

Port Tobacco Times

PORT TOBACCO:

Friday Morning.....May 27, 1887.

Dr. McGlynn's Delusion.

The case of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of New York, who has become so well known in connection with his having identified himself with the "free land" agitation of Mr. Henry George, in disobedience of the commands of his religious superior and in apparent defiance of the authority of the Church, seems now about to be finally disposed of. The Reverend doctor has finally received a positive summons to repair to Rome within a specified time to explain his disobedience and abide the decision of the Holy See. As he still clings tenaciously to his faith, it is probable that Dr. McGlynn will not make any further delay but repair at once before the pontifical court, as the penalty of a further disobedience would be excommunication.

There is little probability that the reverend doctor's free land theories will find any favor with the Pope. Indeed, in a recent letter to Archbishop Corrigan, his holiness speaks of an "accurate consideration of the whole series of facts from the beginning" and clearly forebodes his decision adversely to the contentious priest and in full support of the Archbishop. The letter says: "It has indeed been a great grief to us to see the rebellion which has arisen against your authority in your city, through craftily devised machinations and the open conspiracy of factious men." And again: "It is indeed grateful to us, and approved by us, that you have labored to crush, ere they sprang up, the vicious seeds of doctrines scattered abroad under the pretext of helping the masses."

That such would be the final decision of the Pope upon the extraordinary question involved in the disobedience of Dr. McGlynn no fair judging person has ever doubted. As the expounder and supreme judge of the ecclesiastical law of the Catholic Church, the Holy See could not have been expected to overlook the fact that the private ownership of land results necessarily from the divine as well as municipal law, and is the only practical method for the propagation and lawful enjoyment by mankind of the fruits of the earth. Therefore, even although the ecclesiastical discipline should be so far relaxed as to permit the clergy to participate in political agitations, the church authorities could in no event permit their priests to foment political theories in antagonism to the fundamental principles of civil government.

Henry George and Dr. McGlynn are both of them honest, earnest, humane men, who it cannot be fairly doubted, are laboring in all sincerity for the betterment of the condition of that class of mankind who toil for their living. Both of them too, are men gifted with more than ordinary talents, and whose lives and whose opinions are the result of their own education and their own reasoning. It is not surprising that the circumstances of their early education were such as to unfit them to be men of affairs. The one was trained in the school of the practical mechanic and the other in that of the ecclesiastical, with the result that the mental vision of the one has been ganged to the horizon of the workshop and the other to that of the cloister. Their minds are not broad enough to view a question from the standpoint of the statesman and hence the extravagant character of the remedies they advocate for the evils which oppress the workmen.

Mr. George looks at the large profits realized by the landlord from eligible city real estate and the burdensome rent which the city mechanic has to pay for the house he lives in, and he jumps hastily to the conclusion that real estate should bear all taxes and that private property in lands should be destroyed. He overlooks the fact that as a rule the capital invested in lands in this country yield the least income of any class of investment. The reverend doctor looks at the oppression suffered by the Irish tenantry of the English landlords and taking this as his inspiration he fancies he sees in George's communistic agitation in America a remedy for the evils which afflict his native Erin, and so he joins in it.

That both of these good men are sincere and unselfish in their extraordinary agitation their little room to doubt, that the theories they advocate are impracticable, extravagant and radically wrong there is no need of arguments to prove. "Free land," in the sense they would give it, is a most mischievous fallacy, but still "free land" as a political watchword is not without meaning at the present time. "Free land" in the sense that it has been so steadfastly advocated by the Democratic party—viz: the preservation of the public domains for the benefit of the people and their free distribution to agricultural settlers—is a practical, sensible, real question, which should command the support of all true patriots. These public domains, open to settlement by the first comer, afford a most effective safety valve to relieve the pressure upon the poor mechanic when the factories become overcrowded, and therefore Mr. George and his reverend ally should be alive to the importance of this burning question. The heroic efforts which have been made by the present administration to wrest some of the fairest of these domains from the monopolistic group of the rich corporations—the creatures of Republican rule—should command the strong and active support of these labor leaders and they should align their forces, where alone they can be effective, in the ranks of the great Democratic party.

Members of the bar of Eastern, Talbot county have prepared a memorial to the President asking the appointment of Judge John M. Robinson, of Queen Anne's county, a member of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, as the successor of Justice Woods in the United States Supreme Court.

A well dressed young country gentleman drew out and displayed to a friend on Sunday morning at the B. & P. depot in Washington, a handsome dog watch. "Say Raff," said the detective horse to his comrade, "tell that gentleman to mark the number of that watch on his cuff. He will forget it when he comes to describe it to us tomorrow."

Some Political Points.

The Eastern Ledger in reporting some of the gossip of the recent meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, contains the following: "Said a prominent Southern Marylander to a little representative knot that had gathered. 'We want a talking ticket—three candidates who can make a brilliant speaking canvass all over the State; the announcement of whose names will draw audiences; who can do anything in that line the canvass requires—stand up in joint discussions, if the Republicans dare have them, and come off with flying colors. That's what we want this year. And if you will make the ticket Barnes Compton, Frank Turner and Bernard Carter, we've got what we want right up to the top notch.'"

If our esteemed contemporary will substitute the name of Senator Edler for Compton, we think, without detracting in the least from the merits of our able and efficient representative in Congress, that he will have struck a keynote that will awaken a hearty response in our section. Senator Edler possesses in an eminent degree the requisites here spoken of, and if nominated will make a canvass second to none ever had in this State. The following, from the same paper, expresses perhaps as succinctly as could be done, why we prefer Senator Edler to Representative Compton as a gubernatorial candidate at this time, coupled with Mr. Compton's positive declination to run: "I heard a Talbot county man objecting to taking Compton for governor, because he is now in Congress from a close district and a republican might come in as his successor. He spoke as a friend of Compton and said, his candidacy under the circumstances should not be considered. 'He should say where the people have put him, in Congress, and the people should keep on putting him there.'"

The opinion prevails that abundant money is a condition of business prosperity. When money is scarce, products, it is held, remain unsold, debts go unpaid, and the operations of commerce are obstructed. Enterprisers languish by reason of difficulty encountered in raising capital; new undertakings, and trade of the community is paralyzed. The introduction of additional money upon such a scene acts like magic. If A is so lucky as to receive some of it, he has the wherewithal to pay his debt to B, and the latter is enabled in turn to settle with C. D perhaps is in debt to A, D and E, and E to B, so that as the result of the influx of a few dollars everybody enjoys a more satisfactory financial position, and there is an addition to the fund applicable to new enterprises or to the purchase of the comforts of life.

As the total circulation of the United States at the close of the last fiscal year was \$1,815,571,225, our people as a whole are evidently pretty well supplied with the medium of exchange. Of this sum, however, it should be said, \$73,757,619 was held in the treasury, and was not strictly speaking "in circulation." The remainder, embracing \$202,698,956 in the national banks, and \$979,114,650 in other banks and in general circulation, was available for purposes of commerce. Of this latter sum as much as \$25,239,841 was in gold, about one-eighth of which was held by State banks, \$34,597,945 in gold certificates, \$225,963,302 in greenbacks, \$282,535,100 in national bank notes, \$45,712,457 in silver dollars, \$86,203,905 in silver certificates, \$43,242,537 in United States notes, and \$1,000,000,000 in paper currency. The national bank held at the same time \$104,530,487 in gold, \$41,446,430 in gold certificates, \$79,056,753 in greenbacks, \$25,129,938 in national bank notes, \$9,670,567 in silver and \$1,313,290 in silver certificates. There has been since the close of the last fiscal year an appreciable increase in the circulation. At the present time, deducting the money held by the treasury and the banks, the amount of circulation really in the hands of the people can hardly fall much short of \$900,000,000, or about \$16.25 to every man, woman and child in the country.—This amount amply suffices for the business needs of the United States, supported as it is by the use of checks and drafts. So extensive is the use of checks and drafts at the present time, alongside of coin and other recognized forms of money, that it may be questioned whether the quantity of cash in a community is as much now as formerly a measure of its prosperity. On the 17th of September, 1881, the total receipts of the national banks in New York, in other reserve cities and of the banks elsewhere in the United States, aggregated \$295,233,779, but of this amount only 1.38 per cent was in gold, 0.17 per cent in silver and 4.36 per cent in paper currency, while 94.09 per cent was in checks, drafts, etc. In New York city less than one per cent of the payments made were in gold and currency, while 88.89 per cent were in checks and drafts. In the banks elsewhere, and not in the reserve cities, 3.31 per cent of all payments were made in gold, 0.68 in silver, 14.27 per cent in currency and 71.75 per cent in checks and drafts. From this exhibit of the amount of business transacted in one day and in a few cities by means other than gold or silver coin or currency, it is evident that the silver enthusiast and the greenbacker may very well overestimate the importance of their respective hobbies.—Baltimore Sun.

Secretary Lamar has issued a rule upon land grant railroads to show cause why the orders of withdrawal from settlement of lands within the indemnity reserve of such railroads, heretofore issued by the Interior Department, should not be revoked and the same opened to settlement and entry. These indemnity grants were part of the policy of past Republican administrations, which, in their eagerness to serve the great and wealthy corporations, have granted to them options in the selection of the fairest of the public domains, in exclusion of actual agricultural settlers. But this policy, under the Democratic administration, is likely to be besparingly reversed. It is said that the action about to be taken by Secretary Lamar will open a large area of the best public lands, which have heretofore been tied up in the interest of the corporations, to actual settlement. Mr. Henry George and other leaders who are crying out for "free land" as a remedy for the present troubles of the laboring men, should make a note of this.

Clydesdale, a horse belonging to Thomas Nelson, of Clarke county, Virginia, killed his keeper, Malion Redmon, on Sunday afternoon. He crushed his arm, struck him down and jumped on him. This is the third man the animal has killed.

Florida's New Senator. Mr. Samuel Pasco, who has been elected by the Florida legislature to succeed Mr. Jones in the United States Senate, is about forty-eight years old, and was born in London, England. His parents emigrated to the British Provinces when quite young, and afterward moved to Boston before he had attained his majority. The young man became an American citizen through the naturalization of his father before he became of age. He entered Harvard University, and after graduating there went South and taught school in Florida, at the same time beginning the study of law. He began the practice of his profession and afterward married a Southern lady. At the outbreak of the war he served in the Confederate army, but never held a commission. After the war Mr. Pasco resumed the practice of law and was prominent in politics. He served on the State Democratic Committee a number of years, having been for some time chairman of it. When money is scarce, products, it is held, remain unsold, debts go unpaid, and the operations of commerce are obstructed. Enterprisers languish by reason of difficulty encountered in raising capital; new undertakings, and trade of the community is paralyzed. The introduction of additional money upon such a scene acts like magic. If A is so lucky as to receive some of it, he has the wherewithal to pay his debt to B, and the latter is enabled in turn to settle with C. D perhaps is in debt to A, D and E, and E to B, so that as the result of the influx of a few dollars everybody enjoys a more satisfactory financial position, and there is an addition to the fund applicable to new enterprises or to the purchase of the comforts of life.

The Negro in the South. Bishop F. H. Lomas, of Charlotte, N. C., preached at the A. M. E. Zion Church, Cross and Warner streets, Baltimore, on Sunday evening of last week. The Bishop is on his way to Philadelphia, Pa., to attend the session of the Atlantic M. E. Zion Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, which convened in that city last Wednesday. He is quite an intelligent and forcible speaker, and has, for some time, been holding religious services in the city of Baltimore. He is well acquainted with the political as well as the religious condition of the South, and he is a most able and eloquent reporter of the same, who showed him the speech of E. H. Sutton, colored, an ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature, published in the Sun recently, and asked for his views thereon. The Bishop said that in the matter of voting the State of North Carolina is democratic, as there are in the State 103,000 colored voters, 20,000 white republicans, and about 145,000 democrats. He said that the democrats have a majority of over 20,000 votes. It is a known fact that on many elections the republicans have imported voters into the State, and men and women who have been removed from the State, and by those means carried the elections. In the town of Charlotte, where I have always lived, the democrats are largely in the majority, and in the two republican districts colored republicans have been returned elected and served in the offices to which they have been elected. Several years ago, before I was elected to the office of Bishop in the church, I was elected and served in political office. The imprisonment and murdering of the colored people in North Carolina on account of their political preferences, and the fact that I think I know as much about the State as any man living in it, has been misstated by Mr. Sutton, for reasons best known to himself. So far as colored people buying land is concerned, the fact that I know is, to say the least, incorrect. I know numbers of colored men who have purchased land, and having paid for it, hold property, executed deeds today. I have bought considerable land myself, and know I have proper title to it. It is true that some colored people undertake to buy land and enter into a partnership with the landowner to work the land on shares, hoping thereby to raise enough produce to maintain themselves and purchase the land; but at the end of the year, or series of years, they come out in debt. This is not always due to any unfair advantage taken, but because the parties do not know enough about managing business for themselves to succeed in their undertakings. The bishop cited some cases in which colored men have been deceived by large amounts of money from the sale of crops, etc., instead of saving their money to be applied to meeting their obligations, spent in hiring horses and buggies, in bar rooms, etc., and they complained because they were compelled to either pay their bills or leave the farm in debt.

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NOTES.

South Carolina is said to be solid for Cleveland for a second term.

The endowment fund of the new Catholic University in Washington, is said to aggregate \$750,000.

The people of Lake Linden, Mich., which was so completely swept by fire on Friday, have issued an appeal to the country for assistance. Fully 2,000 people are homeless from the fire.

A special from Superior, Wis., says: The village of Hawthorn, on the Omaha road, 18 miles south of that place, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday. The fire passed through the valuable timber in that vicinity.

The Savannah (Ga.) Topographical Union is considering the New York Non-Boycott, passed resolutions declaring that the right of peaceful picketing is a free and full extension of the right of free speech, and that the right of picketing upon all matters of daily concern should be unquestioned and untrammelled, and that any attempt to limit or restrict it, in violation with the business of any newspaper for the exercise of this privilege should be condemned and rebuffed.

While Geo. J. Ellis, of Washington, D. C., was taking to the Eastern Hotel Sunday afternoon, he was seized with cramps and drowned. He had taken his wife down to the beach to go bathing, and then went a short distance to bathe. Very shortly he heard his wife and saw him sink. The body was afterwards recovered from the beach by Geo. M. Posey, but life was entirely extinct.

Michael Hammond, a contractor of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, was killed Saturday at Passon, Pa. He noticed a woman and a little boy on the track, and yelled to them to get off, but the more he cried out to them the more bewildered they became. Hammond jumped from the car, ran along the track and finally pushed them both down the embankment. In doing so he staggered back and fell under the cars and was instantly killed.

It appears that the Scotch yacht Thistle was built by a syndicate of Scotch yachtsmen with William Clark, the millionaire cotton spinner of Newark, N. J., at its head. After the Mar-floer won the race last fall Mr. Clark went to Scotland and secured the services of James Paisley, and a few Scotch gentlemen, proposed that a yacht should be built which would represent the honor of the British and being the cup back to English waters. The Thistle, it is said, is this boat.

Jacob Leggett, who was to have been hanged at Redville, Talbot county, Ga., Friday last, for the murder of his wife, made a wonderful escape, though Gov. Gordon had issued a reprieve until June 17th, upon a petition from doctors and officers declaring that Leggett was dangerously ill. The reprieve was signed on Thursday and placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. Clifton, counsel for Leggett. He secured two fine horses and a light carriage and started out at a full gallop. Meanwhile the country people began to pour into Redville. It was dark when he left the city, and people came from all directions. They clustered up into trees, on bushes and where ever a view could be had. The murderer made preparations to start, and had no idea that any correspondence had been held with the Governor. At 10 o'clock the preacher called Leggett as he was to be hanged, and he made a full confession of his crime. At 11:30 the sheriff appeared, and the march to the gallows, 300 yards away, was begun. The murderer ascended a five step high gallows and feet were bound, the black cap was adjusted, and the sheriff was in the act of cutting the rope, when a cry was heard, "For God's sake stop!" The sheriff looked up and saw the approaching carriage, its occupant gesticulating frantically. It was Mr. Clifton who had been waiting just in the nick of time, and was ten minutes before the prisoner could be convinced that he had not made the fatal drop. Leggett was just in the nick of time, and was ten minutes before the prisoner could be convinced that he had not made the fatal drop. Leggett was just in the nick of time, and was ten minutes before the prisoner could be convinced that he had not made the fatal drop.

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