

KNOCKING THEM OUT

New England Iron Manufacturers Petition for Free Coal and Iron Ore.

CAN'T HOLD THEIR OWN

And Compete With the Industries of Pennsylvania.

MANY MILLS CLOSE DOWN FOR GOOD.

The Only Eastern Concern Making Money Depends Solely on Cheap Iron for Its Supply—Why Governor Ames Signed the Anti-Tariff Petition—As Much of a Protectionist as Ever—No Politics in the Matter, It's All Business—The Interstate Commerce Law Also Blamed—Representative Breckinridge Agrees With Senator Hampton's Views on the South and Its Iron Industries.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—Representative Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is in the city, and to anybody who will talk with him on the subject he is ready to explain why the South will favor protection to an extent that will threaten the domination of the Democratic party. Mr. Breckinridge takes similar ground with Senator Wade Hampton, who was quoted in THE DISPATCH a day or two ago. Both think that the South will see that it is to her interest to favor so low a tariff that the North will cease to be a competitor in the matter of manufactures nor springing up with wonderful rapidity in the South.

More than this, as the Governor says, and as is learned from another reliable source, this whole movement is outside of politics. The Governor says that nearly every Republican manufacturer in this line with whom he is acquainted has signed the petition. They are

MOVING FOR FREE SAW MATERIAL, because, if they do not secure this relief, they feel that their industries will be doomed for the sake of the prosperity of Pennsylvania, or, at best, can but prolong a miserable existence, fed by scrap iron only.

Governor Ames wished to be clearly understood as being as much of a protectionist as ever, but said he: "There is reason in all things, and when the system has been carried as far as it has in this case, so that many industries have been ruined, it is time for a change." He mentioned many large iron establishments which have become extinct because they were unable, with the high duty on iron and coal (which shuts out the raw material from the British provinces), to compete with the Pennsylvania manufacturers.

WORKS THAT ARE CLOSED. He cited the Old Colony Works at Squawbuck (in Rayham, close by Taunton), where there formerly was a shod shop, a rolling mill and a nail factory, each doing a large and prosperous business, which had been forced to close altogether.

At Fall River there still remains an immense iron establishment making rails, rolled iron, sheet iron and like products. The business has been discontinued, the machinery torn out, and the buildings will be used for a cotton factory. A large iron establishment at Somerset has been driven out of existence. The large works at East Weymouth no longer exist. The same is true of manufacturing at Dighton, Middleboro and Portland. Formerly they were prosperous and employed many men. To-day their business is annihilated and their workmen are scattered.

A FIRE SAVES ONE FIRM. The great works of Bridgewater, which produced shafts for steamboats and gunboats, and which also did a large rail business, have closed their doors. At East Bridgewater a fortunate fire destroyed the works, and the owners could not be induced to rebuild, because the fire gave them an easy escape from a losing business.

At Monmouth, Me., was formerly a factory which produced a large number of shovels. To-day the Ames manufacturing, in this town, is the only shovel works in New England, and even here the business is not as large as formerly.

The stove industry of New England is having a hard time. The Kinley Machine Company at Canton, owned by the Ames, is said to be probably the only iron establishment in the States which is

MAKING ANY MONEY, and its prosperity is due to the fact that it is engaged upon specialties. And even this prosperity is possible only because it does not use pig iron, but depends upon scrap. All these closed establishments, and many others, have been driven out of business by the impossibility of getting cheap raw material, owing to the tariff.

Hence it is that the Governor says: "It is not a question of politics; it is a question of life or death." He believes that the present movement will be strong enough to obtain a modification of the duties on iron and coal. He charges to the inter-State commerce law a part of the low condition of the New England iron business, and regards that law as a needless and

UNWISE INTERFERENCE with the laws of trade. To quote his own words: "I don't believe in interfering with industry. I believe in free competition."

The law, he says, "tells the railroads what they shall sell their transportation for. It is like the Government's stepping into a store and telling the storekeeper for what price he shall sell his goods. The railroads ought to be free to compete as they please, under the natural condition of trade, without interference on the part of the Government. As it is, the purchaser names his price and the seller has nothing to say about it."

The Governor renewed his statement of his faith in the doctrine of protection, and illustrated its meaning. If the protection

is such that the business is very profitable, then others will rush into it and the price of the product would be forced down.

INTERNAL COMPETITION will regulate the price apart from the foreign production; and the rate of duty, as he sees it, in no way determines the price of the article. The only exception he would make to this general rule, that profitable manufacture will invite competitors and greatly diminish the profit, is in the case of articles protected by a patent.

One reason why Governor Ames would be the pig iron and coal admitted free is because pig iron and coal, comparatively, is concerned in their production. There is the "blowing out" of the iron ore, and the digging of the coal, but that work is of small value and is of a course grade compared with the work which is put upon the manufactured product. Hence, says he, "from the point of view of the interest of labor, it would be much better if pig iron and coal were admitted free from the provinces."

AGREES WITH WADE.

Breckinridge, the Silver-Tongued, Thinks Senator Hampton's Views Correct—The South and Her Position on the Subject of Protection.

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The North's iron and steel makers are maintained by the tariff, Mr. Breckinridge says, "and without the tariff all the iron and steel manufacturers in the United States would be produced in the South."

He admits, however, that the chief reason why the South can rival the North in a free field is because in that section labor is much cheaper. When asked how it is that with the high prices claimed to exist as a result of the tariff the South does not understand the North and monopolize the market, Mr. Breckinridge goes into one of those brilliant orations which so often put the House and galleries asleep.

A friend of Mr. Breckinridge, a protection Democrat, declares that the interests of Southern and Northern manufacturers are identical and cannot be separated. An international policy which would injure one would injure all. The advantage of cheaper labor which the South enjoys, he says, will soon be lost, for the most perfect organization of Southern workmen, who, when they reach such organization, will not be content to accept a penny less wages than their Northern brethren.

A BRAVE AND DARING DEED.

The Life of a Man Saved by an Act of Great Heroism.

BOSTON, August 23.—One of the most thrilling rescues of a person about to be killed by a fast express train was witnessed to-day at Forest Hills station, Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad.

A laborer, declaring that he had with his head and shoulders above the rails, and conscious of the fact that the Providence express was bearing down upon him at the rate of 50 miles an hour. A gravel train was passing at the same time, and the noise of the approaching express was bearing down upon him at the rate of 50 miles an hour. A gravel train was passing at the same time, and the noise of the approaching express was bearing down upon him at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

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One reason why Governor Ames would be the pig iron and coal admitted free is because pig iron and coal, comparatively, is concerned in their production. There is the "blowing out" of the iron ore, and the digging of the coal, but that work is of small value and is of a course grade compared with the work which is put upon the manufactured product. Hence, says he, "from the point of view of the interest of labor, it would be much better if pig iron and coal were admitted free from the provinces."

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FORMING INTO LINE.

Messrs. Quay, Cameron, Clarkson and Andrews Coming to Pittsburgh.

TO HOLD A POLITICAL SOIREE.

Minor Postoffices to be Distributed Before the Leaders Leave.

TO PREPARE FOR COMING ELECTIONS.

State Politics to be Attended to, Than More Important Matters.

Chairman Andrews is reported headed toward Pittsburgh, where a conference is to be held at which Quay, Cameron, Clarkson and other leaders will be present, and at which the cross-roads postoffices will be distributed. Other State politics, leading up to national matters, will then be taken in hand.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—William H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, left the city this morning on the 8:30 train, for the West. It was whispered about that he will journey through Pittsburgh, where he will be joined by United States Senators Quay and Cameron, State Senator Delamater and First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson.

The programme, as understood, is as follows: At Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvanians and Mr. Clarkson will arrange the list of county cross-roads postoffices for distribution, and each Congressman will be requested to name the persons whom he desires to have appointed. In the Democratic district the distribution will be made by Chairman Andrews, on the recommendation of the County Committee.

OTHER MATTERS NEXT. After affairs have been arranged for this State, Chairman Andrews will return to Philadelphia and place himself in communication with the county chairmen and members of the State Committee. Senators Cameron and Delamater will return to their homes, while Senator Quay and Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson will leave for Wheeling, W. Va., where they will be joined by General Goff, and it is said General Mahone, who has been nominated for Governor of Virginia, will also be present.

It is understood that every effort will be made to assist General Goff to perfect the machinery of the party in West Virginia, and that National Chairman Quay, who is a warm friend of Mahone, will leave nothing undone to shape affairs in Virginia to assist General Mahone's candidacy.

THE COMING STATE STRUGGLE. It is further understood that Chairman Quay, after arranging matters in the States mentioned, will leave for Washington, where the Executive Committee of the National Committee will discuss the question of the election of four new States, and that every effort is to be made to try and secure supremacy in the States voting this fall.

The officers of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania, of which Chas. F. Black is President, will meet at York on Wednesday next, to fix a time and place for the holding of a convention of the Democratic societies and clubs. Major John D. Worham has issued notice to the clubs throughout the State to send in their lists of delegates.

Candidate Henry K. Boyer will deliver an address at the Grangers' picnic at Williams Grove next week.

Representative Keener, of Franklin, and Richmond, of this city, also Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, were callers at the State Committee rooms to-day.

Postmaster General Wainmaker, who is still in this city, declines to say anything regarding Governmental affairs, and is devoting his time strictly to mercantile business.

TRIED TO PAINT THE TOWN. A Texas Tough Starts Out With That Idea, But Comes to Grief.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., August 23.—Ed Hendrix, a negro, came to town last evening from William Perry's ranch in the Indian Territory. He got drunk and tied up his bronco. Then he took his Winchester and went out to paint the town. He charged through "New York town," and met a negro he threw his Winchester down on him and compelled him to dance a double shuffle for several minutes. He at last roared up to Jarrett's store, called out Lewis Grover, a lad 18 years old, and after coaxing the boy into the street, he ordered him to double-shuffle.

This boy refused to do, and at once the negro pulled the muzzle of his Winchester against the lad's breast, cocked the gun and pulled the trigger, but Grover struck the gun and knocked it down just as it was discharged, the ball going between his legs, slightly grazing his thigh. Hendrix endeavored to get out of town but was soon overtaken by Stevens or the adjacent counties. Hence, it would be incurring much legal expense without any beneficial result. In fact, he (Jones) could not see that it was a matter of any concern to the tax-paying citizens so long as no white persons were killed."

The Indian Bureau officials will take such action as may be necessary to enforce the laws for the protection of Indians within the jurisdiction of the Colville Agency.

WIGGINS TO BE KNIGHTED. His Valuable Services to Science Recognized by Queen Victoria.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 23.—Prof. Ezekiel Stone Wiggins, weather prophet and Chief Clerk of the Finance Department, says he is to be knighted by Queen Victoria. "I have every reason for believing that the value of the services I have rendered in the interests of science during the past few years at least will be recognized by Her Majesty, whom I understand is about conferring an imperial title upon me. My greatest discovery is the earth's recession from the sun, which has been corroborated by nearly every scientist of note in the world. Queen Victoria has taken a great personal interest in my work, more particularly on account of the warning I gave to Princess Louise, who was about embarking for Canada for England, not to venture upon the ocean until one of the great storms I had predicted had passed over."

BOYCOTTING CHINESE LAUNDRIES. The Amalgamated Association of St. Louis Declares War on the Celestials.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The labor unions of the city have taken up the fight of the laundry girls against the Chinese, and at the meeting to-night of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, all members of the union were requested to boycott Chinese laundries. It was also decided to form the laundry girls into a union, so that they will receive fair wages from the laundry proprietors.

A member of the Trades and Labor Assembly said that the organization of the laundry girls into a union would be begun as soon as the committee on organization reported its plan for doing that work. It would take some time to make this union perfect, and to arrive at an understanding with the American laundriesmen, but when this was done the boycott against the Chinese laundries would be begun.

MEN AND BEASTS DYING.

The Terrible Effects of a Wet Summer—Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever Ravaging the Eastern End of the State—Cattle Dying Rapidly.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. READING, August 23.—The peculiar epidemic that has visited the people living in and around the village of Newnamstown and in general throughout the northern part of Berks county, has abated and most of the sufferers are recovering, although some of them are still severely ill. As many as 45 persons at one time were in a critical condition, being attacked with unexplainable vomiting, dysentery and kindred disorders. Careful investigation by physicians from this city has ascertained the cause to be attributable to the unusual and continuous rains which, with but short intermission, have fallen throughout the summer. Similar but even more serious epidemic diseases, arising from, presumably, like causes, have broken out at other places in the eastern part of this State. At Chester the citizens residing on the lower flats have been afflicted with diphtheria, typhoid and the intermittent fever, and in a few instances by scarlet fever. One undertaker in the affluently neighborhood has buried ten persons who have died of diphtheria and fevers within a week, and a single physician now has 60 cases. In Carbondale and elsewhere in neighboring counties many cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever are reported. In the town of Carbondale 15 cases of malignant diphtheria were reported in one day from different parts of the place. In nearly every case the disease was pronounced to be of a virulent type, and a half a dozen cases have already proven fatal.

Accompanying the epidemic of diseases among men and women in the State arising from the prolonged wet weather, a variety of other and dangerous epidemics have broken out among the cattle in Berks county, in Chester county, in the lower end of Luzerne, and also in Westmoreland county. Hundreds of valuable cows have been destroyed, and the alarming diseases are reported to be rapidly spreading. A still more deadly disease has made its appearance among the cattle in the southern end of Chester county. The cows were suddenly smitten with total blindness, and in a few days the disease has seized the Luzerne county bovines. The illness lasts only a few hours and results almost invariably in death. The cattle are taken with sudden cramps and suffer untold agony. The disease has been reported to the State Board of Agriculture. Throughout Westmoreland county the cattle are dying to an equally alarming extent. The disease with which they are afflicted is known to veterinary surgeons as splenic or Texas fever.

BEAVER TO THE LAST BREATH. A Cochman Warned to Death Dressed His Own Injuries.

REDBANK, N. J., August 23.—A coachman employed by Richard J. Dobbin, a summer resident of Long Branch, died to-day of injuries received while taking his employer's horses on a train from Long Branch to Philadelphia. He was sitting on the floor of the coach, and was struck by the wheels of the train as it crossed the Ocean Port bridge. His legs struck the draw. They were nearly torn off. Bell drew him into the car and tried to reach the help to his assistance, but failed. He called loudly for help. His cries were heard finally by the trainmen. When Redbank reached the car and tried to reach the help to his assistance, but failed. He called loudly for help. His cries were heard finally by the trainmen. When Redbank reached the car and tried to reach the help to his assistance, but failed. He called loudly for help. His cries were heard finally by the trainmen.

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