

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

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THE BEAVER FALLS COOLIE EXPERIMENT.

There was a large meeting of citizens at Beaver Falls on Tuesday evening, which protested vigorously against Chinese importation, and passed resolutions denouncing the Cutlery Company for introducing them into their works, and criticised severely the answer of the Economites on this subject, and refused to be comforted thereby. Manufacturers who have enjoyed for so long the benefit of protection cannot complain against the application of the same principle in favor of the workmen of the country, especially when such manufacturers, by importing coolies, undertake to obtain a double advantage over rival cutlery companies and skilled American workmen, in violation of the spirit of the laws that protect American manufacturers against the low priced products of European cheap labor. Why are manufacturers protected thus? To stimulate and develop such industry; to increase the demand for labor, and thus give employment to mechanics; to work up the new material of which there is an abundance in the country; to create thriving villages, and so bring the mechanic and the farmer within easy communication for the mutual interchange of their products. These are the beneficent ends of wise protective measures, which the introduction of cheap China labor will, in the end, subvert. It would be only just that some law should be passed to protect those manufactures which employ exclusively white laborers from those which employ Chinese cheap labor. If it is right to protect by law American manufactures from competition with European, on account of European cheap labor then, since the very prosperity of certain manufactures depend upon such protection, it is right and just to protect them from competition with the products of Chinese cheap labor. Shall the industry of one section of country break down by unfair advantages the industry of another section? Shall the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, by the use of Chinese cheap labor, break down like establishments in the west or east, or force them to discharge their white working men, in order to fill their places with Chinese? That is the meaning and drift of this cheap labor movement. The Beaver Falls Company claim that they have in some departments of their works reduced the expenses one half, while at the same time the productive capacity has been largely increased, and this not by the invention and use of machinery, but by the substitution of Chinese for Americans. What other cutlery work can compete with Beaver Falls then? What inducement is there for other like manufactories to be started, unless on the basis of cheap labor? Skilled American workmen have rights in this matter that ought not to be overlooked. Such persons have served apprenticeships, spent time and money to acquire a knowledge of their business, and surely their interests, their prosperity, their happiness and that of their families are put in jeopardy by this competition with cheap labor. These workmen are citizens, subject to military service, and forced to pay taxes to support the government, and their demand is reasonable when they ask protection from sudden and unlooked for calamities from cheap labor, that would reduce their means of living, their hours of leisure, diminish their comforts, their education, and sink them to a lower scale of being. There is no temptation to employ Chinese except at lower wages, and the Chinese movement is, therefore, in direct conflict with that strong and popular tendency to elevate the condition of the laboring population by increasing their wages and multiplying their leisure moments. The contract system of Chinese cheap labor, inaugurated at Beaver Falls, being a violation of the spirit of protection, and full of disaster to other cutlery companies that employ

white workmen, cannot meet with much sympathy in this country, and is certain to encounter the bitter hostility of the workmen, whose happiness and prosperity it endangers. Opposition to Chinese labor, if such labor continues to any extent, will increase, and possibly break over the barriers of law and order. The bare possibility of such a calamity is to be deplored. A milder form of antagonism would first either abolish protective laws, and so put Chinese labor in competition with European, or place such a tax per capita on the Chinese that their labor would be equally dear to employers as white workmen. Such laws would work no more injustice to the Chinese laborer, than is now, by law, done to the European. The difference is only in location and application, not in principle. And what American would be so selfish and unpatriotic as to complain of such a law? GEN. GRANT AS A STATESMAN. General Grant has entered upon his second term, having already made a record as a statesman that partly eclipses his glory as a military hero. His messages, his recommendations, his opinions on public questions freely expressed, so judicious, so timely, and so accordant with popular convictions, together with his great and everywhere acknowledged executive ability, make a record such as will adorn the brightest page of our history, and such as no one can successfully assail. Gen. Grant is a true and bold leader, whether on the tented field or on the broader arena of politics. His messages to Congress have been full of good suggestions. Public opinion will sustain his position in regard to the great questions that have been before Congress. He has endeavored honestly to execute the laws to establish justice, to protect all citizens in their political and natural rights, to encourage industry, to foster American manufactures, to develop and encourage inventions, and to secure the welfare of the whole country. He may have made mistakes, for who is perfect, but the wisdom of his councils and the success of his administration are apparent to the dullest intellect. He abhors polygamy, he loves freedom, he stands by the negro, he seeks to purify and elevate the civil service, he befriends the Indian, he assists every humane and christian tendency, and now as he clothes himself anew with official robes, his past noble record and ripe experience will eminently qualify him to be a leader of the party that has honored him with a second term. President Grant will make his second term, if possible, an improvement upon his first, and in this respect he will imitate the example of his illustrious predecessors who made their second term more successful than their first, Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Lincoln, no doubt had he lived. We feel like again congratulating the Republican party over the splendid victory of last November, that gives now such a good prospect of a wise, safe and economical administration for the next four years to come. THE LAST CONGRESS. The forty-second Congress is dead; its records are now a part of the United States history. It was composed of many able and worthy members, a few of ordinary attainments, and others of questionable integrity, but on the whole as a body will compare favorably with the members of any preceding Congress. The session just closed was short and has largely been consumed by the investigations of public scandal, the result of which, while they have disappointed the people, may possibly be sound. If Congress did not do much, it did all that was necessary to do, and refrained from doing what might have resulted in mischief. No bad legislation has afflicted the country, no schemes to rob the treasury, no plots or plans of a personal or partisan nature has been suffered to become law that were in conflict with the general good of the country. It deserves praise for setting its face against all such legislation, and in grave complications for making haste slowly. It was beset with many difficulties;

if had to consider some serious questions; the welfare of the country in a measure depended upon its careful and prudent measures, but the responsible majority was equal to the occasion, and managed legislation so as to strengthen their own party and meet the demands of the people. When the records of this Congress are studied, it will be found to deserve no mean praise, not only for what it did, but especially for what it might have done and did not do. The new United States Senate now consists of forty-four Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats, including Liberals, with two contested seats which will probably not be decided until next winter. Pinchbeck and McMillan are contestants for the Louisiana seat, one representing the Kellogg, the other the McEnery Legislature; Sykes and Spencer for the Alabama seat, Spencer being elected by one body, and Sykes by the other Legislature. Since the compromise and fusion of the two bodies, there has been no election of Senator or there might have been a third claimant for the seat. Pinchbeck and Spencer are Republicans, the other two probably Democrats. The Local Option Supplement has now passed both the House and Senate, and will without doubt soon receive the Governor's approval. This Supplement provides that the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh will vote for or against license on the third Friday of this month, as well as Allegheny county, and that the votes of the cities shall be counted separately from that of the boroughs and townships of the county. Each city for this election being a distinct district, and determining the question for itself. The great tidal wave of temperance is sweeping on. The question of license or no license was decided in Falleton borough on Tuesday, the time of holding the regular borough election, and resulted in— For License..... 10 Against License..... 20 Considering that Falleton gave a majority for license at the trial before, the vote is significant of a great change in public opinion, and doubtless foreshadows the conclusion that will be reached in the county on the third Friday in March. FROM HARRISBURG. Somerset-Delaware Avenue-Hopeal of the Free Railroad Law-Half a Million for a Celebration-Reduction of Taxes-Herdie's Scheme-The Apportionment and Appropriation Bills -Personal. Correspondence of the Radical. HARRISBURG, March 10, 1873. The House passed the bill, giving the citizens of Somerset who lost by the fire in that borough last May, \$75,000 out of State Treasury, and it now goes to the Governor for his signature. Everyone admits the policy of making the State an insurance company is not only a very bad policy, but also a very dangerous one; yet men's sympathies run away with their judgment. If the citizens of Somerset are entitled to relief so is every other citizen of the Commonwealth who loses a house or barn by fire, and if this policy is once adopted it will soon bankrupt the Treasury. A fire in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, such as occurred in Chicago and Boston, which may occur any day, would be disastrous to the Commonwealth if the same measure of relief was given that has been given to Somerset. No State can undertake to relieve her destitute citizens, let alone those who are merely sufferers. Property holders must insure, and not rely on the State for insurance in case of loss. It is not known what the Governor will do, but there is some hope he will not sign the bill, although it passed the House by a two-thirds vote. If this bill is signed the Governor is committed to the policy, and must sign all of a similar character passed during his term. Quite a sensation was created last week over the discovery of the fact that a bill giving the Pennsylvania Railroad the use of a certain portion of Delaware avenue, in Philadelphia, had been amended, without the knowledge of anyone, except one Senator and Member and the agent of the road, so as to give the Company the right to use the street for several miles along the Delaware, to the injury and almost destruction of trade on that street. The fact was discovered after it had reached the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Speaker Elliott raised a storm that looked dangerous for a time. The bill was recalled and the amendment stricken off, and an effort made to cover up the whole matter, which failed, owing to the fact that Orvis, of Centre, learned the facts and at once offered a resolution

of investigation, which passed, and of which he is chairman. Orvis says if the committee will stand by him he will expose the whole affair, and that a Philadelphia Senator and a member of the House will be placed in a position that men of their pretensions won't like to occupy, to say the least of it. Even if the amendment was right, which it was not, to permit a bill to be amended, as this was, was an outrage no House should tolerate. McClure's bill, repealing the free railroad law, which created such a stir throughout the State, was recommended to the Committee on Railroads, where it will doubtless remain the balance of the session. If it had passed no railroad could have been built in the State, hereafter without the consent of the Pennsylvania Central. The House, by a small majority, passed to a third reading a bill giving half a million of dollars out of the State Treasury for a celebration in Philadelphia in 1876. After the decisive defeat of the bill some weeks since in the House, many wonder what influence was brought to bear to induce so many members to change their minds on this question. It is too early to begin appropriating money for this purpose, and if anything is given this year it will have to be doubled every year hereafter until the celebration. If Philadelphia wants a celebration let her citizens, who will be benefited, pay for it, and not call on the farmers, mechanics, and others throughout the State to pay for a celebration one man in a thousand outside of Philadelphia will neither see nor be benefited by. Thousands in Philadelphia will realize fortunes out of the celebration and let them pay for the show, and let us use the money in the Treasury to pay off our State debt. Senator Wallace has introduced a bill into the Senate to take off the State tax on horses and cattle, which will doubtless pass, as will also the bill relieving corporations from payment of the odious and unjust tax on net earnings. This can be done and the State pay one million of dollars annually toward reduction of State debt, which is reducing it as rapidly as desirable. Just now the celebrated Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, is engaging the attention of the Legislature and the people generally. He has two schemes on hand that occupy his time, and the time of a number of other outsiders, sent here by the people, is taken up in watching him. One scheme is to make a new county out of parts of Tioga, Bradford, Lycoming and Sullivan, with county seat at Minnequa, at the precise spot owned by said Herdic, and known as the Herdic or Minnequa Springs. There is no necessity for the county and no one pretends there is, but Herdic wants it to enable him to realize a fortune by selling his hundreds of acres, now a wilderness, for town lots. It is a big job, and he is trying to buy it through by liberal offers to donate the profits to members who vote as he desires. Every Senator and member from the counties to be affected by this scheme are bitterly hostile to it, and yet, strange to say, it now looks as if the bill would pass the House this week. If it does not it will simply be because it is known, or at least generally believed, that the Governor would not sign it, and there will be no "divies" unless he does. Honest men might and possibly may vote for this bill, but it is safe to say they will be fewer in number than righteous men in Sodom in the days of Lot. Herdic's other bill has reference to the Williamsport boom, so often before the Legislature, and about which there has been such desperate fights and terrible scandals for years. Senator Wallace introduced a bill authorizing the courts to fix a reasonable compensation, which McClure amended by a bill fixing the boomage at a rate little less than the present rates. Wallace made the bitterest speech ever made in the Senate in opposition to this bill, declaring it infamous, and denouncing the agents of corporations and railroads, who he declared were here lobbying to pass it. Senator Wallace is of the Scotch-Irish descent, and in explanation afterwards of his bitter, wicked speech he said he knew his bill was being defeated by corrupt means, and he got so angry the Irish got above the Scotch for a time. Senators McClure and Strang replied, and as Senator Strang represents a lumber district his support of the amendment indicated that the amendment was not so bad, and that in this fight the boom company was right and the mill owners and lumbermen wrong. The Apportionment and Appropriation bills will both be reported in the House and passed this week. At least the chairmen of these committees have so promised, and members will not tolerate delay longer. It is said the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of a general increase of salaries, including Judges, clerks in the departments, and members of the Legislature. If so it is a great mistake and one the party can't afford to make at this time. Our Judges and public officers are generally fairly paid, and now, when living is daily getting cheaper, it is a bad time to increase. These salaries have been increased more than once since the war, and men who accepted positions, as nearly all of them have, when it cost double as much to live as it does now, should not ask for an increase now, especially so soon after a Presidential election. No class of public men in this State are so poorly paid as members of the Legislature. One thousand dollars is no compensation, and it don't more than pay necessary expenses of the

campaign, and the expenses here and of a family at home during the three months the Legislature is in session. The people expect members to be honest, and this is right, but they should also be willing to pay their representatives a living salary. If the Legislature, however, should advance the salary of members to fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, as it should, there would be a terrible howl, and yet nothing is said when the salaries of other officials, who are much better paid, are increased. The right way is to refuse to increase the salary of those in office, and where it is required provide for an increase for the next term. If any other course is adopted the party will suffer by it. Governor Hartranft has appointed Adam Weaver, of Pittsburgh, Inspector of Flour for Allegheny county, as indicated long since. W. S. Shallenberger, Esq., the efficient Chairman of your County Committee, was in the city last week visiting his friends here and making the acquaintance of our public men. He was well received and made a good impression on all he met. FROM PHILADELPHIA. Women Made Eligible to Hold Office Under the School Laws by the New Constitution—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Lecture—The Radical Club. Correspondence of the Radical. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1873. On Monday the Convention by a vote of 50 to 13 passed the clause making women eligible to all offices under the school laws of Pennsylvania. This is felt by the friends of woman suffrage to be a great thing, and an entering wedge in the log of antique observances. The Convention having granted the hall, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came on from her home to deliver an address. The hall was asked for by Mrs. E. S. Bladen, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Stanton introduced to the audience by Edward M. Davis, President of the Citizens' Suffrage Association, with a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Davis had also distributed the constitution of the society and a song by William Lloyd Garrison among the audience. The hall was crowded, many ladies being obliged to stand throughout the evening. In the gallery people fainted, and a gentleman, overcome with the excitement, was carried out in a fit, which caused a would-be witty delegate to remark that he had heard that "Mrs. Stanton was in the habit of giving men fits, but supposed, until to-night, she did so metaphorically, not literally." This lady was in her happiest mood; anecdote and illustration rushed spontaneously to her lips, while the dignity and beauty of her presence cast a lustre on the cause she espoused. The "grave and reverend Seignors" of the Convention broke into smiles continually. Many persons do not know that all the advanced legislation in the State of New York on behalf of women, of late years has been the result of direct personal efforts by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Some fifteen years since a man could compel the companionship of his wife by legal means. A case of peculiar hardship occurred where a young wife, who had been physically injured by her husband, fled to her mother's residence. The father followed her with the Sheriff, who dragged her from her sick bed and carried her to the house of her husband's mother, where she died from the effect of her injury. During her illness her own mother was never allowed to see her, except in the presence of her husband's mother. The horrible cruelty of a law that would permit such things to be perpetrated upon a wife, so affected Mrs. Stanton that she went at once to work, and never rested until the obnoxious statute was repealed by the New York Legislature. Her life has been one long contest on behalf of liberty. On Wednesday she read a paper entitled "Rich and Poor" before the Radical Club. The Club rooms were jammed. Mrs. Lucetta Mott made a few introductory remarks. Mrs. Mott's presence at the Club is always hailed with enthusiasm, her age and the severity of the winter, together with her residence out of town, interfering with her regular attendance. Mr. E. M. Davis announced that the Club had now reached that period in its growth when it could support itself without outside assistance. The fact is "The Radical Club" has grown to be one of the permanent institutions of Philadelphia. On Wednesday afternoon of every week at 3 o'clock assemble at 333 Walnut street, some of the brightest minds in Philadelphia. The motto of this organization is "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and so thoroughly is this doctrine adhered to, that if tyranny of any sort gets a fast hold in this Commonwealth, the executive committee of this Club will not be to blame for it. A sad accident occurred at the Convention on Wednesday last. Maj. John Linton caught his foot in a loose piece of cocon matting, and falling down stairs broke his ankle. Hon. D. L. Imbrie is still at his post, doing up his business as energetically as possible. Philadelphia feels indignant over the attempt to deprive her of due representation. One member of the Convention has been married three times to rich women. He enjoys the tenancy by the courtesy on account of the two dead wives and thirty thousand dollars a year income from the third. He thinks the husband ought to be the head of the wife, and that it is

contrary to the Bible for women to vote. We have had terrible weather here this winter, and after two days of better promise were treated to another snow storm right before last. This is bad for chronic invalids, and many who have been able to hold out through the winter succumb to the chilling blasts of March. One of our most eminent physicians, Dr. Hodge, died this week. He leaves five sons, four of whom are clergymen. A well known citizen, Gen. John Sidney Jones, was arrested on Wednesday night for setting his house on fire. He was found wandering on the Darby road, and when asked what he was doing replied that he had just been burning his house and was now looking for his boat. He is a man of wealth, in the carpet business, and has for years had a hobby that everybody should live in boats and the land be used for agriculture only. He wears sandals, a long beard, and other strange garments, and goes up and down the river preaching about a family boat. He takes the texts about Noah's ark from the Bible, and constructs quite as good an argument in favor of his family boat as do those who oppose Woman Suffrage because St. Paul said, "let woman be subject to her husband." Not long since a man killed his two children and himself there in a drunken spree, and the New York papers offered as an excuse for him that when his month-in-law died she wasn't as rich as he expected her to be, and the editorials seemed to treat it as quite a natural feeling of indignation on his part. We have a grand spectacular show at the Chestnut street Theatre now with forty horses on the stage. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. We have received from our Senator, Mr. Rutan, a copy of the bill read in place by him, called "An Act to establish an Insurance Department." The proposition, independent of the propriety or impropriety of provision of the bill, should receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature. Pennsylvania, so far as a judicious distribution of the public business to be transacted is concerned, is very far behind nearly every State in the Union. We have not advanced an inch, but seem to regard the old mode of referring everything to the Auditor General's Department for settlement and adjustment as admitting of no change whatever. We remember very well, years ago, when the proposition was made to institute a new department to be called the Bureau of Statistics, it was regarded as an attempt to entail on the tax-payers a great expense and designed to feed some hungry office-seekers at the public crib. We drafted a bill for the purpose; had it referred to a committee, and after days of consideration it was reported negatively. Massachusetts and other States have already organized similar departments and are annually spreading before the country a detailed statement of the amount of business done within their limits. Pennsylvania, too stingy to expend ten thousand dollars annually for a similar purpose, is unable, although doing three times the amount of business, to even approximate to a truthful statement. We remember, also, when a certain member of Congress from this State, was called upon to state the amount of anthracite coal mined and sent to market, had to make the humiliating confession that there were no official records at Harrisburgh showing the amount, and that he was unable to give the information. The department proposed by Mr. Rutan ought to be established. It is wrong to entail all labor incident to a thorough examination of the accounts of Insurance companies on the Auditor General and his clerical force. To make separate departments incurs but little expense and we are certain the benefit to the public would fully compensate for it. However, had we the power we would make a department to be called the Department of Corporators, with authority to take charge of the affairs of all the corporations in the State, settle and adjust their accounts, leaving to the Auditor General and State Treasurer a supervisory power over the same. Such a department would divide the labor and insure a speedy transaction of business. We are not certain that such a proposition would be favorably considered, but our Senator might draft a bill for such purpose and have it brought before the Senate.—Butler Herald. VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION. The following table, exhibiting the vote polled in cities, counties, and parts of counties that have voted on the license question under the local option law, may be relied upon as nearly correct: For License. Against License. Altoona (city)..... 100 100 Beaver Falls and New Brighton..... 100 100 Blair county..... 44 100 Bradford..... 100 100 Cambria..... 100 100 Cameron..... 100 100 Centre..... 100 100 Clearfield..... 100 100 Clinton..... 100 100 Elk..... 100 100 Forest..... 100 100 Indiana (four districts)..... 100 100 Jefferson..... 178 100 Lock Haven (city)..... 100 100 Lycoming..... 100 100 McKean..... 100 100 Northumberland..... 300 100 Reading (city)..... 100 100 Schuylkill..... 518 100 Sullivan..... 164 100 Susquehanna..... 100 100 Tioga..... 100 100 Venango (three districts)..... 100 100 Warren..... 331 100 Wayne..... 100 100 Williamsport (city)..... 847 100 Majority "Against License".....