...Free Press

...and Unabridged."

...ALTO & GALATIAN, Editors.

Thursday, November 9th, 1874

THE RESULT.

We have been to battle—we belong to it, we have no ambition or desire to crow. It is strange, strange indeed! Let us look the matter over a little and see why it is strange. There was a general feeling of "I don't know" which has been too strong, and extended it so far. What has caused this dissatisfaction among the Republicans. Not the administration of Governor Dix for it has been one of the best that New York is ever had. But here in our opinion, is some of the reasons which has brought about the defeat. All summer the Prohibition party of this State commenced its warfare upon Governor Dix and the party. Its Journals went to the furthermost end in denunciation of both. There was not a good qualification in Gov. Dix. Why? because he vetoed a bill that they now claim they admired so much, a bill which at the time was generally denounced by the people. You could not get them to give him credit or the party for any measure, the civil damage or local option that the party had given them. And in that way, every Journal belonging to that faction went it. When the Republican party nominated him, the State liquor associations declared against the ticket and supported the Democratic nomination, so that we had both of the opposite extremes to fight, besides the howl set up by the Democratic and scorched press in regard to the third term, in which there was not one word of truth, yet it had its effect, with these things combined it was sufficient to keep from the polls, from 50,000 to 60,000 voters. It is any wonder that we were defeated.

As to the defeat in the Congressional district there are but few reasons; whiskey, money, and a desire upon the part of a few politicians in this district, who are determined to rule or ruin the party, and they have fully succeeded to a great extent. In this county the faction is headed by one of the most blackest politicl villans that God ever allowed to breathe the breath of life, and the three papers which he controls, the one which feeds "Boss" and the other two which are subjects of his will, bottled the nomination of Mr. Hakes, backed with Walker money, is it anything to be wondered at, that we are defeated, it is the reason given above, and nothing else that brought about the result. As to the ability of the two men, Mr. Hakes is as far ahead of Walker as day-light is ahead of darkness."

But as the deed is done, we are in hope that the Republicans will learn a lesson and profit thereby, we can regain it all if we will, but there is something will in the party which must be corrected. But let us join hands and make ready for the next battle.

"Ah, precious fools, these days are dangerous."
Verses beheld with fond sensation,
And classic class'd notice by reason's insight.
Fool's education is predominant,
And vanity call'd your business' head."

The advantages of being wealthy are many! "Boss" Tweed is now enjoying some of the advantages. To be sure he is in prison but then let us see how he is there; he is allowed a dinning room all to himself, furnished by himself, and there he lives like a king.—Of course he furnishes these dainties and the state pays for serving them up to him. His sleeping apartment is well arranged, and is only about as it times the size of the other criminals, furnished with a good bedstead, desk, table, stand, arm chairs, couch and everything for comfort, while other criminals who have committed some light offence are confined in the little narrow cell and sleeps upon an iron bedstead, this is all the furniture that he is allowed and instead of running about the building and grounds, is compelled to break stone every day in his jacket of stripes. Some steps are being taken to correct this error but we have but little faith in the matter, for he is rich and it will not do to confine him closely as it would a poor man or woman of his health, so he will probably walk in luxury and wealth, while he remains, which will be but a short time, then let the Board of Commissioners be locked in the darkest dungeon they have got, as a punishment for this act.

The forest fires are still raging in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, and the destruction of timber must be very great. Extensive fires are reported on the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnatti Railroad. The most serious are at Kenton Forest, Bellefontaine and Urbana. A high wind last night increased the devastation and danger.—The fires in timbes land near Newcastle, Ind., are reported under control. The damage cannot yet be estimated, but will be very large. Yesterday a fire broke out in the Belcher mine at Virginia City, Nevada, 600 feet below the surface. Hundreds of the relatives of those in the mines were on the scene, and great excitement ensued, but the men were nearly all got out in safety, some ten or twelve were severely, and several perhaps, fatally burned; but no deaths have yet occurred. Half an hour after the fire broke out the flames burst out of the main shaft several hundred feet in the air, hurling fragments of rock in every direction. It resembled a volcano in action. Timber of the shaft to the depth of 1,000 feet was destroyed. At last accounts the fire was under control.

There is no question now but what the Democrats will have a majority in the next Congress, so that they will have everything pretty much their own way, and we shall see what we shall see.

...ssions of but five of the ... in the country, and therefore ... a condensed report must ...

...ority in this State will ... to 40,000. Add ... Northern ...

...Republican ... Democratic ...

...Dix's majority in the county will ... about 4,000.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The following review of the results in this State we find in the Rochester Express, which tells pretty well the cause:

Not since its organization has the Republican party met with such a general reverse as that of yesterday. The great defeat of 1862, during the dark days of the war, was probably more perilous to the Union, but even then the great strongholds of the party stood firm, and the Union sentiment of the North stood like a rock in the path of the Democracy. This year the party appears flaccid and nerveless. Even in Massachusetts, that two years ago gave over seventy-four thousand majority for Grant and the Republican ticket, wheels over into line with the enemy, and by its vote appears practically as a Democratic State. The same is true of other States which seldom, if ever, have afforded any encouragement to the Democracy. From a cursory glance at the returns it appears that the next legislature of this State will have enough Democratic votes on a joint ballot to send a Democrat to the United States Senate in the place of Reuben E. Fenton, whose term of office will expire next March. The Congressional result is but little better. The delegation from New York in the present Congress contains twenty-four Republicans to nine Democrats. By yesterday's vote the delegation in the next Congress will contain of Democrats eighteen, and Republicans, fifteen.—The returns from other States show a similar reversal of majorities and promise to the Democracy what they have longed for since so many of their members left the halls of Congress in 1861 as a body, for the purposes of rebellion, the control of the House of Representatives. Turn which way we will in the State or in the country at large, we see only Democratic gains. At last Bourbonism, the gemmine, undiluted, unadjunct article, has triumphed, and those who have followed the evil fortunes of the Democratic party through the reproach of treason and the corruption of Tammany for fourteen years are permitted to wave their flags over the general defeat of Republicanism.

We speak with frankness and without bitterness or fear for the future. No rhetorician, nor statistical plasters will conceal the facts from the public. So much in the way of acknowledgement and confession.

We come natur lly next to an inquiry into the causes of our disaster.—Many explanations might be and will be given, and to each, perhaps, there is a reason. The principal causes, however, lie near the surface of popular apprehension. Never has such a storm of criticism, abuse and censure been raised against an administration by the opposition press as that through which the present government has had to plough its way for several years. Beginning with the charge of nepotism against the President, a charge that served as capital for the opposition in 1872; the papers have kept up an unfailing fire upon him upon the Republican party. The investigations of the party itself into the frauds of the Credit Mobilier, the popular indignation against the salary grab, the unjust imposition of Butler and men of his class upon the party, notwithstanding that it has again and again through its journals repudiated them, the pressure of the hard time upon the masses, the ridiculous newspaper sensation regarding the President's alleged third term aspirations, the fever for a change in many minds and another sentiment, somewhat akin to that just mentioned, of general ugliness, sardonic contrariness and devil-may-care indifference, all these have been at work upon the Republican ranks, and account for the manner in which the enemy has been allowed to seize the coveted positions and offices so long held by us.

Over the future of the country a veil has been thrown by the result of yesterday's election. So long as the Government was held and controlled by the Republican party no one in this country or in Europe feared for the honest payment of the national debt or for the just treatment of the freedmen of the South. No man has ever alleged or suspected that there was danger of our being called upon to pay to the Southern people enormous sums growing out of the war or of compensating them for their emancipated slaves under a Republican Administration. But just as soon as the Democracy assume the offices and become the legislators of the country, these questions, ominous with danger to the nation's integrity and the cause of justice, confront us with their sinister faces. It is true we yet have a Senate that will not concur with a Democratic House in such dangerous schemes, and a President who would certainly veto them, but the attaining of a majority in the Lower House, if they have a majority, is a great step gained by the Democrats in the direction of repudiation and proscription.

Upon the Republican party itself this defeat should have a beneficial effect. In the first place we trust that it will purify it of the riff-raff always found in the wake of a successful army. For fourteen years the party has been in power, and has had the disposition of offices and emoluments. Necessarily multitudes of corrupt men have been attracted to it—men who never had a Republican principle in their lives.—This office has weakened instead of strengthened, and if they now take their departure with the mistaken apprehension that the Democratic party is to come out and remain in the ascendant, we should consider ourselves fortunate in being rid of them. Again, the party must learn to stand by and for its cardinal principles, liberty, equality, liberality, justice, honesty, and morality. On those principals it came into power, and on them alone it can stand. We cannot beat the Democracy at knavery, and there is no use trying.

Finally, we are not permanently defeated. Yesterday was a skirmish in which it may have been best for us two years hence to be worsted. In 1876 with the right platform and right men we shall win. The vote of the State yesterday, when compared with a fall vote, was small. Seventy-five thousand Republicans in the State of New York, at a low estimate, did not say nay the polls yesterday. They will come in 1876. We have calmly observed and reviewed the situation.—We see now pass on to the exigent issues of the day and meet them as honest citizens and Republicans.

A NEW TRADES UNION.

A new trades union of plasterers has been formed in Brooklyn, which, according to its its platform, is a vast improvement on all other mechanics combinations in the country, inasmuch as it ignores all strikes, undue restrictions upon apprenticeship, and a fixed amount of wages being paid to good, bad and indifferent. The effect of these liberal reforms has already induced the employing plasterers of Brooklyn to meet the men half way, and have promised their hearty support to the new organization. The men are divided by the officers they elect into three classes. The basis of division is skill; each man receives a card bearing his name and class. If he is in the first class he is to get $3 50 per day; in the second $3; and in the third $2 50. This standard of wages is to last until October 1st, 1875.

The classification, if it can be fairly done, and if the men placed in the lower classes do not revolt, will produce good result. An employer can tell by a glance at a man's card what kind of a worker the applicant is. He can afford to do common jobs more cheaply, because he need not pay first-rate wages for third-rate work. The new society pledges itself to give three months notice of a demand for increased wages, and discountenances all strikes, "except where an employer fails to pay his men for lawful time worked, or where the eight-hour law is about to be infringed upon." Its platform embraces two other excellent declarations:

We will work with all plasterers, whether they belong to our society or not.

This organization reserves the right to solve contracts on the co-operative principle.

This movement cannot fail to win the sympathy of all thinking men, because it is free from all the little tyrannies that at present characterize other trades unions, which in their effect outstrip those practiced by capital. Best of all, it is not afraid of the competition of poor boys, but rather invites them to their protection, and what is still more in keeping with the spirit of the age, it regulates wages according to the merit and skill of the mechanic. This will have a good effect in more than the manner of wages; it will encourage a better class of mechanics than are turned out under the present trades unions, that make no distinction, but according to a most singular sense of liberality insist that there shall be but one grade of wages, hence the injustice that this rule practices, not only upon capital, but the very trades it proposes to protect.—[Ex.

The Albany Journal sums up the result as follows:

Well, we are beaten—beaten in this State, and beaten in the general average outside. We meet the common fate which, throughout the whole political history of the country, has almost invariably overtaken the party in power in the middle of its administration. Instead of being astonishing, it is, as every political student knows, only a repetition of the general experience of the past. Sometimes it is more emphatic, sometimes less—but go back through our history, and there is scarcely an exception to the rule that the elections midway between the Presidential contests have gone against the party in power. Some of the phrases of the present result are surprising and mortifying, as most of them are deplorable; but it is none the less true that they follow the customary course of political experience.

It is a matter of profound regret that so noble a Governor as John A. Dix should be defeated. It is a reproach to the intelligence and reason of the people themselves that so superb an administration, so faithfully and successfully serving their interests should be rewarded with so ungrateful a return. In this ill-considered act the people have inflicted a far greater punishment upon themselves and upon the course of good government than upon Governor Dix who retires, crowning a career of almost matchless service with the added fame of ranking among the purest and wisest Chief Magistrates the State has ever had. He has given us the most dignified and upright government we have had for years. He and his associates have wrought achievements in financial reform and economical administration beyond any of his predecessors. If ever a candidate and a party fairly deserved well of the people Governor Dix and the Republican party merited the strongest approbation for what they have accomplished in this State during the past two years.

But they have been overborne, not by any fault of their own, but by the general tide which has swept over so many States. When a relapse carries Massachusetts down—even though the reasons there be mainly chargeable to the temperance question and not the general political issues at all—it can hardly be expected that even a good Governor and a splendid record can save New York. With the whole argument, so far as State affairs are concerned, in our favor, we have had the greatest difficulties to contend against.

We have had heavy burdens to carry. The pressure of hard times has done much to weigh us down. At such periods thousands of men lose their reason. They know they are pinched, in defiance of all common sense they lay everything to the government; and in the vague, misty, undefined idea of a possible improvement they want a "change." We sincerely hope they may now find times better; but as our credit falls and Democracy resumes its old characteristic rule, we suspect they will discover their mistake. Then, we have suffered from Butlerism and Bourbonism and a class of abuses which the party has corrected, but which have left their disagreeable impression.

But there will be plenty of time to consider the causes and to draw the defeat. Meanwhile, Republicans have no lot of heart or hope or courage.—We have met the enemy and beaten him on many a field. We expect to meet him and beat him again. The defeat will purge us of follies and wrongs which have impaired our strength. It will put down the false tendencies and push forward the right tendencies. It will bring us to a higher plane of purpose and action. Defeat is no new thing. We were beaten in 1862 and again in '68 and '70. Out of those disasters we came in due time stronger than ever. The Democracy have never during the last quarter of a century obtained power without a carnival of prodigate and reckless and riotous performance which brought a speedy downfall. We have the most unbounded faith in Democratic folly and fatuity and stupidity. For the first time in several years that party is now likely to share some of the responsibility in the government of the nation, and this will put it to the test. It has no coherent principles upon any public question. It has no defined and intelligent policy. It has nothing but indiscriminate opposition and vicious tendencies. Imagine it dealing with currency! Fancy its probable treatment of the Southern question! Think of all the evils which will start into new life, like snakes barking in the grass, at this revival of the unpatriotic party! Democracy gains an ephemeral success; it comes out for the time from behind the clouds, but only soon to undergo another eclipse.

The Grain-Growers of the Pacific.

According to our Pacific exchanges the grain trade is extremely dull all up and down the coast from Portland to San Diego. The past season the farmers and grangers entered into an arrangement to ship their wheat on their own account. About twenty-five cargoes were dispatched, and sixty or seventy more, it was expected, would follow, but the failure of the Morgans, their agent is likely to involve the cancellation of the charters of the ships that have not yet taken in cargoes and put to sea.

It is feared that the market price will be below the anticipated rates when the shipments reach Liverpool. If this prove to be the case, this first attempt of the California Grangers to do away with middlemen is likely to turn out most unfortunate. The great mistake of the grain-growers in not selling their wheat from $1.65 at early sea-on to $1.50 later is now apparent. The failure of their agents has involved them in a very heavy loss, approximating to, it is stated, three and a half millions. And besides this there are from five to eight millions more tied up in the grain now in store. This produces a bad state of affairs among California and Oregon grain-growers. The crop the last season was bountiful in the extreme.—Had it been sold for cash or to responsible dealers as soon as it came from the threshing machines, it would now be remarkably easy times among that class of producers in the Pacific States, and as a consequence all kinds of business would feel the good effects of the circulation of so large an amount of money among the people. It was a serious mistake for the grangers to undertake to control the grain market, and the lesson it teaches will soon be forgotten.

Crops.

CORN.

Returns indicate an average condition, throughout the country, of 86. This is an improvement of 3 per cent. since the 1st of September, and 2 per cent. above the average for October 1st, 1873. This general average is made up from returns of average condition for each county in the several States, which indicate the present rate of yield and quality, but not the quantity of the crop, the acreage not being taken into account. The returns for acreage in July showed a breadth planted fully 2,000,000 acres greater than in 1873.—The highest per cent. of increase was in the South, but the greatest absolute increase was in the West, while New England indicated a slight decrease. The enlarged acreage and the slightly improved condition give promise of an increase in product over last year of something over 60,000,000 bushels.

OATS.

The product of the oat-crop in the New England States shows on the whole, a considerable increase. Maine increases her yield 27 per cent.; New Hampshire, 3 per cent.; Vermont, 16 per cent. Massachusetts, 13 per cent. On the other hand, Rhode Island decreases her small crop 18 per cent.; Connecticut, 4 per cent. The quality, compared with last year, ranges from 100 in Rhode Island to 107 in Maine.

Pennsylvania reduces her crop 18 per cent. Complaints of drought in some quarters and of excess of rain in others, indicate the leading cause of this decline. The other Middle States, however, show an improvement: New York, 7 per cent.; New Jersey, 1 per cent.; Delaware, 10 per cent.

In some portions there is a falling off, but as a general thing the crop is good.

WHEAT.

The October returns indicate a yield of wheat both larger in quantity and better in quality than last year, nearly, if not quite, equaling the splendid crop of the census year, which aggregated 287,745,626 bushels.

—A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator kept 1,200 barrels of apples, mostly Baldwins, in his cellar last winter, by daily expelling the stagnant air and replacing it with pure. He attributes the early decay of apples largely to a vegetable miasma in the air, which is communicated to it by vegetable evaporation under certain conditions. The effect of the miasma is first seen in minute specks on the apple.

—If alcoholic stimulants are taken into the blood the heart works faster, and this unnatural speed wears out the vital machinery. All intoxicating nostrums advertised as "tonics," "renovators," &c., produce this disastrous effect, and should be rejected. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters—an invigorant without the curse of alcohol—is everywhere supplanting these poisons. 4w305

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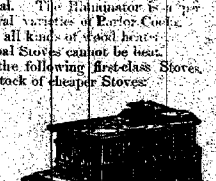

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