

If Mr. Crenshaw will use a little common sense his observations on the emigrant question will lead him to very different and opposite conclusions than those he has started. Mr. Crenshaw thinks the American system of protection is vindicated by the fact that European emigrants are so depraved and so degenerate in comparison with American workmen. Does he know that these European paupers come entirely, or almost entirely, from those countries that practice the same beneficial system and have done so longer even than this country? The poorest and most destitute come from Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Poland, Norway and Sweden. All of these nations practice "protection." It is a favorite argument with members of the Kelley school to point to the fact that all nations save one have adopted the system of protection. On the other hand, who are the best class of emigrants that come here? I mean those best off and best able to take care of themselves. The free trade English. If Mr. Crenshaw will open his eyes wide enough he will see that, of all countries, that one alone which is opposed to the so-called American system furnishes the best citizens to this country and, in proportion to its population, the least number of pauper emigrants. Of course, I here exclude the Irish, for reasons I shall presently state. This, then, entirely knocks out Mr. Crenshaw's conclusions.

The sight of the miserable beings who are dumped into this country every week should lead this gentleman a little further in his reflections than the tariff question. The fact is, the tariff has nothing at all to do with it. The cause arises from a vastly different system, which Professor Leckle, Herbert Spencer and Henry George have thrown some light upon.

If Mr. Crenshaw points to the Irish as paupers emigrating from a free trade country I reply that Irish poverty has no more to do with free trade than had that of the French Huguenots during the religious persecution. I would refer to Ireland's condition during England's high protective period and contrast that period with the present. I would also commend to his notice the speeches of the great Daniel O'Connell, who demanded for Ireland free trade and denounced protection as "a system of robbery; robbery of the poor by the rich."

Let me ask Mr. Crenshaw if he can explain on any theory he has formed from his observations why, if protection benefits labor, a stream of emigration has for the last fifty years been steadily flowing from protected Germany to free trade England? It is a fact that thousands of Germans annually emigrate from Germany to England. If he answers, as the proverbial Yankee, by asking another question, viz: why Englishmen come to this country, I reply that the reason is principally attributable to the fact that while England contains only 58,000 square miles and contains 30,000,000 of people, America with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, contains only 60,000,000 of people; that is, where America has but 15 the square mile England supports 500! The State of Pennsylvania contains 45,000 square miles, about one-fourth less than England. Does any sane man suppose that this State could begin to support 22,000,000 of people in the same condition England supports hers, under the present protective system?

Sir, the statement that protection as advocated by the Republican party keeps the standard of wages in, in the popular language, the most palpable rot. If labor is so highly remunerated, why does this country have more labor troubles than the whole of Europe put together? Why all this discontent among workmen? What mean the numerous lock-outs, strikes and riots? Why do the Carnegies find it necessary to employ the Pinkertons to guard their mills because they choose to employ European workmen? Why are the highly protected Pennsylvania miners reduced in condition as to make them objects of so much pity that a leading pictorial journal found it a profitable undertaking to publish scenes of the huts and hovels in which the poor wretches are doomed to exist?

Have American workmen lost their brains to be gulled longer by such "arguments" as seem in the daily press? Protection from the pauper labor of Europe when thousands of these paupers are landed here every week to contest with American labor on its own soil. And when those who offer these "arguments," such as that great "philanthropist," Mr. Carnegie, employ this very pauper labor at pauper wages to the exclusion of Americans!

But, sir, who are they who mostly beg and plead and threaten for the maintenance of these duties?

Are they distinguished for learning? No.

For statesmanship? Well, hardly.

For philanthropy? Not quite.

For patriotism? Not altogether.

Who are they? Monopolists' land-grabbers, members of trusts, railroad jobbers, political hucksters, corrupt politicians, infidels, coal barons and gambled Gambs, Bages, Stanfords, Ingensols, Carnegies? These are at the head and front of the whole fraud; men who are endeavoring by the most

unscrupulous means to control all the products of the entire country.

Workingmen will look with suspicion on candidates chosen in a convention presided over by Pacific Railroad jobbers, members of the infamous Credit Mobilier—Messrs. Thurston, of Nebraska, and Ettee, of California. They will think twice before voting for a man nominated by the Republican party who has been publicly accused [see *Evening Telegraph* last week] of violating the laws of his country by importing cheap contract labor. They will hardly place their interests with the party that must stoop to the meanest falsehoods to help out their cause, and who publish for truth stories such as "that the workmen of Bradford, England, are wearing Cleveland badges," when as a matter of fact not one English workman in a thousand knows who Mr. Cleveland is. Yours truly, *Times*. ARTHUR KIRTON.

The Wages Of England.

We suppose nobody will be startled by the statement of Mr. Blaine that the workingmen of the United States receive higher wages than the workmen of England. We believe this to be true. And we believe it would continue to be true were the conditions reversed with England enforcing a high tariff and the United States with a tariff only on imported spirits, tobacco and the like.

But how does Mr. Blaine explain this difference in wages now? While Secretary of the State under Garfield Mr. Blaine said: "Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their hours of labor."

Taking him at his word the English workingmen are better off relatively than the American workingmen. To get more money for his labor than the English worker the American operative must do better work and work longer, according to Mr. Blaine. We neither affirm nor deny Mr. Blaine's proposition. The people can readily determine for themselves what his assertions are worth.

A Kentucky Battle.

Hatfields and McCoys at it Again.

There is trouble again in Pike county Kentucky between the Hatfields and McCoys. Frank Phillips, the sheriff of Pike county, who made the former arrests, and whose deeds made him famous, seems to be the coveted prize of the West Virginians, who seem destined to get his scalp. The trials of the Hatfields were set for yesterday at Pikeville. Last week Phillips was out through the country scouring witnesses etc., and when in the neighborhood of Betera, the scene of the former bloody encounter, he was approached by three men, who claimed to be detectives and who demanded his surrender. Phillips replied by whipping out his revolver and opening fire on the trio. He hit the belt of one Alexander, well known here, and secured his three revolvers. No one was hurt in the melee. The retreating minus their hats, weapons etc. The next day they returned with nine recruits in search of Phillips and his body guard, and the West Virginians were again repulsed.

Sunday the Hatfield squad, to the number of sixty, passed the mouth of Betera creek, and Captain Hatfield told an old miner there that he had better leave as there was going to be trouble. Shortly afterwards he heard the skirmish between the Hatfields and McCoys, the latter being forty-five strong and lying in wait for their enemies. After the battle it was discovered that three of the Hatfields were killed and two wounded, while three of the McCoys were slightly wounded. The end is not yet, but the Kentuckians have the best of them, inasmuch as they are thoroughly organized and well armed.

Sheridan's Will.

Practically All the General's Property Left to His Widow.

The will of the late General Sheridan, dated May 23, 1888, was to-day admitted to probate. He left to his wife one-third of all his personal property, the same in lieu of dower. To Mrs. Kate Sheridan (his mother, since deceased) he left the Ohio homestead, to revert to his son, P. H. Sheridan, in fee simple. All the rest of his property he leaves to his wife, M. V. Sheridan, and Linden Kent (his attorney) in trust, to recover rents, etc., for the maintenance and education of his four children, and if more than is necessary, the excess to be paid to his wife. As each of his children shall reach the age of 21 years the trustees shall assign to such child its share in the estate. He gives the care and guardianship of his children to his wife, and names the trustees also as executrix and executor.

The petition states that his personal estate consists of \$2,721 money; \$8,000 stocks, etc.; \$5,000 bonds, etc.; \$3,000 household furniture; \$600 horse and carriage, and \$500 in the house at Nauquitt; and the indebtedness is not more than \$1,250. Letters testamentary were granted Mr. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan and Mr. Kent, on bond of \$2,500.

They're Afraid of Grover; That's What's the Matter.

Grover Cleveland is a plain, inoffensive citizen, as everybody knows yet he has succeeded in inspiring the Republican leaders at Washington with profound dread of his superiority and prowess as a politician. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Chicago Convention the Republican leaders in Congress resolved that they would make no attempt to pass a Tariff bill in the Senate, but would go to the country on their high-tariff, free-whiskey platform. As their leading organ, the *New York Tribune*, declared, the passage of a Senate bill "merely for buncombe" would be worse than a waste of time. But upon an intimation that President Cleveland would call an extra session of Congress in case of an adjournment without an effort on the part of the Senate to reduce the surplus revenues there was a sudden change of front. A caucus of Republican Senators was hastily summoned, and in spite of the protests of a few enemies of "buncombe," it was resolved that the Senate should amuse the country by going through the motions of considering a Tariff bill. A mere vague rumor that President Cleveland was watching them recalled the Republican leaders in Congress to a sense of the responsibility they were endeavoring to evade.

Now, it is intimated that the President is withholding his letter of acceptance in order to review the Tariff bill of the Senate Finance Committee when it shall be introduced. Upon the strength of this rumor it is given out in one of the Washington correspondences of one organ that the Republican politicians have again taken alarm. They are afraid, it is said, to give the President "a splendid opportunity to attack the special features" of the bill with his "skill sophistry," and so the tariff baiting of the Republican Senators is to be nursed a little while longer in committee because of a wholesome fear of Grover.

The American people may well congratulate themselves upon having for their Chief Magistrate a man of whose vigilance and courage the agents and representatives of Monopoly confess their dread. But in the present instance their fears were exaggerated. The Senate bill from all indications, will be so feeble and ill-conditioned a thing as to be utterly unworthy the prowess of the valiant champion of Tariff reform in the office of President of the United States.—*Record*.

The Free Trade Cry.

There are, we believe, a score or two of prominent people in the United States, who hold stated meetings and advocate the doctrines of free trade. We frankly confess, for ourselves, that if we had the shaping of the revenue policy of a new settlement, and desired to establish it at the start on the best possible system, we would favor the same theory. But any man is a wild dreamer who fancies that after the policy of providing for the expenses of government by duties on imports can be overturned by a vote in congress, and free trade and direct tax to be substituted in its stead. No man who has a sound head will, in our day, propose anything for this country but a revenue derived chiefly from customs service. The only real question now at issue in congress is whether the excessive rates established under a heavy debt created by the war, and now producing an excess of revenue of over one hundred millions per annum, shall be modified so as to bring the taxation down to the current needs of the treasury.

If the proposed modification of the tariff menaced and of the great manufacturing interests of the country, we would sound the alarm as quickly as any one. But the pretense that it does this is a falsehood made out of whole cloth, and those who started the cry know that their assertion is altogether untrue. Many who are echoing that cry are not so well informed and are really disturbed lest there shall be some plan afoot to interfere with these prosperous industries. We stated some time ago that the present tariff averaged for the year 1887 just 47.10 per cent. on all dutiable imports, and that the proposed Mills tariff, on the same reckoning, would bring this average down to about 40 per cent.

As the duties only averaged 18 per cent. When the war broke out, and the average from 1830 to 1862, a period of thirty-two years, was only 31.42, or about 31 per cent., it is easy to see that the Mills bill, with its 40 per cent, is still a very high rate of taxation, with no suggestion of free trade in it, and ample protection for every manufacturer in the country. The highest range of the old protective tariff, so dear to the disciples of the Carey school, was 35 per cent., and we heard Mr. Carey say, in one of his most earnest pleas in behalf of protection, that 35 per cent. for an infant industry and 25 per cent. after a few years of progress was all that any manufacturer ought to desire. What shall be thought of a man who asserts that a 40 per cent. tariff is an attempt to establish free trade, simply because it follows an excessive war tariff averaging 47.40 per cent?

Boys Who Succeed.

Of two boys with the same advantage and equally good training, one will succeed in life while the other, without being bad, "never amount to any thing," as the saying goes. Perhaps the following anecdote will explain something of the disparity in results.

A nurseman left home for a few days on a business trip. It was rainy weather, and not a season for sales, but a customer did arrive from a distance, tied up his horse, and went into kitchen, where two boys were cracking nuts.

"Is Mr. Barnes at home?" he asked. "No," said Joe, the eldest, hammering at a nut.

"When will he be back?"

"Dunno. Mebbe not for a week."

The youngest boy, Jim, promptly jumped up and followed the irritated stranger out of doors.

"The men are not here," he said, in a bright and courteous manner, "but I can show you the stock."

The stranger was conciliated, and followed Jim through the nursery, examining the trees, and left his order. "You have sold the largest bill of the season, Jim," said his father, greatly pleased, on his return.

A few years afterward, those two boys were left by their father's death with but three hundred dollars apiece. Joe bought an acre or two near home and although he worked hard, he is still a poor discontented man.

Jim bought an emigrant's tickets to Colorado, hired out as a cattle-driver for a couple of years, and with his wages bought land at \$1.25 an acre, built himself a house and married. To-day his hearth is numbered by the thousand, his land has been cut up in town lots, and he is one of the wealthy men of the Centennial State.

"I might have done like Jim," said Joe, resentful, "if I'd only thought in time. There's as good stuff in me as him."

Joe was right. He had the same stuff in him, but it was not developed. The quick, wide-awake emergency which causes a boy to act promptly and boldly in an emergency is partly natural, but it can be inculcated by parents, and it is worth more than any gift of nature.—*Golden Days*.

A Collision at Sea.

It Results In The Loss Of Many Lives.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The steamship *Weildland*, Captain Albers from Hamburg August 5 via Havre, with merchandise and 113 cabid and 455 steerage passengers, arrived to-day and reports that on August 14, thirty miles south of Sable Island, at noon saw the Danish steamer *Tingvalla*, from Copenhagen for New York, with signals of distress. The *Tingvalla* had collided at 4 o'clock that morning with the steamer *Geizer*, of the same line, from New York, August 11 for Copenhagen. The *Geizer* sank in about five minutes, and fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew, among them Captain Moller, are saved. Seventy-two passengers and thirty-three of the crew were lost. The steamer *Weildland* brought 455 passenger from the *Tingvalla* and those saved from the *Geizer* to New York. The *Tingvalla* will endeavor to reach Halifax, N. S.

The following are the names of the fourteen passengers saved from the *Geizer's* Cabin: Mrs. Hilda Linda, from New York, steerage; Johann Larsin and Alfred Anderson, from New York; Eenz. Anderson, Philadelphia; Fred. L. Hanson, Perth Amboy; N. J. Christopher Eliasson, Chicago; John Fenwald, Hudson, Wis.; Peter Fohanson and Anders G. Peterson, St. Paul, Minn.; Anders Watles Minneapolis; Johann G. Fashan and Johann A. Greith, Inn Mountain, Mich.; Lanrity Romerdehl, Lansing, Mich.; Paul Pauly, Inn Wood, Mich.

The steamer *Geizer* left this port on August 11 bound for Stellen. The *Tingvalla* was on her way to this city. A very heavy sea and a dense fog were experienced through the night and early on the morning of August 14 it is said an object could not be distinguished fifty feet away by reason of fog. Stories differ as to where the libellity lies if not due wholly to fog and the heavy sea, put the *Tingvalla* struck the *Geizer* on the starboard side amidship. The boats quickly receded and within five minutes the *Geizer* sank. The crew of the *Tingvalla* did all the could to save the *Geizer's* crew and passengers while still in doubt whether the *Tingvalla* was not dangerously disabled. Owing to the heavy sea only thirty-one were saved. No other vessel was near at the time.

The *Weildland*, on her way to this point, was a hundred miles away. At 11:30 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the *Weildland* was sighted. Signs of distress were made by the *Tingvalla* and the transfer of the passengers began. The sea was then very high, but no mishap occurred in the transfer of passengers. The officers of the company were unable to give the list of those lost.

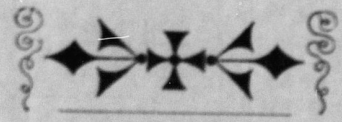
Among the saved passengers there is only one woman. She is Mrs. Hilda Linda, of Cincinnati. Her two little children, who were going to Sweden with her, were lost. Mr. Linda was not with his family. Most of the *Geizer's* passengers were western people.

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