

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, Editor.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, March 21st, 1873.

BEAVER FALLS' EXAMPLE.

The Economites, in their answer to the citizens of Beaver Falls, say in substance, that within six months by the substitution of Chinese at cheap wages, for white skilled workmen, the cutlery has been placed upon a paying basis; that before the introduction of Chinese the works were losing money, but now, with Chinese cheap labor, they are making money. The statement is remarkable, and almost incredible, but, if true, it is well calculated to rouse the fears of workmen not only in Beaver Falls but throughout the country. When other manufacturers discover that the Beaver Falls experiment is a decided success, and in so short time, how long will they hesitate, if undeterred by fear, to follow the bad but remunerative example? Other like establishments, in order to successfully compete in the market with Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, will be compelled to employ the same kind of labor; so much seems clear. If the Chinese are apt workmen in making cutlery, why may they not be equally successful in other kinds of employment? Why may not and why will not other manufacturers import hundreds or thousands of them, under long contracts, to be substituted for white workmen in their manufactories? The Beaver Falls experiment with the Chinese proves conclusively that money will be made by the change, and money-making is the object of all manufacturers. Would it surprise any one to hear now that some wealthy companies in Pittsburgh or Allegheny had determined to follow the successful experiment of Beaver Falls Cutlery Company? Were workmen submissive, they might soon be struggling and competing with the Chinese for labor, the result of which would be to reduce its value and lessen its dignity. There is danger to the workmen in the success of this experiment of Chinese, and it is unreasonable that they should be expected to quietly submit to such injustice and tamely await impending disasters that are now so clearly foreseen. If this Coolie experiment had not already been proclaimed a success, as if to aggravate the sore hearts of the discharged white workmen, there would be some hope from its uncertain results that the example would not be contagious, and that Beaver Falls would be the only place blighted by the presence of the heathen Chinese. But the very success of the enterprise is the most dangerous feature about the business. Crowded China could vomit forth thousands and tens of thousands of laborers, and then realize only a temporary relief. The supply is unlimited; the demand is only to be made. Success with them will stimulate the demand for more, and when the tide has fairly set in who can stop it? and what will be the end of it? These are serious questions, and American workmen will do well to ponder them well.

The recently elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Boutwell, has had a large and varied experience in public business that will be of good service in the high and responsible position to which he was chosen. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats in 1851, and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention. For five years he served as Secretary of the Board of Education, and since 1853 acted with the Republicans. The Senate passed a bill on Friday, without opposition, taking the State tax off of personal property, that is horses, cattle, &c., and off of net earnings and gross receipts. This bill will pass the House this week, and it will reduce the revenues of the Commonwealth nearly or quite one million. This large reduction of revenue will require a reduction of appropriations if the credit of the State is to be maintained, and this may prevent the squandering of the public money. The Senate will take up the Appropriation bill this week and dispose of it so that it may go to a conference com-

He is well fitted by preparation, knowledge and ability to fill the place left vacant by his illustrious predecessor's promotion to the Vice Presidency.

We have occupied considerable space this week in the publication of the able, instructive and interesting report of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the Directors thereof. The report shows that the management of this Company is in good hands, and that the present commanding position and vast wealth of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is largely due to the foresight, courage, energy and ability with which all of its business has been conducted. The Company deserves warm praise for the aid it has already afforded towards developing the resources of the State. It has in progress of construction or to be built other and vaster improvements, by which, not only the State, but the whole country will be immensely benefitted. The report is well worth a careful perusal and can not fail to do good, by showing that the interests of the Company are identical with those of the people.

The bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress has been severely handled by the press, and those persons who voted for the increase will have to face a storm of indignation in their respective districts that will take the political breath out of their bodies. An analysis of the vote, which we published last week, shows that it was not in any way a party measure. Our Congressman voted against the bill, but we do not know whether he profited by the passage of the bill or not. Some Congressmen refused to receive the extra pay, and in that were consistent with their record.

The Local Option election on Friday, the 14th inst., in Green county, was warmly contested and called out a large vote, but anti-license carried the day by 1500 majority. All the townships but two voted no license.

A bill repealing the special road law for Darlington and Big Beaver townships has been passed.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Miners' Screen Bill—The Resolution Against the Importation of Chinese Will Pass the Senate—Appropriation Bill—Tax Reduction—Apportionment Bill—Final Adjournment on 10th of April—Supreme Judge and Treasurer Candidates.

The bill known as the "Miners' Screen Bill," which passed the House some time ago, passed the Senate on Friday with some slight amendments, which will doubtless be concurred in by the House, and the bill will become a law. The miners have been demanding this bill for years, and it was passed in the Senate last year, but was defeated in the House by the friends of the operators. The bill, as it passed, will satisfy twenty thousand miners in Western Pennsylvania who clamored for it, and will not seriously cripple the operators. Senator Humphreys, of Allegheny, was the workmen's champion in the Senate, and he fought their battles ably, making two strong speeches in favor of this bill. The joint resolution, introduced by your Senator, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the further importation of Chinese laborers, will be passed in the Senate when it is reached. Senator Wallace announces himself in favor of the resolution, and it is expected he will make a speech in its support.

The House passed the Appropriation and Apportionment bills last week, and the Finance Committee of the Senate is at work upon the first and will report it this week. It is the worst bill passed in the House for years, and the Senate should reduce the appropriations nearly one million before it is allowed to pass. Every proposition offered in the House was incorporated in the bill, no matter how absurd or unjust. Every officer who asked it had his salary raised, and there was so little opposition to the increase of members that it may be said it passed unanimously, but will be stricken out in the Senate.

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tee next week, where the bill is really made. The western districts will not be changed much from what was stated by your correspondent weeks since. Lawrence will go to your district, and Butler somewhere else in the final make up, unless some unexpected difficulty arises.

The Finance Committee of the Senate will report a resolution, with the Appropriation bill, for a final adjournment on the tenth of April, in which the House will doubtless concur. This is much earlier than was expected, and members are much gratified at the prospect of getting away so soon.

There is no talk yet of calling a State Convention, and it is very uncertain when it will be held.

Judge Gordon, of Jefferson, was here last week looking after his chances for the nomination of Supreme Judge. He has many friends and will be a strong candidate. Judge Butler, of West Chester, and Green, of Easton, are the candidates most talked of in the east at this time. If Philadelphia presents no candidate Butler is likely to be the nominee, although Green is regarded with much favor both here and in Philadelphia. Attorney General Dimmick has also been suggested, and if he consents to be a candidate the rest may as well all stand back. A few members complain that he is writing too many votes, but notwithstanding this he is very popular and justly regarded as an able, fearless and industrious officer, possessing all the qualities for a candidate for the Supreme Bench. If the east gets the Supreme Judge the west will get the Treasurer, and so far the names of Graham and Ergitt, of Allegheny, are the only ones suggested.

There are very few local bills from your district this session. On the Senate calendar this week there is not one from county. Mr. Cross passed one in the House repealing the special road law for Darlington and Big Beaver townships, which will pass the Senate to-morrow; also one relating to certain school funds in Moon township. The bill to fence the railroad track in Big Beaver township has been reported to the Senate with a negative recommendation, as was a bill of a similar character in the House, which virtually kills all bills of that character for this session. Bills to fence railroads have been defeated so often it is only remarkable that the effort to pass them is persisted in from year to year.

EDITOR BEAVER RADICAL—Dear Sir: I have read the reply of "T. G." published in your issue of March 7th, and am in about the same condition of the man who, after hearing a sermon preached by a noted clergyman on the fall of Adam, was asked how he liked the discourse, replied that he knew almost as much about the subject as he did before having it expounded, and was surprised to find his feelings, but, at present, confined to a few leading ideas.

The first argument he would overthrow is that the wine Paul prescribed for Timothy, and the wine Christ made at the wedding feast, was not wine. Now I presume it was the same kind of wine that made good old Noah drunk at that jollification he and his sons had after God had saved him from the deluge, and all the objection I have against Noah is that he used more than was necessary; but inasmuch as God did not censure him I will treat him leniently. Now this is wine, or it was not. At the feast they called it wine, and Christ did not say aught to the contrary. If it was wine it contained alcohol; if it was not wine he perpetrated a gross fraud upon them and proved himself an imposter and a juggler.

Grape juice, or the juice of any vegetable containing sugar, is not wine until fermentation has taken place; then the sugar is changed merely in the arrangements of its constituent parts, converting one portion into carbonic acid and the other into alcohol. Suppose a gentleman calls on me to-day, and I offer him some juice of grapes or elderberries just pressed out, would he not think my wine was very flat and insipid?

Now the wine Christ made at the wedding feast was pronounced, by the best judges, to be the best they had drunk that day, and I can't believe that Christ, by any mesmeric power, wanted to make them believe what was false. "No guile or deception should be attributed to His pure character."

"T. G." thinks rye whisky contains no element of strength or nutriment. Now if we find all the nutriment, or nearly all, in the whisky that was in the grain his arguments fall, and he is like one beating the air. How is it? We grind the grain, mix with it water and a ferment, then put it in a still and volatilize it. In doing this we allow any nutriment to escape? Certainly not. The alcohol and a portion of water passes over which we call whisky, and the residue we call slop. There is nothing lost but the small portion of the carbon of the sugar uniting with the oxygen of the water, and escapes in the form of carbonic acid gas, the hydrogen of the water unites with the constituent parts of the grain and forms alcohol or whisky which contains all the elements of nutriment, with the exception of the small portion left in the pot, ale or slop. Now if there is poison in this whisky, it must be first in the grain, the water or the yeast. Now in the case Mr. C., "T. G." says, he is very low, just at the verge of the grave, his stock of vital power is just about ex-

hausted, scarcely enough vital force left to keep in operation the functions essential to life," and he wonders why I would give good whisky punch. I answer I unite milk, sugar and whisky (a little water if you think best), and call that "punch." Now this man's stomach can not digest or his system assimilate the grosser kinds of diet, but whisky punch contains all the elementary constituent parts of the grain, the sugar and the milk, and can be appropriated to the nourishment and building up of the system. It is a kind of food that requires very little exertion of the digestive powers, enters the circulation freighted with the nutrition of the grain without any of its coarser qualities. This is an every day prescription of every good physician in such cases until the man's stomach has gained strength enough to digest grosser food, but I suppose these disciples of *caruna* would give "hot water."

One word in respect to prohibiting the use of alcohol as a medicine. All our tinctures, many of our syrups, our ethers, our morphia &c., are made in part with alcohol, or it is more or less used in their preparation. Take every remedial remedy in which alcohol is used away from the physician, and you might as well send out an army without guns or ammunition. "T. G." admits that the appetites that God has given us are all for good, and if indulged with proper restraint conduce to our happiness—there is no nation, tribe or tongue that does not use alcohol in some form, how they got their appetites for it I do not pretend to say, but the universality seems to agree that it is a want of our nature. OBERVENER. ROCHESTER, March 17th, 1873.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

Immediately after the October election we announced that monstrous election frauds had been committed in Luzerne county on behalf of the Democrats; that on a registry of 800 voters, a Democratic majority of fifteen hundred had been returned. The evidence before the court proves beyond a doubt that out of 1,631 votes polled only 367 were actually registered.

After the discovery of these monstrous frauds the matter was brought before the court by the gentlemen who were apparently defeated for the offices of Recorder, Register, Commissioner and Auditor. After a patient investigation before the court, which consists, politically, of one Liberal and two Democratic judges, the four places investigated were decided on Tuesday last. According to the decision of the court in these cases, Mr. Kaiser, Republican, is declared elected Recorder of Deeds; Mr. French, Republican, Register, Commissioner, and Mr. Seibert, Democrat, County Auditor.

Judge Harding gives a long and able opinion on the subject. Among other things he says: "There were polled at the October election, 1872, in these four districts, sixteen hundred and thirty-one (1,631) votes, though but nine hundred and fifty-four (954) names were upon the list of resident taxpayers."

"A further comparison of the list of voters with registry lists in these four districts, exhibits another rather astonishing state of facts. For instance: Of the three hundred and sixty-four (364) persons registered in the First District of the Twelfth Ward, only one hundred and eighty-four (184) voted. Of the two hundred and three (203) registered in the Second District, only one hundred and twenty-two (122) voted.

"Of the eighty-one (81) registered in the Third District, only fifty-five (55) voted. Of the three hundred and six (306) registered in the Second District of the Ninth ward only one hundred and six (106) voted. To state the proposition in consolidated form, there were four hundred and sixty-seven (467) persons in these four Districts whose names are upon the list of voters and upon the registry lists and yet an aggregate poll had of sixteen hundred and thirty-one (1,631) votes. This yield is unsurpassed in the history of voting so far as it has been unfolded by the cases coming down to us in the books. The great city of Philadelphia, hitherto bearing the palm in this business, has no insignificant competitor in the inland city of Scranton.

"But we are weary of further investigation. A perfect cess pool of iniquity in connection with the elective franchise has been uncovered and fathomed in these four districts. Not only have the election laws been knowingly and wilfully violated; not only have acts of criminal omission and commission been established; not only have incompetency, efficiency and recklessness been shown but forgery and fraud have been busy at these polls. Impressed, therefore, by a sense of official duty, conscious of the responsibility under which we act, sustained by judicial precedent, obedient to the terms and spirit of the election laws, we strike unhesitatingly from the general return the whole poll of the First, Second and Third districts of the Twelfth Ward, and also that of the Second district of the Ninth Ward, of Scranton." In this statement of the Judge are disclosed the extensive and astounding frauds that were practiced on behalf of the Democrats in order to defeat General Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket. As the Judge truly remarks, out of a registered vote of 467 persons a Dem-

ocratic vote of 1631 was produced. This multiplication of registered voters is unsurpassed in the history of voting. The Democrats have said much about frauds being committed in Philadelphia, but Scranton beats it all to pieces.

LITTLE YORK'S TAMMANY.

The Robbery of the Court House—New and Interesting Disclosures.

A letter from York, Pa., to the Baltimore American, written under date of the 7th inst., gives an interesting account of the strategy of the Tammany Democrats of York county to prevent the discovery of the wholesale robberies committed by them. The writer says: "Your readers will no doubt remember the robbery of the Court House, in this borough, on the 6th day of March, 1872, and the abstraction of all the vouchers for moneys paid out by the county officials for the years 1864 to 1871, inclusive. The affairs of the county, it was charged, had been corruptly managed, and the fact that there was a county debt of over \$300,000, with nothing in the shape of public improvements to show for it, went very far to satisfy the Legislature that an investigation of the accounts of the county should be made. Accordingly a bill was passed appointing a Board of Reauditors, consisting of Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, C. B. Wallace, Esq., and Col. Levi Marsh, to make a re-examination and settlement of the accounts for the years above named. On or about the time the bill was passed, the Court House was robbed and all the vouchers from 1864 to 1871 inclusive were stolen. The affair occasioned a great deal of excitement as it was regarded as confirming the popular opinion that things about the Court House had been mismanaged. A meeting of the most prominent citizens was called at the Court House the very day the robbery was discovered, and the County Commissioners were recommended to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of the thieves. After a time the services of a detective named Flinder, from your city were secured, and who came to York and put in forty-two days at five dollars per day and expenses, but aside from drawing his pay no good was ever done, and no trace of the thieves was discovered. The Court House, Auditor's room, where the Reaudit Board held its sessions was broken into in October last, and some papers belonging to it, together with some books that the Reauditors had been using for reference were carried away. This time the thieves made a "clean sweep," and it was supposed that they had effectually stopped the investigations which had been in progress.

All excitement about these matters had, however, nearly died out, until Saturday last, March 1st, when David Gemmill, formerly one of the County Auditors, made an information against Robert Hertrick, the janitor of the Court House, and he was arrested on a charge of stealing the vouchers. A hearing in the case was had on Thursday at the office of John A. Metzler, Esq., when Gemmill made substantially the following statement: He said that on the morning of the 6th of March, 1872, he came down to the stable in the rear of Keiser's Hotel, and which is just below the Court House yard, to bring down a package which he wished to send down to the lower end of the county by the Peach Bottom stage; that he could not get into the stable, and just then he heard the Court House clock strike two. Coming up the Court House yard, his attention was directed to a light which he saw shining out through a crack in the door, the door being partly opened. He then got upon a wagon to see what it was, when he saw the janitor, Hertrick, come out of the door with something which looked like a basket of papers, and go towards the cellar door, through which access is given to the cellar containing one of the furnaces by which the Court House is warmed. He then went home, and as soon as the news of the robbery was made public he suspected Hertrick, and on the 1st of March he made the information as above stated. It is said that Gemmill has told two or three different stories about this to many parties, and that he will be confronted with these different versions when the case comes before the Court. Hertrick will no doubt be bound over to appear at the next session of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the case sent to the Grand Jury. Whether anything will come out of it remains to be seen.

The Harrisburg correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial says: The shower of vetoes continues. The latest was the veto of a bill to pay the State Printer \$25,000 for printing for the Constitutional Convention, which was sent to the Senate last night. The Governor shows, conclusively, that the act calling the Convention provided that all bills for the expenses of the Convention should be paid by warrants drawn by its President on the State Treasurer, and that the Legislature had no right to interfere. And it is probable it would not have interfered had the Convention been prompt to pay its bills. Since the passage of the bill just vetoed, the Convention has ordered its printing bill to be paid, so that Mr. Singler will get his dues, thanks to the suggestive action of the Legislature. The Convention has been in session over three months, and might have afforded, long since, to order its printing bills to be paid, without needing to be stirred up to its duty by legislative remainder. But, if vetoes fall thick and fast, to the alarm and terror of those who are affected

by them, the fear of coming vetoes is much greater than that felt on account of what have already come. Yesterday and to-day, over a dozen bills have been called from the Governor by joint resolution of both houses, to save them from the ruthless guillotine. All of these are bank bills; and I confess to an utter inability to pump up any tears over their fate. Whatever others may think, I am satisfied the Governor is right. There has been something too much of this rush for special bank privileges; and the check imposed on it has been wholesome and serviceable. No one can realize, now or tell, the full extent of the good done by the Governor's ringing call to "Halt." We shall know it, perhaps, hereafter; but for the present we must be content with the consciousness that a great good has been done in this, if in nothing more, that the public has been thereby brought to face the banking question and look at it in its many varying aspects. One other good, too, I am sure it has also done: it has convinced many of the men who, long, refused to extend their confidence to Gen. Hartranft, that they grossly mis-judged him and did him injustice.

GENERAL NEWS.

- The late James Savage, of Boston, bequeathed \$40,000 to Harvard College.
- Ex-King Amadeus has formally resumed his rights as an Italian citizen.
- President Grant will leave Washington for his homestead in Missouri some time in April.
- The funeral of Chief Justice Bellows, of New Hampshire, took place at Concord, Saturday, and was largely attended.
- Y. S. Walter, of the Delaware County Republic, Chester, is working heroically for the Central. We wish every county editor would show the same perseverance and energy.
- It is said that in the event of a dissolution of the British Parliament John Bright will, in consequence of his poor health, retire altogether from the House of Commons.
- The Hon. E. G. Dilbourn, a prominent politician and highly esteemed and useful citizen, died on Thursday at his residence in Anne Arundel county Md. He was a lawyer, and was Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1862, and presided at the famous extra session held at Frederick in 1861, when a number of the members were arrested. The deceased was a native of New England.
- A full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Boston has declared unconstitutional the act of the Massachusetts Legislature, at its recent special session, authorizing Boston to issue \$20,000,000 of fire bonds.
- The New Jersey Railroad bill, which passed the Senate at Trenton, known as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's project to head off the National Railway bill which passed the House, has been stricken from the calendar.
- Hiram W. Johnson, deputy collector of Tennessee, is missing. Custom officers are investigating his accounts.
- Six townships in Greene county give five hundred and fifty-one against license.
- On both sides of the Susquehanna, at Port Deposit, the channel are again open through the gorge.
- Private dispatches received at Cincinnati on Thursday of last week announced that the Rev. Bishop Raines, of the Right Rev. Bishop Raines. His body will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.
- In the Ohio Senate the joint resolution regarding the Ohio members of Congress who voted for the retroactive salary bill was adopted after amendment, including censure of the members who voted against the bill, but took the extra day.
- A fire in Parkersburg, West Virginia, destroyed a block of stores in the principal business portion of the city. The total loss is \$80,000.
- John W. Osborne, the murderer of Mrs. Adelia Matthews, was hanged at Knoxville, Tenn. Previous to the execution he wrote a full confession of his crime.
- George Driver, who killed his wife, in Chicago on the morning of the 18th of last November, by shooting her with a pistol borrowed from his son, was executed in the county jail of that city.
- Bradford county is entirely free from debt.
- The Cathedral at Reading is to be enlarged.
- The snow in the mountains at the headwaters of the Susquehanna is estimated to be over six feet deep.
- John Blott, a Berk's county blacksmith and farmer, blotted out his existence the other day by hanging himself.
- Spotted fever is quite prevalent in portions of Centre county, and is generally fatal.
- Mercer county is in about the best condition financially of any county in Western Pennsylvania. It has an excess of available assets over liabilities of \$9,291 92.
- Quite a scene occurred in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, one of the members stating that an offer had been made to bribe him to vote for the insurance bill before the House. He accused Frank Hickox, a lobbyist, of offering him one hundred dollars. Friends of the bill said that they do not know Hickox, and say that the charge was a ruse to defeat the bill. Great excitement prevailed for a time, and the further discussion of the bill was postponed.
- A new trial has been denied to James McLaughry under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, at Boston, and his execution will take place on the 21st inst.
- The widows and orphans of the firemen killed by the Hanover street catastrophe, in Boston, have been provided for by the trustee of the Firemen's fund.
- Commodore W. K. Latimer of the United States Navy, died at Baltimore Saturday morning.
- Williams and Brown, escaped Sing Sing convicts, were sentenced at Philadelphia, Saturday, to four years imprisonment each for an attempt to rob the Corn Exchange bank on Sunday last.
- The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die Saturday.
- Disraeli has not yet been able to form a new Cabinet for Great Britain.
- Figueras believes that the people of Barcelona will stand by their resolution to have a Federal Republic in Spain.
- It is said that all parties in London oppose a dissolution of Parliament, and many think that Gladstone will withdraw his resignation.
- Hiram W. Johnson, deputy custom collector of Memphis, has absconded under suspicious circumstances.
- At Kansas City, Missouri, on Thursday, while the Union German Savings bank was on fire, the vault was robbed of about \$700.
- Hon. Frederick A. Pike has been elected to Congress in the Second district of New Hampshire by a majority of nineteen votes.
- Postmaster Jones of New York City, has tendered his resignation. He is at present in Washington.