

THE BEAVER ARGUS AND RADICAL.

BEAVER, PA.  
 Wednesday Morning Oct. 8th 1873  
 REPUBLICAN TICKET.  
 STATE.  
 JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.  
 ISAAC G. GORDON, Jefferson County  
 STATE TREASURER.  
 M. 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.  
 Prothonotary.  
 O. A. SMALL, Bridge water.  
 Treasurer.  
 JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.  
 Commissioner.  
 G. W. SHROADES, Moor ton.  
 Jury Commissioner.  
 JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.  
 Poor House Director.  
 SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.  
 Auditor.  
 J. P. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.  
 Trustees of Academy.  
 R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.  
 P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

THE GREAT PANIC.

In the prevailing panic among the banking institutions of our country, there is one feature in the losses being sustained, that should receive more than ordinary attention. It is that of the laboring classes, who deposit their savings in such institutions, for their safe keeping, and their accommodation by the regular interest allowed. In noticing the several suspensions from time to time, the paragraph may have been noticed in the bulletins and press of the country, that the government is secured against loss wherever its accredited agents may have had dealings, but in no case has it been stated that the depositors were in any way absolutely secured from loss; the government always was, the depositor never. By the greater part of those suspensions, the very class of people who are most in need of it, must necessarily lose it not all, at least a portion of their hard earned savings. Now say the least, the savings banks, the poor man's banks, it would seem, ought to afford as absolute security as is possible in the present state of business, flaunting as they do, their advertisements in the face of the people, that their security is either in first lien on real estate, or personal liability of their board of directors or stockholders, who are generally men of large means and strict integrity. In many cases, their assertions of individual liability &c. form as good security as can usually be had. But when we see this class of banks, failing from the defalcations of their trusted and honored officers, is it any wonder that the people begin to look with suspicion on every form of bank security offered them? When cashiers and bank clerks, on a barely living salary assume the role and practice the habits of their wealthy associates, and end their career in the defalcation of the people's money and their own ruin, the people who bear the blunt of life for scarcely a living, must not be blamed for asking for a safer place for the deposit of their money. We make no sweeping charge against our bankers. In our own county, a more perfectly reliable class of business men cannot be found than they, but we simply desire to raise the question whether there cannot be devised a system of banking where the people may be safe. If the Government can be secured against loss, why not the depositors? If the national banks are so established and conducted that the government is secure no matter what may be the adversities of the banks, it would seem possible that some system might be devised, to give the same security to the weakest depositor in it. We have somewhere seen the subject of National Savings Banks discussed. If we remember correctly, the plan was to establish them at convenient points throughout the country, where deposits would be received on a fair interest, and the national government would hold itself responsible for every dollar so deposited. Thus no depositor need ever lose a dollar. Probably not so much interest would be paid as is customary, but whatever amount might be promised would be paid. A low rate of interest with undoubted security is certainly more to be desired, than a large interest where there is a constant risk of losing both principal and interest. We deem this question worthy of

the most serious attention of our legislators and financial leaders. A branch office might be located at every Post office, where the money order system is now in operation, or wherever there is a neighborhood sufficiently populous to maintain a Post office at a salary of not less than one thousand dollars per year. This would accommodate the great majority of the people. Let each office have a sufficient number of employees at a fair remuneration to properly transact the business within it, and every one of them be held strictly accountable, by a sufficient bond, to the Post office department. We have now the check (money order) system which is one part of banking, and we need but the addition of receiving deposits, which should be placed to the credit of the depositor for the use of the government.

Of course these banks would not do any brokerage business; would not loan money to any one; simply receive the money for the use of the government, which would pay interest for the same, and return it to the depositors on their order. Cannot some good plan for such a system be devised?

It is the highest privilege of a citizen to vote, and the duty is important, and can not be neglected without some harm resulting therefrom.

POSTMASTER STEWART.

The defalcation and arrest of Postmaster Stewart, of Pittsburgh, on a charge of embezzling thirty thousand dollars of Government money, produced greater sensation there, and in adjoining counties than did even the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Altogether it is the saddest fall of a public officer it has ever been our duty to record. For years Col. Stewart occupied a prominent position in Allegheny county. He served one term as Sheriff of that county and was probably the most popular officer that has filled the position for many years. After the expiration of his term, Governor Curtin appointed him State agent at Washington City, and he acquitted himself in that position with credit to the State as well as himself. Gen. Grant appointed him Postmaster at Pittsburgh soon after his first inauguration, with the approval of leading men of both parties and of the citizens in general. During the four years he filled that office, no rumor of irregularity reached the public ear, and he was generally regarded as a faithful and accommodating officer. It seems however, he used the public money for private purposes, and when called upon by the Government, could not pay over the amount in his hands. He has property valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and neither the Government or his bondsmen will lose a dollar. Other, and more serious charges are brought against him, all of which however, he indignantly denies. For the sake of his family and friends, we trust the statements of himself and Col. Anderson, Deputy Postmaster, may prove to be true. The Presbyterian Banner lost heavily, owing to the irregularities of the office, yet the Editors state they never believed Col. Stewart guilty of any criminal act or intent. The case will be tried in the United States court in November, and if Stewart is found guilty, much as we sympathize with him and his friends, we hope he will be punished to the full extent of the law. Defalcations are becoming painfully frequent, and the only remedy is to enforce the law, and punish all offenders alike.

The friends of the Democratic candidate for commissioner are asserting that the commissioners have control of the Poor House and of the funds necessary to support that institution. Every intelligent man knows this to be false. The Poor House is controlled absolutely by the Poor Directors, and Shroads as commissioner will have no more to do with it, than he has as a private citizen.

The Vigilance committees in the several election districts in the county, are requested to send in the returns on election night, or telegraph them to Capt. Hamilton, chairman of county committee.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

There has been appointed: A Vigilance committee in each election district. We take it for granted that these committees have not been idle, that they have done what they could. The most important work is yet to be done however, and we hope that these committees will be equal to the occasion. Organize such committees in each school district if necessary, stir up the lukewarm, appeal to the indifferent, and create a healthy sentiment in favor of the success of the Republican party at the approaching contest. Also make early arrangements for getting out the entire vote. Let each committee man be at the Polls and vote early in the day and then roll up his sleeves and go to work in earnest.

SAMUEL McMANAMY of Economy township is known to most of the Republicans in the county. Ever since the organization of the party, he has been the Republican wheel horse in Economy. He is an honest hard working farmer, and just the man to elect Poor House director. He should have at least one thousand majority.

NO TRADING.

Democrats in different parts of the county are already proposing to vote a part of the Republican ticket providing they can secure votes for Hurst and Patton by doing so. On election day this will be attempted in every election district in the county in the interest of Capt. Hurst especially. We trust Republicans will be on their guard and expose every offer of the kind. No man on the Republican ticket is in danger if Republicans only vote the straight ticket. No Republican candidate will thank a friend for securing him a vote at the expense of another candidate on his ticket. The right way is to vote the whole Republican ticket, but if you can't vote it all, scratch off the name of the candidate you decline to vote for, and let that part remain a blank. Don't trade or bargain votes with the enemy.

WHAT shall be our majority on State ticket? Republicans answer next Tuesday evening at Headquarters in Beaver.

The Democratic Central Committee of San Francisco, California, intend to present formal charges against Senator Casserly, Democratic Senator from that State at the next session of the United States Senate for securing his election by bribery. The committee charge that he paid one hundred thousand dollars in gold to secure his election, and aver their ability to prove it. These rogues having fallen out, the Senate will be furnished with evidence sufficient to justify the expulsion of another scoundrel.

Jos. F. CULBERTSON our candidate for Auditor, and R. S. Imbrie, and P. S. Grim candidates for Trustees of Academy are good men well qualified for the position for which they were nominated, and should get every Republican vote polled.

At the adjourned court in Beaver last week, Judge Aheson decided the case of the commonwealth vs. Mueller a distiller, indicted for selling liquor contrary to law, in favor of the defendant. The Judge held that distillers and brewers could manufacture and sell in quantities not less than one gallon at their warehouses, notwithstanding the prohibitory law. We find no fault with the decision, and it is doubtless right, although the makers of the law understood it quite differently. There is no knowing what the law is, in these days, until a Judge interprets it for us, and it is fortunate for the country that all Judges are generally wise and honest men.

ONE hundred and thirty three members of the Constitutional Convention are drawing Salary out of the State Treasury. Less than half that number are honestly attending to their duties, and the Convention is embarrassed almost daily for want of a quorum. A list of the absentees should be published. The people want to know who are responsible for the waste of time by the Convention, and the consequent waste of public money.

PERSONAL.

ERRETT says Gordon will not lose one thousand Republican votes in Philadelphia. Good if true!

AUDITOR GENERAL ALLEN has a vacant clerkship in his office, and has from one to ten thousand applicants for the position.

COL. A. K. McCLURE, J. C. Bomberger, esq. and Robert Morris esq. leading Liberals last year, will all vote for Mackey.

HEEDIC is giving Webb a hard fight in Bradford county. This indicates that the friends of division have more strength there than was anticipated.

COL. ED. NEGLEY has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburgh in room of Stewart, succeeded. This is a victory for the Gazette and Telegraph over the Commercial.

It is said Harry Oliver, Iron manufacturer, will succeed Gen. Negley in congress from the Pittsburgh District. Negley voted for the Salary grab, and is of course out of the fight.

AFTER the October election the offices in Beaver county excepting associate Judge will all be filled with young men. All will be under forty and generally under thirty-five. No county in the State has more efficient, or more accommodating officers either.

MEYERS and Harmer, members of congress from Philadelphia, were thrown into the same district in the new apportionment, and there is a lively fight brewing between them for the succession. Myers has been in congress twelve years, and Harmer four. There is little doubt Harmer will win the fight as he always does.

The fight in Huntington county between the Scott and Woods factions of the Republican party is attracting the attention of the politicians all over the State. In the event of the defeat of Senator Scott's friend for the Legislature, there will be a contest for his seat in 1874. Western Pennsylvania will present a number of candidates, and Hon. John Allison, late of Beaver now of Mercer county will start ahead in the race.

HAVING voted a straight Democratic ticket for fifteen years without splitting once, Capt. Hurst would laugh heartily after the election at any Republican voting for him. There is little danger however that this opportunity will be afforded him, as the Republicans have concluded to practice his rule and so far as he is concerned vote a straight ticket.

THE ARGUS AND RADICAL was mistaken in the statement that the Supervisors of Big Beaver Township were hostile to the special road law passed for that township. They favored the law and endeavored to carry out its provisions in good faith. The majority of the citizens who voted at the election however, were in favor of repeal, and hence the law was repealed.

THERE are three tickets to be voted this year. First Judiciary, Second State, and Third County. On the Judiciary ticket there will be the name of Isaac G. Gordon, for supreme Judge only. On the State, Robert W. Mackey for Treasurer. And the county ticket will embrace the name of all the other candidates.

This is probably the last time we shall ever have Democratic candidates for office. The party is dying, the name is offensive, and the organization is in a state of decomposition. It must become manure for another party, and the sooner the better.

THE reports from all parts of the State indicate that there will be an overwhelming victory for our side. Republicans, what shall be the record of Beaver county?

SHROADS is gaining strength every day and will be elected by a large majority if the active Republicans of the several districts do their duty on election day.

EXAMINE your ticket on the day of election, and be sure that the right names are printed thereon.

OUR candidate for Treasurer is every inch a man. Vote for him.

POLITICAL.

—Mr. Gaston has accepted the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts offered him by the Democrats.

—It is confidently asserted that the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court has not been tendered to any one.

—Governor Hartranft has appointed Francis Wells, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of Public Charities, to succeed Dr. Wilmer Worthington deceased.

—A report from Salt Lake City says that George Q. Cannon, the Utah delegate to Congress, has secretly secured divorces from his three wives.

—The Cambria Democratic County Committee met in Ebensburg Monday and nominated John Brady, Esq., of Johnstown, for Coroner, in place of R. H. Singer, resigned.

—Miss Mary A. Whiteside, formerly a teacher in one of the Chicago public schools, has been nominated by the Republican Convention of Peoria county for the office of County Superintendent of schools.

—The Post Office Department will pay out \$1,000,000 during the week to contractors for the mail service of the last quarter. The whole disbursements on this account for that quarter will be \$6,000,000. The preparation of the warrants is going on rapidly.

—The Commission for the Improvement of the Ohio river met in Louisville last week. Gen. J. K. Moorhead, George H. Thurston, Gen. Thomas J. Powers and Joseph Walton, the Pennsylvania members, left the city on Monday to be present at the sitting.

—At the ensuing election in New York an important question of State policy will be determined by the vote upon a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of the judges of all the courts in the State. Hitherto they have been elected by the people.

—The report that Hon. Alfred C. Harmer has purchased a half interest in the Press is renewed by the Frankfort Herald. It says that the arrangement was made some weeks ago, and goes into effect on the first of October. The paper is to be made more decidedly Republican under the new arrangement.

—Governor Hartranft has appointed Francis Wells, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a member of the Board of Public Charities for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wilmer Worthington. This is an excellent appointment and one that meets the approval of the Press generally, regardless of politics.

—Hon. L. D. Woodworth, Republican member of Congress from the Mahoning District, Ohio, has refused to accept the increased pay and draws his salary at the old rate monthly. He occupies the right position, and can consistently vote for the repeal of the law. Are there any others in this position? If so the people would like to know it. Who speaks next?

—A proposition is sought to be engrated upon the Michigan State Constitution consisting of a clause which permits the legislature to authorize five-sixths the verdicts in criminal cases, or, in other words, to make the finding of ten of the jury equal to the present unanimous verdict of the entire twelve.

—Ex-Vice President Colfax addressed a country fair at Coldwater, Michigan, last week, at which he claimed that the best way to secure low freight was to build a national double track railroad from ocean to ocean, put the same under government management and thus remove it from "disturbance by local laws."

—The Harrisburg Patriot bases its calculations of a Democratic victory at the approaching election on the hope that twenty-five per cent. of the Republican voters of the State will stay away from the polls. We don't believe in the possibility of such a thing. The Democratic voters are quite as likely as the Republicans to absent themselves from the polls this year. But we must not trust to this for a victory.

—Of the State Senators to be elected this fall three are to replace Republicans and eight to replace Democrats. The three Republican districts are sure; but of the Democratic districts no less than five are close and uncertain. We shall probably get two or three of them. The House of Representatives will not differ much in politics from that of last year, in which the Republicans had nearly two-thirds.

—A writer in a Western Massachusetts paper, wishing to cast oil upon the troubled waters of Bay State politics, puts to the public the following conundrums: "Is Benjamin F. Butler the nine hundred and ninety-nine billion horse power devil, the superlatively black bearded, incarnate demon, the bloody, murderous Thing that men and newspapers proclaim him to be, or not? Is Governor Washburn the purest and most unspotted specimen of human clay that mother Nature ever fashioned into the form of man?" If compelled to answer or go to jail, we should say by no manner of means not. We presume that Gov. Washburn will readily admit that there have been better men than he is, and that Mr. Butler, if closely pressed, will allow that there have been, and perhaps still are, worse men than himself. If he should prove too concited to make the concession, then we have nothing more to say.

—A reporter of the Washington Star has interviewed the "head center" of the Grangers, Mr. Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, now in Washington. Mr. Adams says the impression that the organization will take a prominent part in politics is a popular misapprehension. As Grangers, he says, they cannot participate in any political movement, for the reason that the constitution of the order expressly prohibits the discussion of either political or religious topics in the granges.

—Herman Yerkes was nominated at Bethlehem last Thursday as the Democratic candidate for Senator. The local opposition to him was slight; and on the final ballot he received the solid support of Bucks county and nine votes from Northampton. There was some hostile feeling in Northampton county to a Bucks county candidate, but it is not probable that there will be any open demonstration of it at the election.

—The Democratic party in Minnesota may be set down among the things that were but are not. If any doubt is entertained as to its disbandment, it will be dispelled by a perusal of the following resolution which was adopted by the Convention of September 24:

Resolved, That the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties, in State Convention assembled, willing to forego all party predilections for the general welfare, and to join with patriotic citizens of all parties to rescue the State and Nation from their great peril, deem it best, in the present emergency, to make no nominations of a strictly party character, but recommend all Democrats and Liberal Republicans to yield a cordial support to the nominees of the Owatona Convention.

—Hon. Robert Townsend, a Nebraska Probate Judge, has recently taken some pains to ascertain, as far as possible from official sources, the laws of all the States concerning the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The Omaha Republican, publishing the results of his inquiries, says that such intermarriages are now valid in New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, New Jersey, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the District of Columbia. Maine, Michigan and Illinois report that, although they have prohibitory statutes, yet the law with them is a dead letter, and that "such marriages frequently occur." The gentleman replying from Connecticut said: "There is no law in this State that prohibits the intermarriage of whites and blacks, unless the blacks object."

—The Northampton county Republican Convention met on the 27th, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly—H. Stanley Goodwin, Richard Camden; Clerk of Quarter Sessions—Uriah J. Weener; Treasurer—Charles L. Whitesell; Commissioner—Jacob B. Odenwelder; Poor Director—Capt. John Leubach; Auditor—Joseph Engler; Jury Commissioner—Thomas Royer. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Northampton county, in convention met, do earnestly request Republican members of our next Legislature to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a law, that if any person, or any banking or chartered institution loan money at a higher rate than established by law they shall forfeit principal and interest of borrower. And in addition, that if any banking or chartered institution loan of discount money at a higher rate than that established by law they shall forfeit their charter.

—In a lengthy article on the political situation wherein considerable allusion is made to the recent financial disturbances, the Philadelphia Transcript says: "There is really and truly no tangible opposition to the Republican party in Philadelphia to day. Under Mayor Stokley the community is assured of peace, order, safety, and law. Under City Treasurer Wignett, who entered upon his office when the city credit was shattered and crippled, and in disgrace, our finances have passed to the front rank—city warrants have been brought to par. In fact there is not a stain or blemish in the present administration of city affairs. What then follows? It is likely that the people who are interested in good government, who look to the law for protection to their persons and property, is it likely that they will risk an established good for the ephemeral and doubtful experience of a change? We put the question simply to those who have homes and families and business and calling to command their care, and who hold a pride in the absolute character and coming future of the city. There is and can be but one answer. We are taxed, but we have a government. We are taxed, but we have improvements in extent; water facilities, sewer extensions, and all the vast and essential improvements incident to the growth of a city. We are taxed, and we pay our debts. We maintain our credit, and we find protection at home and abroad. We were taxed before we had these blessings, and we can stand a little taxation now all the better for them.

—The Republicans have polled Virginia, and claim a majority at the approaching election of 8,840.