 12th, and arrived in Wellsville on the following Thursday afternoon. We occupied a Pullman Palace car to Chicago, and when night came on, attempted to take our usual rest and sleep, during which time we were hauled, feet foremost, nearly across the State of Iowa, and would not have objected to have been hauled the same way the next night, but all the sleeping berths were engaged. Arriving in Chicago, we changed cars for Cleveland, via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

If you have ever traveled over this road, you know what a fine view one has of the lakes from the train. The scenery along the whole route is beautiful. At Cleveland we changed cars again for Wellsville and Industry, via the old reliable C. & P. R. R., and arrived at home on the evening of the 14th. The change of atmosphere was very great for me, at least I think I can feel it very sensibly. Whilst in Dakota I never had a cough or cold, slept frequently in the open air, but since I came home it seems I cannot go out without catching cold. I could see objects nearly three miles when there as clearly and distinctly as I can see them here but one mile.

As this will conclude my letters for the present, at least, I will say that I have not offered them as any literary production, but simply as a short and brief account of my trip expressed in plain words.

Very respectfully yours,
J. S. BRADG.

THE STATE TICKET.

The Republican State Convention met on Wednesday the 13th, at Harrisburg, and our telegraphic columns contained full accounts of the proceedings. The platform is an admirable one, and will meet with very general approval; and the whole spirit of the Convention gives token of the prevalence of the right temper and of a consciousness of the necessities of the occasion.

The nomination of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer was a foregone conclusion. He has made so good an officer and given such general satisfaction, that no active opposition was made to his re-nomination. Mr. Henry, the only one who contested the field with him, conceded, from the start, that Mr. Mackey would be nominated, and he made his canvass not for the present but for the future. Few men have ever filled that important office who have been able, after three years' service, to boast so wide a circle of personal friends, or to enjoy so large a share of personal popularity. He has discharged a highly responsible trust in a very efficient way, and this popular indorsement of him was as flattering as it was well deserved. He has paid off, in the three years \$5,000,000 of the State debt, and is now paying it off at the rate of \$200,000 per month; and while no fact could be more palatable to the people of the State, who delight to witness this steady reduction of the public debt, we know of nothing that more effectually demonstrates the administrative capacity of the incumbent.

The nominee for Supreme Judge, Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, is well known to many of our citizens, and is eminently qualified for the place. He has had experience on the Bench, and having had a large practice as a lawyer, especially on land titles and questions arising out of oil operations, he will bring to his new place, if elected, an experience that will be of great service to both himself and the Bench. He is a man of superior talent, and possesses a reputation for personal integrity excelled by none. It is a good nomination, and will give very great satisfaction throughout the West.

Altogether, the ticket and platform are thoroughly satisfactory, and the success of the party in October is no longer a problem. Every man with an eye in his forehead can see that the ticket is bound to win. We commend it to the hearty support of our party friends, and in the full confidence of its triumph at the polls.

The Clinton county Democratic Convention met the other day and resolved to arraign the Radical party for their Caesarianism in aiming at the establishment of a virtual dictatorship through the third-term movement in favor of Grant, and then turned around and nominated W. H. Brown and S. B. Snook for their fourth terms in the office of Prothonotary and Register respectively!

INDUSTRY. BEAVER CO. PA., August 25th, 1873.

Since the date of my last letter, and after a long and wearisome ride, I have sat down with friends at home, and now "speak to my accustomed level."

The morning was clear and beautiful (July 28th) when we started up the Yellowstone. All were anxious to see the details regularly, to keep a constant lookout for the approach of any Indians, and a few were looking for game. (As I had been presented with a needle gun and forty rounds of ammunition, at Fort Buford, I was among the latter.) Our pilots had never ascended this river, consequently, it was as new to them; but having many years experience on the upper Missouri, they were enabled to judge very correctly of the water and we made good progress. We numbered the islands and named the bluffs and bends to suit our own convenience, in short, we felt as if we were "monarchs of all we surveyed."

The day past delightfully, and all were particularly happy, hoping to be entirely rid of the mosquitoes by the following morning—the Yellowstone does not abound with these troublesome insects, and if any, which had followed us, made their appearance, it was sure death to them. Late in the evening, when looking for a "soft place" to lay up over night, we observed in the bend above, a descending steamer. Gen. Stanley, who was in command of the expedition, had ordered her (steamer Key West) to return to Fort Buford when she was to be considered as discharged, and the steamer Josephine was to take her place. It was

understood that I should change off on to the Key West with Capt. Todd when we met her. Meeting her at this point and under such circumstances, was quite a disappointment to me, but nevertheless I must make the change and go back down the river. Until a very late hour we talked and commented on the appearance of the new boat, of the Yellowstone, of the expedition and of the mosquitoes. We had the mail for the expedition party on board, and upon its being opened to my surprise I saw a copy of THE BEAVER RADICAL, dated June 27th. Having turned back from this point I am not prepared to give a very full description of this river, but from what I have seen and can learn, I should judge it to be very much like the character of the upper Missouri, except perhaps, a little more difficult to navigate. When about forty miles from the mouth, we found shoals and gravel banks, and these become more numerous as we ascended. In many places the banks are composed of a yellowish clay, colored perhaps by iron, which gives color to the water. Along the banks are found a great deal of petrification, and agate stones are picked up in large quantities. It has only been navigated as far as the mouth of Powder river, a distance of about 225 miles. An abundance of ash and cottonwood are found, sufficient to supply boats with fuel. The coal of which the western papers speak so much, is of a very inferior quality indeed.

We returned to Fort Buford the next day, and oh, the mosquitoes, they seemed as thick as bees when swarming. I put on my head-net and gloves, and went up to the fort with some soldiers. The windows and doors of the houses were covered with mosquito bars to keep out the mosquitoes, and at the same time to let in the fresh air. In order to gain admission we usually had to go to the back door, in front of which there was a small fire made of cotton wood bark. We stood in the smoke of this fire until the mosquitoes had left us, and then "went" for the door, and gained admission. Since then I have considered it too trifling a matter to fight two mosquitoes.

We left Buford on the evening of 29th, with a company of soldiers for Fort Rice, and Lieut. Col. Fred Grant and other officers for Yankton. I had met Fred a few days before, but had not had an opportunity of forming a very extensive acquaintance with him; however, as he remained on board about ten days, I became quite well acquainted with him. Of his personal character I shall not speak, except to say I found him very plain and unassuming.

We laid all night, on the 30th, at Fort Berthold, at which place we met quite a large crowd of Indians, anxious to sell or trade anything they had. I took the opportunity and purchased a couple of pairs of moccasins tops of a squaw. One of the bills I offered