

THE BEAVER ARGUS AND RADICAL.

BEAVER, PA. Wednesday Morning Oct. 1st 1873. REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson County. STATE TREASURER. H. W. MACKAY, Allegheny County. DISTRICT AND COUNTY. Assembly. S. J. CROSS, Beaver County. JONATHAN ALLISON, Washington County. A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler County. DAVID MCKEE, Butler County. O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater. JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton. G. W. SHROADES, Moor Township. JOHN WILSON, Chippewa Township. SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy Township. J. P. CULBERTSON, South Beaver Township. R. S. IMRIE, Beaver. P. L. GHEM, New Galilee. HON. H. W. MACKAY.

The Pittsburgh Post on Tuesday last announced that State Treasurer Mackey had a large deposit with the Union Banking Company which failed a few days before, and that the State would lose half a million or more. The same day Mr. Mackey telegraphed Hon. H. B. Swoope that the report was false, and the State would not lose one dollar by the failure of that or any other bank. The Post was compelled to retract, and thus the first attempt of the Democratic Press to assail him, or his management of State finances has rebounded to his credit. It is well known that under the former management of the Treasury the bulk of State Deposits were with Jay Cooke and Company, and in the Union Bank; and if the people of the Commonwealth could have designated a depository for public money, three out of five would have named those very banks. Mr. Mackey is entitled to the credit of saving the money of the commonwealth. His wisdom and foresight alone prompted the withdrawal of the public monies from those institutions. Had the money been lost he would have been acquitted of blame because he had the money deposited in what was at the time regarded as the safest banks in the State. He saved the State half a million of dollars, and for this he is entitled to the gratitude of every tax payer in the commonwealth. When the Chicago fire brought ruin to Philadelphia and other eastern cities, causing the suspension of a number of banks of the best standing, among others that of C. F. Yerkes and Company by which the State lost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, he stepped forward and assumed the loss, paying every dollar into the Treasury. There is probably not another man in the State that would or could have done the same. In all our financial difficulties he has protected the Treasury from loss, and maintained the credit of the Commonwealth. Because of his great ability and his successful management of our finances, he was nominated by the Republican party for election by the people under our amended constitution and the people have already ratified that nomination by an indorsement seldom ever received by a candidate. His election is beyond doubt and by a majority such as no man ever received at an election other than Presidential, since the organization of the commonwealth: as an officer he has had no superior and few equals, and as a man he has more warm devoted friends than any other public man in the commonwealth. The people are his debtors and cannot afford to dispense with his services. The more his management of the Treasury is understood, the more this fact will be apparent and the larger his majority will be. For this reason the Democratic press, and politicians let him alone and have conceded his election ever since his almost unanimous nomination.

The Governor has been asked to sign a number of bills which the Legislature never passed. He thinks the State might dispense with the attendance of members and save money thereby, by permitting the clerks to pass all necessary laws. The attention of the constitutional convention is called to this suggestion.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The official treasury statement for August, showed that during that month the public debt was decreased six million seven hundred and fifty two thousand eight hundred and twenty nine dollars and twenty nine cents. The Republican party has kept its pledge to extinguish the public debt as rapidly as is prudent with due consideration of other interests, and the official figures make a strong argument in favor of keeping in power a party that succeeds so well in fulfilling its public promise and increasing the prosperity of the country.

THE THUNDERBOLT.

The financial crash came upon the country like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. Jay Cooke and Co. Fisk and Hatch, Henry Clews and Co., and a large number of smaller concerns were prostrated by the severity of the stroke. The panic that resulted from these failures was wide spread and deplorable, and caused a general calling in of loans, and increasing demands upon the banks. The stringency of the money market became almost unendurable, and many firms could not get money on their securities, and were thus forced to go under. The price of stocks fell and fluctuated beyond all example, and enormous rates were paid to have stocks carried overnight. It is impossible to sum up the injury that has overtaken the business community. The crash has taught a lesson that will not soon be forgotten, and in order that it may be profitable, the causes that have produced it ought to be thoroughly explored. The failure of Jay Cooke and Co. and Fisk and Hatch, are attributable to heavy advances to new railway enterprises, the former weighed down with Northern Pacific bonds, the latter carrying Chesapeake and Ohio. Railroad building has been pushed in certain sections beyond the limit of prudence, and a vast amount of money expended that is now virtually unproductive. These enterprises in a national point of view may be wise, but they are evidently non paying concerns in dollars and cents, and hence those individuals who have paid out their funds for them, now suffer the result of their foolishness.

Thousands of miles of railroad have been built within a few years that can hardly be made to pay simply their running expenses. Somebody has been the loser, and the financial storm has burst over the heads of such as were unprotected from, and exposed to its fierce elements, and in the ruin that followed, although the suffering ought to have been borne by the guilty gamblers and speculators who alone are to be blamed, yet the innocent man of moderate means and those dependent upon their daily toil for bread, have been, and must necessarily be, by the demoralization of trade and the loss of means, the chief sufferers. The inordinate desire to get immensely rich has induced many otherwise good men, to embark in wild cat speculations and risky enterprises that involve the expenditure of large sums of money. Sometimes the enterprise is of such a magnitude as would justify only a Government to undertake, but it is legalized and made a stock concern and by advertising, the stock is sold to the people. Finally the bubble bursts. How long will the working men suffer such injustice before they begin to ask the reason why? Soon they will begin to demand some restrictions upon capitalists and corporations which will confine their business within legitimate and safe limits. "Make haste slowly" should be the motto of our business men, and if less rapid progress is made, what is made will be a sure step in advance and profitable to the community. The element of risk has too largely entered into all kinds of business until many business transactions are no better than gambling. It is impossible to engage in trade without taking some risk, but every one should keep within prudent limit and never venture beyond safety. If Jay Cooke and Co. had kept to their business and not undertaken to build the Northern Pacific Railroad, and so assumed heavy risks, the trouble that has overtaken them would never have existed.

The following amendments adopted by the Constitutional Convention almost unanimously will meet the approval of the people. After the example of the New York Legislature it is important such provisions were incorporated in our organic law to check the tendency of our Legislature in the same direction. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the state, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house. SEC. 19. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

The bonds of that railroad were inflated by them far beyond their value by systematic advertising in the leading papers of the country. Many were thus swindled into purchasing them, and now what have they got for their money? Such business is not legitimate, and the people have a right to be protected against it. If the late crash and panic shall result in a radical change in commercial transactions, and industrial development such as shall eliminate the element of risk, the disaster will long be remembered as a national blessing.

CLEAR OR OTHERWISE.

The following section fixing the number of Representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature was adopted by a close vote in the Convention, after an exciting debate. To the masses it will be about as clear as a problem in Euclid. In case of its adoption, Beaver County will get two members and Forest with one tenth of our population one. The convention seems determined to submit a constitution few can understand, and no one have the time to read. To secure adoption, common sense would suggest a different course.

The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred. Any county, including Philadelphia, having more than one ratio shall be entitled to a member for each full ratio, but each county shall be given at least one member, and counties shall not be joined to form a district. Any county having less than five ratios shall have an additional member for a surplus exceeding one-half ratio over one or more full ratios. Any county, including Philadelphia, having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts, and every city shall be entitled to separate representation when its population equals the ratio, but no district shall elect more than four members.

The Democrats are making a determined effort to defeat George W. Shroades, our candidate for Commissioner. Their purpose is to get the Commissioner this year, and then if the new constitution is adopted with the Buckalew clause in, requiring the election of two Commissioners next year, neither party to vote for more than one, they may get control of the Board. This is a sharp trick, but it won't win. The Republicans of Beaver county don't intend to give the minority the control of that office. Republicans in every part of the county should be on their guard however, and see that every vote is polled for Commissioner. After the constitution is adopted, we will be compelled to give the Democrats one member of the Board and that is all they are entitled to. Mr. Shroades is an intelligent farmer, possessing far more than ordinary qualifications for the office, and is beside a good citizen and a live Republican who deserves as much from the party as any man in the county. He should, and we trust will get every Republican vote.

The following amendments adopted by the Constitutional Convention almost unanimously will meet the approval of the people. After the example of the New York Legislature it is important such provisions were incorporated in our organic law to check the tendency of our Legislature in the same direction. No appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the state, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house. SEC. 19. No appropriations (except for pensions or gratuities for military services) shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

The Republican State Convention in New York met at Utica on the 24th inst. and was presided over by Gov. Woodford. The convention passed resolutions denouncing back pay, and increased pay, and nominated the following ticket.

Francis S. Thayer for Secretary of State; Nelson K. Hopkins, for Comptroller; Daniel G. Eprt, for Treasurer; Benjamin D. Silliman, for Attorney General; Col. Sidney Mead, for Canal Commissioner; William B. Taylor, for State Engineer; and Mr. K. Platt, for Prison Inspector.

The petition asking for the pardon of Siner and Marks, was signed by Judge Finletter who sentenced them, and also by the leading journalists of Philadelphia without distinction of party, viz: John W. Forney of the Press, W. H. Harding of the Enquirer, George W. Childs of the Ledger, Mr. Featherston of the Bulletin, and Mr. Wharburton of the Evening Telegraph. Governor Hartranft was guided in the matter by the facts in the case set forth by the distinguished petitioners upon whom the responsibility of the pardon rests.

Owing to the local popularity of Judge Ludlow in Philadelphia, Judge Gordon may run behind his ticket in that city. The country, and especially the Western part of the State should make up what he will lose there. Judge Gordon is more popular, the more he becomes known, and his character and qualifications are such as will satisfy all, that he will be useful on the Bench, and the peer of any one of his associates. We hope that every Republican in the county will go to the polls and vote for Judge Gordon.

During the panic in Philadelphia when every hour witnessed the suspension of some Banking institution, a Reformer rushed down Third street exclaiming: "Thank God Widener City Treasurer has gone up!" It turned out Widener had not gone up financially, not having lost a dollar by the failures, but his majority is going up every day and will be the largest ever given in the city, as it ought to be.

HON. DANIEL AGNEW having resigned his position on the Centennial Committee of Finance, Dr. A. T. Shallenberger of Rochester has been appointed to take his place. Judge Agnew's duties require his absence from home so much he was unable to serve on the committee. Jacob Henrici of Economy is the chairman.

HON. THOMAS EWING, and Hon. J. W. F. White of Pittsburgh are known as two of the best members of the Constitutional Convention, and unfortunately for the State at large, both go upon the Bench of the District court of Allegheny before the submission of the constitution.

BROOMALL, a leading Republican member of the Constitutional Convention, says, he will recommend the people of his county to reject the Constitution. It looks as if half the members would adopt the same course, being disgusted with the work of the Convention.

The rebuke administered the Federal office holders by the Massachusetts Republicans is heartily commended by the people throughout the country. It remains to be seen what the effect will be on those for whom it was intended.

The farmers along the line of the P. Ft. W. and Chicago Railroad will vote almost to a man for Mackey for State Treasurer. Hutcheson, the Railroad candidate, will hardly get a vote along the line of the road with which he has been so long connected.

It is said Hon. William Elliott, Republican candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, will carry the city by twenty-five thousand majority. If merit and ability were the only test he would have at least fifty.

CONSISTENCY.—Members of Congress pledging themselves to vote for repeal of the law increasing their salaries, and at the same time pocketing the increased pay every month.

Thus far there has been but three failures among the Pittsburgh Banks, viz: James T. Brady and Co. Security Trust Company, and Lawrence Savings Bank.

The way to reflect honor on the party, and the county! Electing such men as Samuel J. Cross to the Legislature.

A POPULAR candidate! Oscar A. Small, our candidate for prothonotary.

The Mann of the people! James H. Mann, Republican candidate for Treasurer.

OCTOBER RALLY! Gordon, Mackey and the whole ticket.

POLITICAL.

—James Kelly, of Schuylkill, the leader of the workmen in that section has been appointed to a clerkship in the Auditor General's office.

—The Democrats of Mississippi, having decided not to nominate a candidate for Governor, will support Senator Alcorn, the rebel candidate.

—The Philadelphia Reformers have nominated William Jenks as their candidate for City Treasurer, in the place of Joshua Hollowell, deceased.

—The Chester county Democrats have ratified the nomination of Tyron Lewis of Delaware county for the State Senate. A full ticket was placed in the field, with no hope whatever of its election.

—The St. Louis Republican (Democratic) says that it is difficult to tell whether the present low estate of the Democracy is owing to Democrats leaving the party, or the party leaving the Democrats. Both processes have been going on for some time.

—There will be a triangular contest for the State Senator in the Chester and Delaware district, the dissatisfied Republicans having put Dr. Hinborn Darlington in the field. The regular Republican candidate is Thomas V. Cooper.

—The Democratic City Executive Committee of Philadelphia, have decided that David Sullivan is the regular candidate for Legislature in the Third District, Mr. Josephs having refused to sign a pledge to abide by the decision of the Committee.

—Senator McClure thinks, as he did last year, that our politics are in a bad way. The Democratic collapse prevents all hope of any organization that will successfully contend with the Republicans. Blind adherence to party has destroyed the prospect of reforming the government.

—In Dauphin county the Democratic Convention pledged its candidates for the Legislature to work for the repeal of the Local Option law. The result is that all temperance Democrats, who are pretty numerous in Dauphin and Perry, feel outraged, and they refuse to support the party nominations.

—The Chicago Prairie Farmer, commenting on the refusal of railroads to make cheaper rates to the Illinois State Fair, says: "In the words of the old plantation melody, 'The day of retribution is a comin'." And the Peoria Transcript adds: "It looks sometimes as if the railroads of this State wanted people to crush them."

—Joseph S. Wareham, of Mifflin county, received the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Huntingdon District. This is entirely unexpected and is hard on Petriken, Crawford and Meek, all of whom held on for one thousand or more ballots. Irwin of Centre, Republican candidate should now be elected.

—Politics are slightly mixed in Montgomery county. The Democrats have nominated a full ticket, the Farmers' Convention made up a ticket consisting of two Democrats and two Republicans, and the Republican Committee have called a primary election to vote for or against holding a Republican Convention.

—Two Democratic tickets are in the field in Clearfield county. The adherents of the respective wings are threatening to chaw each other up. The "Court House Ring" and the "Middoes" are the technical names by which the respective parties are known. Now, let the Republicans put in their "best ticks" and defeat both factions.

—An exchange says: Wayne is certainly the most harmonious county, politically, in the State. They seldom run two candidates for the Legislature. Beach, a Democrat, has come in for two winters from that county, with the indorsement of the Republicans. And now, the Democrats having nominated Hon. Wm. Dimmick, the Republicans wheel into line and declare they will support him. Happy Wayne.

—The Democratic county Convention of Bucks county met at Doylestown yesterday, and made the following nominations: Additional Law Judge—George W. Rogers, of Montgomery county; Associate Judge—Joseph Morrison; District Attorney—L. V. L. James; Assembly—George E. Hodgeman and J. Miles Jamison; Jury Commissioner—George B. Lear; County Commissioner—Charles B. Yost; County Treasurer—C. G. Fetter; Director of the Poor—A. B. Parsons; Auditor—M. Erdman.

—The Bucks county Intelligencer says: We earnestly hope that the Constitutional Convention now sitting in Philadelphia will decide to make a material increase in the membership of the House of Representatives. In this branch of the Legislature, which is supposed to represent the people of several counties, the constituencies should be small. Each member should be in direct communication with those who elect him, and to whom he is responsible for his official acts. The Senate may very properly be limited to fifty members, as its character and legitimate functions are very different. But the House should be in reality an assembly of the people, brought together to consider and act upon things which concern their welfare. At present many large counties, like Bucks, Montgomery and Chester, have each but two representatives, who are generally strangers to the bulk of their constituents. Let this be increased to four or five representatives for counties of this size, and every citizen will at once feel that he has a personal concern in legislation.

In another view an increase of the lower branch of the Legislature is equally important. The Convention has considered many methods of preventing hasty and corrupt law-making. To control the number of members would be the best safeguard that can be devised. Yet men find it easy to manipulate a majority in a small public body, but to purchase controlling strength in a numerous representative assembly would be beyond their reach. We feel sure that if the Convention will take this step it will do more to commend its work to popular approval. This is a final test that must be encountered, and it is worth while for the Convention to consider the views of the people at large as well as the cranky notions that have found such frequent expression during its sittings. We want the best situation possible while we are about one that will be sensible and just. We need no newspaper advocacy to secure adoption.

Correspondence of the Argus and Radical. THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

One hundred years! Who lives to see their end with an intelligent recollection of the beginning? None. Yet centennials are justly observed and celebrated. We have had many, but none so important and so interesting as the American. The lifetime of a people multiplied from three to forty millions, then thinly scattered along the Atlantic coast—now filling the broad expanse from ocean to ocean, and from the Lawrence to the Gulf. What one hundred years have been so replete with grand events? The liberation of a people from a foreign yoke, the founding of governments and the Union of States, written bases unknown to the old world, the lifting up of the down-trodden masses, and placing them on a high plane of intelligence, education and moral grandeur—the advancement of civilization, of the arts and sciences, and of the means of intercommunication of persons, things and ideas, to an extent which makes the elements of wealth, population and power, career through the veins of society like lifeblood through the body—these all followed by a gigantic industrial revolution, ending in the most rapid and complete change in the elements of society, placing two races upon a common basis of right and legal equality, finally—calming down into peace, tranquillity and unity, have made the American people the marvel of the world. How grand the spectacle, their country will present! True we who shall witness it saw not the beginning; but the annals of the nation are full, and the materials of comparison between the beginning and the end are so complex, the American Centennial may be made perfect in the contrast between 1776 and 1876.

To make this comparison effective, and to display to ourselves and to the world the wonderful progress of the nation in all things that make a people great, wise and happy, is the purpose of the American Centennial Exhibition. What American is not deeply interested in this design? Who so wanting in love of home and country, so low in thought, mean of spirit and devoid of conviction, the magnificent splendor of the people he cannot perceive the utility of the object; or aid in its advancement.

Truth is stranger than fiction, and this exhibition will prove it to be. What will it contain? Or rather what will it not present? For who can even fancy, gather up and enumerate all the attainments and improvements of the century. To state the classes alone would fill pages; yet every class will be provided for, and all that belongs to each class will find its appropriate place in this Exhibition; whether it relate to population, resources, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, inventions, sciences, arts, new discoveries, useful inventions, and all things begun in and attending the last one hundred years. Nay even the very park and the buildings erected to make the exhibition a success will be wonders. What city so appropriate to such a position of American progress, as Philadelphia, where on the 4th of July of the nation was born, and the great proclaimed liberty and independence, where the nation first set out upon its journey of freedom and progress, and entered upon its mission as a people to the world. To the city of Philadelphia this merited honor has been accorded by a common consent. What a privilege, so interested as Pennsylvania sylvanians on you falls the duty of making this success complete. Your part in your self-respect, your contribution to your greatness as a State, as well as to the love of country, demand this. In order to make the Centennial a successful Congress and the State Legislature have lent their aid, and all the States have taken a part. It is required to make it educational, it must be raised to carry out the purpose of the Centennial. It has been adopted a measure of revenue appropriations to each county in proportion. Committees have been appointed to put the plan into effect, who will organize the townships and solicit subscriptions of stock. Not only the plan as drawn by the Committee, but I am unable to present its features. This will be done by those who are familiar with the details. As a citizen feeling an interest in the great Centennial Exhibition, I have the proper to direct public attention to this communication, and to urge the people to perform their duty in this. I hope others better able to do so will continue the theme.