

THE BEAVER RADICAL.
SMITH CURTIS, Editor.
BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, April 11th, 1873.

STRIKES.

The workingmen of the east, it is said, are preparing to make a strike either to retain the eight hour system or for an increase of wages. The loss to the country, by means of this practice is simply enormous, the derangements of business disastrous, and the bad feeling engendered between the laborer and employer not only unpleasant, but destructive of that mutual interest and reciprocal friendship that ought to exist, where the profits of industry are equally and justly distributed. It is impossible to disguise the fact that certain classes of men enjoy great advantages over other classes in the rewards of their labor. Great fortunes are made in a few years, not by producing value, but by accumulating value that others have produced. Workingmen perceive that they are, in some way not understood, cheated out of the full enjoyment of what they earn, in order that forty or fifty per cent. of their hard earnings may go to enrich others who have more brains, better advantages, higher enjoyments, plenty of leisure and never are compelled to struggle with all their strength ten or twelve hours a day to obtain the simple necessities of life. This inequality of conditions and unjust difference of what men receive for their labor are creating a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction among the laboring classes, and they are agitating the question "Why is this? or how can we improve our condition?" In organization there is power, and the workingmen in our large manufacturing districts, realizing this fact, have combined together in unions and leagues to regulate the price of labor and to compel employers to equally share, all things considered, with them the profits of their combined industry. The system of strikes is intended to accomplish this purpose. The means may not be very well chosen, and workingmen may not receive much immediate benefit therefrom, but they seem to attract public attention to the subject of wages and the condition of the laboring class, and in many instances obtain the temporary relief demanded.

The principle of striking for higher wages belongs to the plain of commercial morality. The workingmen have been taught by the stock gamblers, speculators and merchants, and ought not alone to be blamed for acting from no higher motive than those classes in their business transactions. When the coal dealer at Cincinnati, by purchasing large quantities of coal, can control the market, he demands and receives his own price, which may be higher than the intrinsic value of the coal, but taking advantage of a certain condition of things that he brought about, he compels persons to pay him more for his coal than it is worth. So when a manufacturer has received a heavy contract, the workingmen, upon whose labor he is dependent, take advantage of his necessities and demand whatever they please for their labor. The principle seems to be that of each one for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost.

The manufacturers have their unions and combine against the consumer. Only a few days since a number of leading calico manufacturers of the East who, it is asserted, produce ninety per cent. or more, of all the calico printed in the United States, having combined to sell their calicos at a certain fixed price of eleven and one-half cents per yard, united in signing a letter to the well known firm of S. B. Chittenden & Co., New York, which declared that their productions should not be sold by any one at wholesale for less than the fixed price above given. S. B. Chittenden & Co., had a large supply of prints on hand and concluded to sell at their own price, which was one-half cent lower than that of the monopoly and because of this the combination declares that no more prints will be sold to the said firm during the year 1873.

Here is the same effort to create, by unfair advantage, a false value

on a necessary article of dress, and made not by workingmen, but by manufacturers themselves, and yet those very men complain when their hands put into practice the same pernicious principle.

THE NEW PARTY.

Says the "Chicago Tribune": "The Democratic leaders of Indiana have at last recognized the necessities of the situation, and have concluded to abandon their old organization and organize a new liberal party on the living issues of the day."

Such a party it claims is the only party which can successfully contend with the evils of the day, and overcome them. It will embrace all the honest men of the old parties organized together against monopolies, abuses of power, corruptions, frauds in office, and in favor of immediate reform in the administration of the Government.

We suppose when the time comes to organize, and the leaders are casting about for a platform on which to go before the people, the kind of material that will be used will depend altogether upon the necessities of the situation."

The new party is expected to wage war against railroads, to secure the certain punishment of criminals, to remove the burdens of protective tariffs, to cure the corruption of officials in political life, prevent their frauds and defalcations, and to abolish the criminal use of money to influence legislation.

Last Fall this new party without a name was organized on what was supposed a living issue "of Southern conciliation," but that issue today is so dead that it is not even mentioned among the probable planks of the new organization.

We do not think much of the platform suggested, as the basis of a new party, for in most respects it agrees with former Republican platforms, and is sure to be better understood and sooner put into effect through the success of the latter party than any new one. A new party must be established on some radical measures to ever succeed in overthrowing the Republican party. The mere correction of a few evils that float like straws on the surface of political life does not furnish enough incentive or inspiration to thought to draw together and bind as one such numbers as are necessary to form a great party.

The new party that is to succeed the Republican, is not yet born, and it doth not yet appear what it is like, or who will be its leaders, but it is quite safe to say that that party will not be the late Liberal nor the galvanized Democratic.

Governor HARTRANT, though elected by a large popular majority in a hotly contested election, has greatly increased his popularity since his election, by his ability to say "no" when necessary. He has made free use of the veto power and won thereby the applause of both friend and foe. Our exchanges are full of his praise, and we doubt if ever there was a Governor of the State more beloved. How carefully he has guarded the people's interests, and with what firmness he has refused to sign bills, granting privileges and powers inimical to the public good. He possesses integrity, displays matchless courage, enjoys an intimate knowledge of public business and has a keen perception of what the people demand. During the exciting campaign of last Fall he was grossly slandered by the press, but the pelting abuse fell from him like rustling rain from off the roof. Now, the same Liberal organs chant his praise and acknowledge that his course thus far has been wise, patriotic and conducive to the best interests of the State. Let the Governor, like General Grant, have no policy but that of the people, let him follow the course he has taken, and he can always rely on a sure and steadfast support of the best citizens of the Commonwealth.

AMONG the Democratic aspirants for Senatorial honors in Tennessee are General W. B. Bute, of Nashville; General William Quarles, of Clarksville; Governor Isham G. Harris, of Memphis; Governor John C. Brown, and Andy Johnson. The Republican candidates are Horace Maynard, Alfred A. Freeman, Alvin Hawkins, and William Rule, of the Knoxville corner. Mr. Brown's term expires in 1875.

THE fish bill which we printed last week, is an important bill and one that should give general satisfaction throughout the State. It has already passed to the third reading, and probably by the time this is in print, will have passed finally. A similar bill was vetoed last year by Governor Geary, but the demand now for the measure is so universal that we do not think the Governor will withhold his approval. A few years since fish were plenty, and in the season any one with hook and line could catch enough for table use, but now they are a rarity, and the enticing sport of catching them is one of the lost arts. With a little care and protection rivers might not only be re-stocked with palatable fish, but made places for their propagation. The fish of the streams belong to the people who have a right to say how and when they shall be caught, and to provide such protection to the propagation of fish as will secure the safety of the spawn and preserve the lives of the young.

The present Fish bill, although not all that some might wish, will confer great benefit upon the people so far as it goes, and we hope to hear that the bill has finally passed both Houses, been approved and become law.

THE Governor has appointed J. Montgomery Foster, Esq., of Harrisburg, Commissioner of the Insurance Department lately established by act of the Legislature, and the Senate has confirmed the appointment. Mr. Foster, by his experience as clerk in the Auditor General's office, has acquired an intimate knowledge of insurance business, and is thoroughly qualified to fill the position.

THE following local bills have passed both Houses:

An act divorcing Phebe Jane Herter.

An act in relation to the election of council in New Brighton borough.

An act incorporating the Mon-tours Valley Railroad.

THE GUBERNATORIAL VETOES.

Wednesday of last week was a pretty good day for vetoes. Ten messages came from the Governor, returning bills without his approval; and there are, doubtless, many more to follow. For what the voters are doing to counteract bad legislation, they are entitled to the highest praise. For Governor Hartranft is not only slaying scores of bad bills, with his trenchant pen, but he is doing equally good service in causing the recall by the Legislature of a still larger number of objectionable bills. When the complete list of "killed, wounded and missing" comes to be made up, it will be seen that the first campaign of our new commander-in-chief has been a very brilliant and successful one.

Many bills yet await his final sentence. We trust that among them are, and will remain, the last two railway bills sent to him. The jobbing bill of the Continental Company, and the sweeping grab of the Union Railway Company, which takes in "such other streets," as it may, by one means or other, get out of Councils, are subjects for the Governor's veto. They are both utterly wrong in principle, and should be sent back. The Governor, acting under the conviction of his own judgment, has already given the latter company extra privileges enough for one winter, and a little check upon the excessive enterprise of this ambitious company will have a very salutary effect.

Some of our contemporaries, in commenting upon Governor Hartranft's almost uniformly correct disposal of the mass of bills laid before him, attribute his success chiefly to the assistance he receives in the advice of his excellent Attorney-General, Mr. Dimmick. That the Governor enjoys an immeasurable advantage over his predecessor in this respect is obvious enough; but we incline to think that the Governor's chief reliance, in his daily dealings with the Legislature that is poured upon him, is first, upon his habitual personal consideration of the bills, and next, upon the untiring vigilance of his experienced Secretary of State, Mr. Quay. Knotty points of law are, no doubt, always referred to and solved by the able and learned Attorney-General; but the chief credit for a successful steering through the shoals and quicksands of rules of daily legislation rests with the Governor himself and his Secretary of State. *Pulman qui meruit, ferat.* —*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

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SENATOR RUTAN.
Zeigler's Democratic Herald thus endorses our Senator:

Let what will be said by that class of editors who consider it the highest credit to endorse any infamous scheme of Washington city jobbery, and who think the very essence of American manhood is comprehended in the basest servility to power, of Mr. Rutan's resolutions of instruction to our members of Congress, to vote against any measure which proposes to purchase the telegraph lines by the general government, we consider them as highly proper. We have had full enough of those attempts by the powers that be, to convert this government into one of centralization, and when we see a gentleman like Mr. Rutan, whose political proclivities are decidedly republican, raise his voice against a scheme which of all others is the most anti republican, we begin to have hopes of a brighter day in the future. Who would like to see private dispatches sent over the wires supervised by a set of government pimps? What right has the government to pry into the private affairs of the people? Men seem to forget that the people constitute the sovereignty of the Republic, not a set of officials at Washington city. We venture the prediction that if the telegraph wires were under the control of the government it would be next to impossible for truth ever to reach the people. Every official act would be perverted in the interest of those who make plundering the government a business—there would be no longer any exposition of frauds and corruption would run riot.

We have no doubt the people will sustain Mr. Rutan in his bold position he has taken on this question, and, although he is opposed to us in politics, we freely give him credit.

POLITICAL.

—There are five Republican candidates for nomination for treasurer in Indiana county.

—The Democratic primary election in Fayette county is fixed for the 17th of May.

—Jacob Stevens of Blair county is a candidate before the Republican convention for sheriff.

—J. R. Hinton, the Washington correspondent, has been appointed a consular agent.

—Blair county Republican candidate for nomination: John S. Calvert for Commissioner; Henry Elway for sheriff.

—Berthemy, who formerly represented the French government at Washington, has been appointed French envoy to Japan.

—The Democratic ticket in St. Louis was elected by an average majority of four thousand. Of fifteen aldermen only six are Republicans.

—Ex-Senator Alex. Cattell, J. U. S. Financial Agent Europe, has not re-signed, pending his election to the Civil Service Advisory Board, as reported, his absence in that country being only temporary.

—In the Omaha, Neb. city elections, Tuesday, the Citizens ticket elected the Mayor, City Treasurer, Police Judge and Marshal. The Republicans elected the City Clerk, Street Commissioner and City Engineer.

—The coal miners will no doubt be pleased to learn that the Governor has signed the screen Bill, and it is now a law. Mr. Boden, delegate of the coal miners, has worked most assiduously to secure the passage of this bill.

—The election in Rhode Island Wednesday of last week, resulted in the success of the Republican ticket, except Lieutenant Governor, for which office there is no choice. The Legislature is Republican, as usual.

—The Indiana State Temperance Convention met at Indianapolis, the 2d inst. Among its proceedings were: A State Central Committee of five, with Col. John F. Ray, of Indianapolis, as chairman, and committee from each Congressional district was appointed, for the purpose of organization throughout the State in the interest of the temperance movement. Revisions were also made for raising funds to test the constitutionality of the liquor law in the Supreme Court.

—Republican candidates for sheriff in Butler county, subject to the decision of the primary meeting: David Cupps of Butler township, Geo. W. Crow of Farwood township, E. L. Varnum of Centre township, Wm. Caldwell of Butler township, Geo. W. Fair of Butler township, or Commissioner, Simon P. Painter of Farwood township.

—Referring to the coming election in Connecticut the Tribune says: "There is very little excitement or even animated discussion upon politics in the State, and appearances now indicate a Republican sweep. The reflections upon the relations of parties and the confusion of party lines is a somewhat wider application than Connecticut alone, and the local and personal aspect of the canvass are not of great interest."

—Township Clerks are required within 30 days after the annual spring election to make out and publish a full and complete statement of the financial condition of such townships, under penalty of dollars. In several counties of the state, where this law was disregarded, or have been brought by tax-payers and then in every case collected. By giving the law, township clerks may save themselves and friends the trouble and expense of litigation.

—In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia on Saturday, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

—The Venango Citizen says that a petition has been presented to the Court asking that the election of Samuel B. Myers as Mayor of Franklin, on account of alleged fraudulent votes cast at this late election, be set aside. The petition declares that over one hundred votes were cast by persons who were not qualified to vote for Mayor, and other irregularities are alleged to have been committed. The Court decided to hear the case on the 16th inst.

—Westview, Brighton, N. Y. March 18.—MY DEAR SIR:—As the circumstances under which several important appointments have recently been made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of Civil Service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
[Signed] GEO. W. CURTIS
To His Excellency, the President.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation and Apportionment Bills Passed.—The House Yields to the Senate on the Salary Grab.—The Wolf, of Union County, Goes for the Beaver Ring.—Our Congressional District.—General Grant's Visit.—Governor Hartranft's Popularity.

Philadelphia Openings—Spring Fashion—Miss Barnham Before the Supreme Court—God in the Constitution—Mr. Hawkins—Pleasure Attraction.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1873.

We still find our thick wraps comfortable, although the swelling buds of the horse chestnut trees and the flat of the milliners make its sensible of the approach of spring. This year March could not even by courtesy be called a spring month, and even April is behind hand in balmy breezes. Our openings in Philadelphia are great events. About three weeks anterior to Easter Sunday all the ladies whose own or whose husbands names happen to be in the Directory, are inundated with showers of invitations to visit some lady's opening, day and hour being fixed. We have not yet reached the New York custom of snug little lunches, assisted by dainty wines, where it is said, (but of course it is a slander) that the choice vintages open the hearts and pockets of the ladies. The only place where a lunch table is spread gratuitously for the feminine sex in this city is by the enterprising firm of Fletcher & Mitchell, in the fall set out the choicest canned fruits and vegetables for their customers to taste. To return to our milliners, however, bonnets of every sort, shape and style are to be seen, prices being somewhat reduced. A very neat hat can be purchased from \$18 to \$20. A new style which answers for either hat or bonnet is the favorite. Worn down on the face it is a hat, set back on the head it becomes a bonnet. A hat is considered suitable for everything except going to church, where none but a very unevangelical woman would be seen without a bonnet. Easter Sunday is the proper time to appear in new spring attire. The reason for this is obvious, as the majority of people who to church are not entirely insensible to the fact that it is a fine place to see the fashions, and the services being unusually protracted, better opportunity is afforded for inspection. Indeed Easter is a great festival here, even Unitarian churches being draped with flowers for the occasion. Even masculine human nature crops out in yellow kids and ginghams neckties to do honor to the season.

We have had quite an interesting case here this week, before the Supreme Court in Banc, on an appeal from a decision of Judge Sharwood, at *Nisi Prius*, the appellants, Miss Barnham, seeking damages from certain election officers who refused to receive her vote. Miss Barnham argued her case herself, being sustained by the presence and countenance of a number of ladies, who doubtless felt that she pleaded her cause as well as her own. Though she made a most exhaustive argument the Court sustained the decision of Judge Sharwood. Miss Barnham will take her case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The wreck of the Atlantic has filled out local journals with warnings to the proprietors of our new line of steamers, safety being commended rather than speed. It was indeed a sad comment on the representative character of man that four hundred and fifty of them could not save one woman. Probably, however, these Liverpool sailors and their gallant captain considered themselves so thoroughly representing woman that there was no necessity for her to live at all, so allowed all to be drowned like rats in a trap, beneath fastened down hatches.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes has recently presided at a meeting opposed to the effort to put God into the Constitution. The resolutions offered and accepted should have been sufficient to satisfy any reasonable person of the dangerous character of that movement. It is a most remarkable fact, that in a country where intelligence is as generally diffused as our own, laws appealing to a popular prejudice are so frequently passed without due reflection, as to their ultimate effect. Were it not that many of our laws are actually dead letters, we would realize this fact more fully. In view of this our Sunday papers are beginning to growl over the act passed some time since by Congress, punishing the transmission of obscene matter through the United States mail. A law right enough in its self, but not sufficiently explicit as it stands at present. Now, too, we begin to read about the Govern-