

A FALSE CLAIM.

FTER FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER A SINGLE MAN WHOSE WAGES HAVE BEEN RAISED BY THE MCKINLEY BILL.

Congressman Warner has been making most persistent search for the man whose wages have been increased by the operation of the McKinley Tariff law. In a speech in the House just prior to the adjournment he declared that the museum men were looking for just this individual as a most rare and precious curiosity, whereupon the American Economist, the official organ of the Protective Tariff League, produced a list of twenty-eight instances in which it was claimed that wages had been raised in consequence of the operation of the McKinley law. Each individual case cited has been carefully investigated, and the result affords but little hope or comfort for the museum men. The man whose wages have been raised is still undiscovered.

The first claim is that workmen in the Haskell & Barker Car Company works in Michigan City, Ind., had obtained an advance of five per cent. Now these are the facts: In October, 1888, the wages of iron-moulders were reduced twenty-five cents a day. The following spring the wages of all others were reduced twelve and one-half cents a day. In May, 1890, more than a year later, all employees, iron-moulders included, secured an advance of twelve and one-half cents a day, making the wages just what they were before the reduction, except those of the moulders, whose wages were twelve and one-half cents less. All this happened, both the reduction and the restoration, before the McKinley Tariff act went into effect. It is manifest that the restoration of wages was not produced by the operation of the law, for when the restoration was granted the law had not begun to operate.

It was claimed that Wooster and Stoddard, manufacturers of jackets and overalls at Walden, N. Y., employing three or four men and about twenty girls, had increased wages five per cent. About two months ago the girls went on strike, and as a result wages were readjusted. If there was an increase, which does not fully appear, it was forced from the firm by the strike and was not in any way due to the operation of the McKinley Tariff act. The girls now earn about \$6 a week. Very few earn \$7.

The Camden Woolen Company, of Camden, Me., was said to have raised wages ten per cent. The company had four looms which had more heavy work than the others, and more picks to the inch. There was a slight raise for work done on these looms. All the other hands are working for the same wages they have been receiving ever since the mill started. Wages average from 75 cents to \$1.50 a day.

The report that the Rider Engine Company, of Walden, N. Y., has raised wages ten per cent., seems to be wholly false. There has been no increase whatever for ten years. On the contrary wages have been going down steadily since 1875.

The story that the Hawthorne Mills, of Glenville, Conn., had advanced wages fifteen per cent., is equally false. One man had his pay raised in July last from \$1.15 to \$1.25 a day to keep him in the factory. In the woolen department about eighty men, all Hungarians, Poles, Swedes, Danes, and Russians, except six or eight Germans, had their wages reduced in June last from \$1 and \$1.50 to 90 cents and \$1 a day. There is hardly a mill in the State where "protection to the American workman" is more of a farce than it is in the Hawthorne Mills. Hardly five per cent. of the employees are American born.

Wages are claimed to have advanced twenty per cent. in Alfred Dolge's factory in Dolgeville, N. Y. This is not true, but it has a slight basis of truth, and this is that basis:

The firm pays exceptionally low wages, \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.50 a day for hard labor, much of which is skilled, and this makes it essential for the firm to hold out some inducement to persuade the men to remain in the mill. This it does by promising to increase annually the wages of such of its employes as have been conspicuously faithful during the year. Between forty and fifty have received this advance in 1891. No one has received any advance this year. This system of raising wages was adopted by this firm long before the McKinley bill was thought of. It is also utterly untrue that any advance in this mill is the result of that law.

There is a little planing and sorting mill in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., which is owned by the "Lake Superior Lumber Company," and which employs from fifteen to twenty hands three or four days in the week. There was a claim set up that this mill had increased wages fifteen per cent. This is simply false. There has been no advance of wages in the establishment.

Equally false is the report that there has been an advance of twenty-five per cent. in the wages paid in the factory of J. C. Pass, in Roxboro, N. C. In the first place Mr. Pass has no factory whatever. He is, however, a part owner in a grist and saw mill run by water-power about two miles from Roxboro, and in which only three men are employed. There has been no increase of wages there. Prices are as low as they ever have been.

To what an extremity has the cause of protection sunk when such instances as these are cited to show how the McKinley law has raised the wages and increased the prosperity of the American workman! Here is a case that is still worse. It was claimed with a great flourish of trumpets that H. L. Chapman, of White Pigeon, Mich., had voluntarily increased the wages in his factory fifteen per cent. because of a willingness and a desire on his part that his workmen should share in a pros-

perity that was coming to him in boundless measure as a result of the beneficent workings of the McKinley Tariff law. Mr. Chapman manufactures a patent forge and employs just two men besides himself. One is a machinist and the other is a moulder. The machinist is about twenty-one years old. He went to Mr. Chapman and offered to work for twenty-five cents a day and his offer was accepted. After a while Mr. Chapman found that he was worth more and so advanced his wages to fifty cents a day. The moulder was good for nothing so he discharged him and hired another and better man. The most he paid the old hand was \$1.25 a day.

Another wildly absurd claim was that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had increased wages twenty per cent. in its shops at Grafton, W. Va. Whoever first made this claim must have been the victim of a practical joke. The wages of the Baltimore and Ohio employes there have constantly tended downward. During the last year hundreds of hands have been thrown out of employment, and many have been compelled to leave Grafton for other places in search of work. The foundry, which employed seventy-five men, has been closed completely. The force of machinists has been greatly reduced, the carpenter shops have been torn down, and nearly all the large number of carpenters formerly employed have been discharged. Those who have been retained have had their wages reduced from \$2.25 a day to \$1.75. The railroad hands are compelled now to work fourteen hours a day instead of twelve before they get an extra pay, and those employed who formerly worked ten hours a day are only permitted to work eight now and are paid accordingly.

These are sample cases. The more they are examined the more it will become apparent that either there has been a wilful attempt to deceive in the matter of these reported increases of wages, or that the American Economist has been imposed upon. It is more probable that the latter is the case, for in its list is the name of B. Howitzer, of Chasburg, Wis., who is said to have raised wages in his factory ten per cent. Chasburg is a little town of about fifty inhabitants. There is no factory there and there is no man named Howitzer there. It is all a hoax.

No one has ever yet claimed that there have been no individual cases where wages have been increased within the United States since the McKinley bill became a law, but the claim has been made and repeated that no well-authenticated case had yet been reported where wages had been increased in consequence of the operation of that law, while all over the land, in every State and in well-nigh every county, there has arisen case after case where wages have been reduced in some protected industry. The people of the country are taxed ostensibly to enable the wages of American workmen to be increased. Wages have not been increased. They have in many cases been reduced. What then becomes of the money which the American people pay to the manufacturers in tariff taxes?—New York World.

"Out of Their Own Mouths."

No more than casual examination of the report of the Treasury Department is required to prove the utter absurdity of Republican assertions that the McKinley act has reduced prices.

This report shows, for example, that the following protected necessities of life advanced in price from the passage of the McKinley bill to June 30th, 1891, as follows:

Bituminous coal, 10 cents a ton.
Manufactures of flax, hemp and jute, 2 cents a pound—due to the cordage trust.
Cotton cloth, 1 cent a yard.
Common window-glass, 1 cent a pound.
Carpets, 50 cents a yard.

From 1880 to June 30th, 1891, cotton cloths advanced 2 cents a yard; carpets, \$1.23 a yard; pig iron, \$5.23 a ton, and leaf tobacco 8 cents a pound.

Accepting for the present argument the statement of the Treasury Department, we find that the farmers are not receiving so much under the McKinley act as they received during the period of the Walker tariff, commonly abused by the protectionists as the "free-trade era."

From 1855 to 1880 the farmers received from 72 to 89 cents a bushel for their corn; in 1891 they received 57 cents. In the former period they received from 98 cents to \$1.66 a bushel for their wheat; in 1891 the price was 93 cents.

The fact is that all necessities of life have increased in price since the McKinley act, while the prices of farm products have decreased since that terrible "free-trade era." In other words, the farmer gets less for his wheat and pays more for his wife's calico dress. This is shown by the official figures of a Republican Administration.—New York World.

Taxing Other People.

The Hon. William McKinley, in his essay upon taxation at Council Bluffs, says: "We will raise the \$400,000,000 necessary for the support of our Government, not by taxing ourselves, but by taxing the products of other people, seeking a market in the United States. We don't believe in taxing ourselves as long as we can find somebody else to tax."

If this proposition is true the gentleman must be very obtuse, or he would recoil in horror at the inherent meanness of the thing to be done, to say nothing of the violation of every principle of morality embodied in the idea.

Here is the wealthiest and most prosperous Nation upon the face of the globe represented by McKinley as being too mean, too stingy, too unprincipled to pay for the support of its own Government. Here is the country where wages are the highest, where working men all have pianos in their houses and carpets on their floors, and where nature has placed wealth enough for the support of a hundred times the present population, represented by McKinley as being so

unpatriotic as not to be willing to support its own Government, but desirous of shifting the burden upon the poor, down-trodden producers of the worn-out and bankrupt Nations of foreign countries.

If he had said, "I (Major McKinley) don't believe in paying any taxes so long as I can force anybody else to pay my taxes," he would have been hissed from the platform as preaching immorality and theft.

Can the Nation do with honor what would be robbery in the individual?

The essential iniquity of our present system of taxation is that it deadens the moral sense of the whole people. Of what use is it for teachers of righteousness to proclaim "Thou shalt not steal" as an essential morality, when Governors are stamping the country crying out and sisting upon the equity of this mighty Nation robbing the people of foreign countries to pay the expenses of supporting our Government.—George V. Wells.

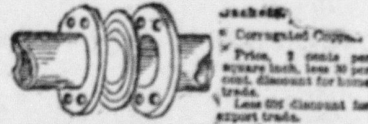
"When the Cat's Away the Rats Will Play."

In an editorial on the "Unrest of the World," the New York Tribune says: "Social unrest is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the modern world. Civilization while it multiplies industrial employment and educates the workers seems to promote discontent. The world does not stand still; it is steadily advancing on the lines of popular education, the greatest good of the greatest number and government by and for the people instead of by and for privileged classes."

Does the Tribune really mean this? Or was one of its free trade editors simply regaling its readers with a little wholesome mental food while Whitelaw was visiting in the West? Surely the Tribune would not abolish our great privileged class of manufacturers, who now are extracting millions from the pockets of the people under laws which it was the special privilege of the manufacturers to frame? What would become of the chances of election of the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, if there were no privileged class here to contribute a small percentage of its ill-gotten gains to the party that "farms out" the privilege of plundering the American people!

Protection is Robbery.

Here is the advertisement of one of the makers of gaskets, protected by a duty of forty-five per cent., which has been printed monthly for three years past in the "export edition" of the En-



gineering and Mining Journal. With brutal cynicism this protected manufacturer flaunts in the teeth of the American people his willingness to sell to foreigners at thirty per cent. below the price to Americans:

Discount for home trade.....30 per cent.
Discount for foreign trade.....50 per cent.

Congress has given him the right to rob the Americans of thirty per cent., but it cannot authorize him to rob a foreigner.

"What are you going to do about it?" asked Tweed, when confronted with like proofs of theft; and he found out in a few months when he had to put on a convict's uniform. But the Republican thief is safe from conviction. The Republican voter believes that robbery is right, and he "protects" the thief from persecution if the thief pays for his "protection" by liberal contributions to the campaign fund.—T. E. W.

A Hitch Somewhere.

While Governor McKinley was telling the Western people of the prosperity, higher wages, and lower prices (except of course for wool and farm products) due to "protection," the Iron Age was telling of wage reductions, strikes, lockouts, closing of mills, advances in prices of steel billets, structural steel and many other kinds of iron and steel goods. These two protectionist authorities should have a better understanding with each other—or is one talking theory and the other giving facts?

THE day of the "Hello" girl is almost past; in other words, it is said that the automatic telephone exchange is a practical success, and an ingenious electrical mechanism is about to take the place of thousands of young women at telephone headquarters. The machine is fully described and illustrated in the Western Electrician, and the inventor is about to put it in operation in Eastern cities at once. This threatened wholesale displacement of a large body of young women who have gone to the trouble of undergoing a course of special training, and have been for years the faithful workers in a great industry which is also a monopoly, is a very serious thing, and unless living becomes rapidly cheaper with the increase of the machines that oust men and women, some solution will have to be found to the question, "What are you going to do about it?"

In the struggle of life the hero and the coward, the conquerer and conquered, need sympathy equally. Often the mind which upholds others needs itself to be upheld; the honest heart which seems so bold and true is fainting from secret sorrow, dying from some little wound which sympathy could stanch, the pain of which it could alleviate.

"I'm going to get a hair cut this afternoon." "You'd better get several." "Several hair cuts?" "No; several hairs cut."—Puck.



USE GOOD JUDGMENT.

A rainy or a drouthy spell will alarm some men and drive away their good judgment, and they will plant or sow or harvest before the proper time. Grain cut too early may mold. Hay cut too early is less in quantity. Ground plowed too wet is cloddy, the animal weaned or bred too early is stunted.—American Agriculturist.

PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT.

After plowing thoroughly it is very important to have land intended to be sown to fall wheat that it be prepared in as good condition as possible. The soil to the depth of three or four inches should be in fine tilth as a seed bed for the wheat, and underneath this the bed should be reasonably solid. The kind of implement needed to properly fit the soil for the seed must be largely determined by the character of the soil and its conditions. When early, and it is in a proper state, a good smoothing harrow is all that will be needed to properly fine it. Afterwards, however, before the plowing can be done the soil gets hard and may break up in hard lumps, and the drag may be used to properly level and fine. Again, hard, beating rains after plowing will often run the soil together, and the hot sun will cause it to bake, and in this condition, in the majority of cases, it is best to use the disc harrow.

What will be best at one time or in one kind of soil will not be the most economical under other conditions and, for this reason, the character of the soil and the kind of work to be done must always be considered. The one important item is to be sure of working enough, and then to use the implement that will do the work most thoroughly and economically. With nearly all varieties of seeds, the more thorough the preparation of the soil, the better and thrifter the germination of the seed, and the better the start to grow of the plants.—Prairie Farmer.

BAD FLAVORS IN BUTTER.

If you want the cows to yield perfect flavored milk do not let them eat leeks, fungus growths, or any noxious vegetations. This implies that you must have a clean pasture, which should be a part and parcel of every dairy farm.

Some cows develop a morbid appetite, generally those that are ill fed, and they will eat with avidity refuse and foul growths that have a most deleterious effect on the quality of the milk. We have known cows give tainted milk day after day of so rank a character that aeration had but little effect upon the odor, and the butter made therefrom was practically uneatable. Continued investigation for a long time failed to reveal the cause, until it was at last discovered that some of the cows had been eating poisonous varieties of mushrooms, commonly known as "toad stools," which grew abundantly about some old decayed stumps in the pasture. As soon as the cause was removed the milk resumed its normal character.

It amounts to one and the same thing to give unhealthy food to milk cows, or to place it in a modified form on your table for your family's use. Bad food given to a cow in milk will surely impress its bad character upon her lacteal secretion. Damaged food turned into beef may not be so quickly and thoroughly transmitted to the human stomach as in the case of milk, for the slower process of nutrition in the animal tissues gives time for considerable of deleterious matter to be eliminated by the processes of nature before the meat becomes human food.

With milk the case is practically of the same character as the feed. An after aeration of the fluid cannot expel disease germs and microbes absorbed from an unhealthy appetite. Prevention is the only cure for bad flavor and worse results, in milk affected in the way described.—American Dairyman.

FIGHTING NOXIOUS INSECTS.

Time has come for an active discussion of the means for preventing the great increase in number and varieties of pernicious insects. These have become an intolerable burden upon farmers, and the losses by them far surpass the total of those which have been suffered by animal diseases. And yet there has been for years a special department of the Agricultural Bureau for the suppression of diseases among animals. Laws have been enacted in all the States for the protection of live stock from disease spread by careless persons.

But nothing has been done in regard to the spread of noxious insects from farm to farm in the manner of a pestilence, and encouraged by thoughtless and careless neighbors, who breed myriads of the pests in their fields or gardens, and permit them to scatter abroad without compunction. The injury done is enormous, and unless some effective remedy is applied very soon the burden will become too heavy to be borne.

Just now the striped potato beetle may be seen leaving the early potato fields where the crop has been gathered and swarming over the roads and fences to the fields which have been cleared already of repeated swarms of the pests at large expense. And now the stock is renewed by persons who have themselves taken but very inadequate pains to destroy the insects on their own fields and now are stocking fields of their neighbors. This is a crime, and with other related offenses calls for effective remedy by law.

There is a certain remedy for these

pests and a cheap one. This is spraying the plants and trees with well known preparations which kill the insects. It has been proved effective, and the use of it should be enforced by law. A beginning has been made in the State of New York, where penalties are provided for neglect to destroy the fungus which produces the black knot in cherry and plum trees, by no means nearly so costly a pest as many others that might be mentioned. What is most needed, however, is the public sentiment which would induce all concerned to take the necessary measures to keep their own premises free from pests of all kinds, and when this is once aroused effectively there will be an end of the trouble.—New York Times.

SAVING MANURE.

Manure lies at the root of successful husbandry in all of the older States. The virgin prairie soils of the green West are fast becoming impoverished, under the influence of remorseless cropping, unattended by any adequate return of fertility. Therefore it is merely a question of time when the Western farmer is destined to find himself in the same straits, regarding the use of manure, as his Eastern contemporary. Large crops everywhere require liberal fertilization. Every farmer must, to be successful, make all the manure possible from his domestic animals, and preserve it in as perfect a condition as may be, until it can be applied to the ground.

Scattered here and there over the hillsides, and among the valleys of New England, there still remain many of the old-time cow barns, though the hands of their builders have long been dust. One can scarcely drive through the country in any direction without seeing one or more of these ancient structures, the chief inconvenience of which, from a modern point of view, consists in the absence of convenient pits in which manure may be stored. The dung, as fast as made, is thrown through windows or openings behind the cows, where it accumulates in heaps, against the buildings. Here it is exposed to the wasting effects of rain and sun, frost and heat. The sites of these barns being usually somewhat elevated, it is not unusual, after a shower, to see a stream of dark fluid, charged with fertility, flowing into some brook or swamp, where it is forever lost to the purpose of agriculture.

What makes it worse is that the urine and more soluble portions of the manure (which, from the very reason of their solubility, are most valuable) are soonest wasted by leaching. Manure managed in the above manner loses at least one-half its value. Now, with very little labor and expense, all this waste may be avoided. First, remove the soil to the depth of two feet from the entire surface, which the bottom of the manure pile is to cover, replacing it with some good dry absorbent, which will catch and hold all the liquids. Next construct a lean-to roof against the barn, sufficiently high and large enough to protect the manure. Any rough or second-hand boards are good enough for the purpose. These may be covered with cheap shingles, tin or anything water proof. The thin sheet iron, such as is used in making caustic soda casks, makes a tight and durable roof, and can usually be bought of soap manufacturers for a song. The manure, even when kept out of doors, may be kept practically without loss. Matters will be greatly facilitated if cows are always furnished with bedding sufficient to absorb the valuable materials in the urine.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

It is better to prune in the fall than in the spring.

Pears should never be allowed to become eatable on the trees.

There is no need of sending select fruit to market if it is not carefully packed.

The fowls kept for breeding should be the best of the whole flock, carefully selected.

It will never do any harm to cut off the dead wood or a crossing limb of a fruit tree.

After pear trees have arrived at the bearing age, there should be but very little trimming done.

Hay and fruit cannot be very well grown on the same land, and especially is this true in the case with apples.

It is better to prevent the growth that you do not want than it is to wait until the wood is made and then cut it off.

Cochins, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Leghorns and Dominiques all have yellow legs, which is an advantage in a market fowl.

Late hatched pullets should be pushed to maturity. Unless well matured before cold weather pullets will not lay until spring.

Turkeys are in their glory now, and they secure plenty of insects while foraging. The farmer cannot realize the good they do in this way.

It very frequently happens that eggs are soiled when collected. Wash them before marketing, and the chances are that a better price will be obtained.

Good butter will always bring a good price. If farmers would only think of quality instead of quantity, they would be able to make more profit from the cows.

After the moulting season begins prices are generally low, for the reason that the hens quit laying and are sent to market on this account. Often by waiting until the rush is over better prices may be realized.

WILL HE GET THERE?

Great interest centers in the question, "Will Captain Andrews, the Sapollo Columbus, reach Palos in his little boat?" Last week we told of his start, and how pickily he wrote by an incoming steamer which passed him many hundred miles from shore. Now we can add to that report the following news item just as it was published in the Commercial Advertiser, of New York:

SPOKE THE SAPOLLO.

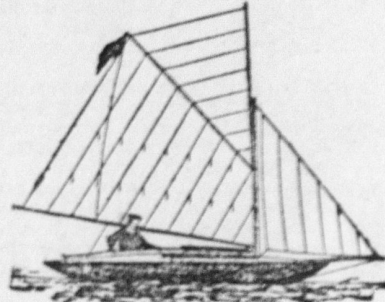
CAPTAIN ANDREWS MAKING HIS WAY TO HUELVA AND PALOS.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (Daily Special News).—Advice received to-day from Coruna state that the steamer Vera Cruz, which arrived there on Aug. 11, from Havans, reported that on Aug. 5 she fell in with a small boat named Sapollo, manned by Captain William A. Andrews.

In answer to questions of the Captain of the Vera Cruz, Andrews said he had sailed from Atlantic City, N. J., with the intention and hope of arriving at Huelva and Palos de Moguer, on the Rio Tinto, by next October, in time for the occasion of the public festivals in connection with the Columbus centenary.

The Captain of the Vera Cruz offered Andrews any provisions he required, but the latter replied he did not want any, and only desired to be reported.

It will be recollected that it was from Palos that Columbus sailed in 1492 when he set out on his discovery of America.



The above report was later confirmed by cables from Madrid, one of which said:

The Captain of the Vera Cruz describes Captain Andrews as hale and hearty. Captain Andrews, he says, resented a question as to whether he wished to be taken aboard the steamer, declaring that he was certain that he could reach Huelva without assistance in time for the October fetes. He asked only one favor—that the Captain of the Vera Cruz should hand a letter to the American Consul at the first Spanish port he entered. Captain Andrews then tied his letter to a piece of scrap iron and threw it aboard the Vera Cruz, and after mutual farewells and wishes for a prosperous voyage the two vessels parted.

On the following day, August 6th, the "Sapollo" fell in with the German ship "Adolf," Captain A. Schepens, who writes that on that date he witnessed Captain Andrews with "fresh water, fresh bread, eggs, and claret, also with a lantern and a length of line, captain and boat being all right." We give it just as written, showing that our German friend can be as liberal with his letters as with the fresh bread, which must have proved so grateful to the daring lone-voyager who carries no fire, and on whom the baker does not call in the morning.

The New York Herald, in an editorial article on August 20th, rather unjustly commented on Captain Andrews' trip. It said:

The cable dispatch published yesterday giving news of the intrepid Captain Andrews, of dry fame, has given encouragement, if not assurance, to his friends. * * *

There can be no scientific value in voyages of this sort and no results can come from them that are of much interest to the general public, save the proof that a sixteen foot boat may in exceedingly calm weather cross the Atlantic. * * * Were Captain Andrews to prove by his attempt that a transatlantic voyage was infinitely more pleasant and rapid in a small boat than in an ocean palace, then the community might be grateful. Most interest now centres in the possibility of his finishing his trip alive.

Just how Captain Andrews (not Anderson, as the Herald has it) could select sixty days of "exceedingly calm weather" remains for the Herald weather makers to show. If this voyage draws out such an extraordinary contribution to marine science, it will almost equal the discovery of gravitation. But there are other things to be claimed in behalf of the venture, some of which are well stated in the following letter written in reply to this criticism:



Editor N. Y. HERALD:

Admitting that Capt. Andrews' voyage may not benefit science, add that he may not convince travelers that a small boat is superior to an ocean palace, I would contend that every passenger in an Ocean Greyhound should sleep easier in his comfortable berth when he knows that the great sea has been successfully crossed in a cockleshell; and may not many lives be saved by this plain object lesson, showing that a wooden boat is unsinkable? On lake, and river, and bay, hundreds go down annually who lose presence of mind because they fail to realize this simple fact. And is there not a lesson to be learned in courage, in endurance and good seamanship? Does not any man who successfully controls the elements add to man's confidence and benefit the whole community?

Visitors to the World's Fair, at Chicago, will eagerly seek out this American Columbus and see for themselves his little folding boat, the "Sapollo," with which he is scouring the seas to show the world that modern men and modern methods are far ahead of the year 1492. W. A. NUZUM.