

WILSON'S VIEWS.

THE GREAT WEST VIRGINIA LEADER'S LESSON FROM HISTORY—PROTECTIONISTS APPEAL TO FEAR—MCKINLEY BILL WORSE THAN THE TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS.

The strongest appeal which the protectionist organs and speakers make is to the fears of the manufacturers and the laborers in so-called protected industries. They frequently succeed in convincing them that Democratic policies would obliterate our manufacturing industries, and send us all back to the tillage of the soil, making us abject dependents upon other Nations for all but the product of agriculture.

This is so unappealingly absurd, when we consider the advantages we have as a manufacturing people, in our cheaper food, more intelligent and better paid labor, our enterprise and our leadership in the invention and use of labor saving machinery, that one must constantly marvel at its acceptance by intelligent men.

But those who cannot or will not see its absurdity as an argument may be convinced if they will study, a little, our history and experience in dealing with protective tariffs.

We began to make protective tariffs in 1816, and it was not the wisest among our manufacturers that called for such legislation.

Mr. Everett, in a Fourth of July oration, delivered at Lowell, Mass., many years ago, said, in the presence of the very men who had built up that manufacturing town, that the sagacious men who established the manufactures of New England were never friends of a high tariff policy.

Hon. Amasa Walker, at one time a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and a well-known writer on economic subjects, said that it was within his personal knowledge that when our first protective tariff was proposed in 1816 the leading manufacturers of Rhode Island, including Mr. Slater, the father of cotton spinning in the country, after deliberate consultation in the counting room of one of their number, came to the unanimous conclusion that they had "rather be let alone." Their industries had grown up naturally and succeeded well, and they desired no interference from the Government.

But as usual the clamor of less far-sighted men and the desire of politicians to become a special providence, superceding God's own providence, prevailed.

Protection began, and, as it ever does, took away this healthy self-reliance, and immediately set its beneficiaries to crying for more help.

The protective tariff of 1816 gave way to the higher tariff of 1820; that in turn to the still higher tariff of 1824, and a yet higher one in 1828, growing in its rates and its "abominations" until it embroiled the country almost in civil war.

This is the natural history of a protective tariff. Left to its own momentum, it never stops short of prohibition. Its beneficiaries, always disappointed in its promises, are ceaseless agitators for its increase.

All our history shows that it never has given and never can give stability and contentment. Now let us see what was the result when, in 1846, we turned in the opposite direction and adopted a Democratic revenue tariff.

Every representative of New England, except one who did not vote, voted against the Walker tariff of 1846, and prophesied disastrous consequences to New England manufacturers from its passage. That tariff was about 25 per cent. on the average of dutiable goods as against quite 60 per cent. under the McKinley bill. In 11 years every New England representative voted for a 20 per cent. reduction of the tariff of 1846, and two-thirds of these representatives voted for the tariff of 1857, which made a reduction of 25 per cent., bringing down the average rates to less than 19 per cent.; and so well contented were the manufacturers of that section with those rates that when the Morrill bill of 1861 took the first step backward toward protection their representative in Congress declared that they asked no increase of protection. Hon. Alexander Rice, of Massachusetts, said in the House: "The manufacturer asks no additional protection." John Sherman, professing to urge the bill in the interest of the farmer, admitted "the manufacturers have asked over and over again to be let alone." Mr. Morrill himself has since said that the tariff of 1861 "was not asked and but coldly welcomed by manufacturers." Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, patron of the bill of 1857, said: "Have any of the manufacturers come here to explain or to ask for new duties? Is it not notorious that, if we were to leave it to the manufacturers of New England themselves, to the manufacturers of hardware, textile fabrics, etc., there would be a large majority against any change? Do we not know that the woolen manufacture dates its revival from the tariff of 1857, which altered the duties on wool?"

Furthermore, the census of the United States shows that both agriculture and manufactures grew and prospered during the period from 1846 to 1861 as they never prospered in any like period in our history. Mills were built, forges and furnaces established, and, but for the coming on of our Civil War, and the necessity for an increased revenue to be gotten quickly, without regard to the fiscal policy by which it was gathered, we should never have departed from a revenue tariff system.

War tariffs followed one another, and, since the return of peace, the old road has been traveled over again. The manufacturers who in 1816 were prosperous by their own efforts and asked nothing of Government, having once received protection, became clamorous for higher and yet higher tariffs until they pushed

the country to the verge of civil commotion. So, likewise, the industries that were content and prosperous under the low revenue, or, as they now call it, the free trade law of 1857, and asked nothing, having been "protected" against their will, immediately lost all self-reliance and have vexed our ears ever since for higher protection.

In the one era we went headlong until the "tariff of abominations" produced its own overthrow and opened the way for a more enlightened and just system of taxation.

In the other era we have reached the McKinley bill, far more a class and monopoly bill than the "tariff of abominations." Out of its enormities we hope to see a revolution in public sentiment that will lead to a saner and juster scheme of impost duties, under which agriculture, manufactures and commerce may all grow with stable and healthy vigor, and the expanding markets for our products secure to labor steadier employment, better wages, and, what is far greater, more personal independence, for it is the chief wrong of protection that its aim and its result are to make the laboring man a dependent on the capitalist.

W. L. WILSON.

Facts for Workmen to Consider.

It has been repeatedly pointed out the rate of wages paid to workmen does not determine the labor cost of production. Every employer understands this. An active, intelligent and competent man at high wages is more economical than a stupid bungler. We are indebted to ex-Consul Jacob Schoenhof for an illustration of this fact drawn from the figures of Mr. Porter's census of 1893. He points out that common laborers in coal mining get \$1.25 in Tennessee, \$1.47 in West Virginia, \$1.56 in Kentucky, \$1.63 in Illinois and \$1.77 in Ohio per day. But the cost of labor per ton is almost in an inverse ratio, being lowest where the day rates rank the highest: For Tennessee, 82 cents; West Virginia, 80 cents; Kentucky, 70 cents; Illinois, 69 cents, and Ohio, 67 cents.

This is in harmony with the results of his own observation and investigation on cotton manufacturing covering a period of ten years, and extending to Germany, England and the United States. He says American weavers operate six to eight looms each, while the number operated in England is three to four, and in Germany but two or three. American workmen turn out more product of whatever they have in hand than any others in the world. We also have the testimony of James G. Blaine to the same effect, in his report on the cotton industry in 1881. The American workman is paid most because he is more efficient. The English workman is paid next best, because he comes second in efficiency. The German is third, and the Fiji Islander is last of all.

Protection in Germany does not make wages lower than in England any more than it makes wages in America higher than in England. Our products are manufactured at a cheaper labor cost, notwithstanding the high rate of wages, than they can be produced for in any other country in the world. Our manufacturers go into the markets of the world and sell goods lower than English or German manufacturers, and they make a profit too. They hire their workmen as cheaply as they can in ninety-nine cases out of 100. They do not give the workmen the difference between what they would sell goods for in an open market and what they get for them in a protected market. "When two men are looking for one job, other things being equal, the man who will work for the lowest wages gets the job. When two employers are looking for one workingman, the employer offering the highest wages gets the man." This is truism so simple that all can understand it. There is free trade in labor. The only persons excluded are Chinese, and they come from the most highly protected country in the world.

These are plain facts that ought to be carefully considered by every workingman who has been laboring under the delusion that protection will increase his wages. The man who controls the sale of the product reaps the reward. The workman offers his labor in competition with all the world but China. The manufacturer offers his product in a market from which competition has been excluded for his benefit. Who has the best of it? Who can command the benefits of McKinleyism? Workingmen, can you?—Utica (N. Y.) Observer.

The Loss to the Farmer.

The exports of farm products continue to fall off, notwithstanding the McKinley law, and it would be gratifying if the statesmen who have been "pointing out" to the farmer the value to him of reciprocity should undertake the explanation of the present condition of things.

The following table shows the export of agricultural articles for September, 1891, compared with September, 1892:

Articles.	1891.	1892.
Corn (bush).....	1,800,333	2,838,916
Oats (bush).....	104,015	32,022
Oatmeal (pounds).....	577,044	1,385,237
Rye (bush).....	174,157	3,161,587
Wheat (bush).....	10,991,800	10,490,174

This falling off is very serious. It means, so far as the farmers are concerned, that Republican reciprocity is the merest sham. The decline has been so great that the total exports of some articles for three months ending September 30th have been decreased as follows:

Articles.	1892.	1891.
Corn (bush).....	6,390,541	7,097,343
Oats (bush).....	431,877	588,215
Oatmeal (pounds).....	961,841	2,640,557
Rye (bush).....	482,445	4,390,986
Wheat (bush).....	31,702,790	30,414,895

The value of the total exports of all breadstuffs was only half as great in September this year as in the same month last year, while for the three months ending September 30th the values were more than \$26,000,000 less in 1892 than in 1891.

Besides exporting less the farmer receives less for what he sends abroad, as is shown by the following table of September prices.

Articles.	1892.	1891.
Corn (bush).....	80.55	80.63
Oats (bush).....	0.40	0.43
Oatmeal (pounds).....	0.92	0.93
Rye (bush).....	0.70	0.64
Wheat (bush).....	0.80	1.00

This shows partly what the McKinley law is doing for the farmer. It also adds to his cost of living. If he likes it he will vote for Harrison; otherwise he will vote for Cleveland.—New York World.

General Sicles Defends Cleveland.

On the 5th of October, 1888, in the Opera House at Utica, with President Cleveland's record fresh in his and in the public mind, General Daniel E. Sicles spoke the brave and just words of the candidate of his party for President: "Now as to President Cleveland's record in behalf of the soldiers. They charge that he has vetoed a good many pension bills. So he has. I have read his views. I am a soldier. I love my soldiers. Had I been President and a Congress had passed such bills for my soldiers, I should have vetoed every one of them, too. They were mostly all frauds and shams, and I had no frauds under me. Any right-minded man, sworn to discharge his duty, would have signed these vetoes as President Cleveland did."

General Sicles, continuing, gave President Cleveland's record regarding pension bills and said: "I think the Republicans should hang their heads in shame in the presence of such a record." What that record is the World has shown. Under Cleveland's administration there were 192,070 pension claims allowed, an excess of 64,658 over the allowances under the Republican administration.

During General Black's administration of the Pension Bureau under Cleveland there was disbursed for pensions \$284,738,000, an excess of \$62,112,000 over the payments during the Garfield-Arthur administration. President Cleveland signed more private pension bills than were approved during sixteen preceding years of Republican administration.

Mr. Cleveland had neither said nor done anything, since General Sicles's just eulogy of him four years ago, to earn the disfavor of any soldier.

The Issue of Principle.

Judge Gresham has made a concise and comprehensive definition of the difference of principle between himself and the Harrison Radicals. "The power of the Government to collect revenue to defray its expenses is sovereign and absolute," he said on the 20th of last month while trying a case in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. "It can take any man's property without process, but it ought to take no more than enough to defray the expenses of the Government." This is not the view of Harrison, who holds that after the Government has taken 30 per cent. for its own revenue it should take from 50 to 100 per cent. more for the benefit of those struggling, weak, infant corporations which contribute to Harrison campaign funds.

Mr. Gresham recognizes the property right of the individual. Harrison does not. A tax of 100 per cent. of value is the denial of all property rights, for it asserts the right of the Government to take the whole value—to confiscate. In this system of confiscation Harrison believes while Gresham does not.

Gresham believes with the Democrats that taxes should be levied for revenue only, and every honest man must endorse that principle. When Government takes from the earner property it is not obliged to use for Government purposes, it robs him under the communistic principle that, through law, the earnings of each should be made subject to the demands of all. In that communism Harrison believes as far as it can be applied to benefit the trusts and other combinations of corporations; but Gresham will not admit that it is just to take away the property of the humblest by force of law unless Government absolutely requires it for its own purposes.—St. Louis Republic.

Low Wages in Protected Mills.

It is undisputed that wages are higher in unprotected than in protected industries. Carpenters, masons, engineers and printers belong to the best paid class of workers. This is not an accident, but is a logical outcome of a tariff that fosters combines. It is but natural that protected manufacturers organized to take advantage of a high tariff by advancing or sustaining prices, should use their consolidated power to dictate terms to their employes. Another reason for the lower wages and unusually harsh treatment of labor in the mills of protected monopolists, is found in the fact, explained at length by Andrew Carnegie, that the officers of great corporations deal at long range with their employes, do not come into daily contact with them, and lack that sympathy which would often prevent strikes. Hence it is that workers in protected mines and mills constitute our worst paid, most insecure and therefore dangerous classes.

Mrs. LANGTRY'S new play, "The Queen of Manoa," gives her an excellent chance to show her new gowns and her diamonds, and, as usual, her merit will be measured by the yard and the carat.

MR. WICKWIRE—Here is something you ought to read—an article on ways a woman can save money. Mrs. Wickwire—Does it say anything about her remaining single?—Indianapolis Journal.

A QUEER circumstance about some poetry is that while it may have plenty of feet it has no soul.—Philadelphia Times.

A MAN who had an untenanted house at the end of the street was accustomed to refer to it as last but not least.—Binghamton Leader.



FARM GARDEN.

MAST FED PORK.
There is a good nut crop in many parts of the country this year. In early times when woods were more plentiful than now, many farmers let their pigs pick up much of their living in the woods. They became quite fat when frost loosened the burs of nuts. Pigs fed thus made the sweetest and best pork. It needed some corn feeding to give required firmness to the fat. This made the pork go farther for two reasons. It did not fry away so much in the pan and it was not so good to eat as the sweeter nut-fed pork.—Boston Cultivator.

SHOULD HOGS HAVE SALT?
Salt has often been called nature's vermifuge, and it is no doubt a fact, because long experience with domestic animals has shown that all herbivora, when deprived of salt, will sooner or later suffer from the presence of intestinal worms. Swine are not an exception to the general rule, and salt is just as necessary for them as it is for cattle, as it not only destroys intestinal parasites, but aids digestion, and prevents intense acidity of the stomach. When hogs are fed slops from the kitchen they get considerable salt, but when fed exclusively upon grain, especially at the time of fattening, each animal should be given about one ounce of salt daily, mixed with its food or the water given it to drink. If farmers would pay more attention to the chemistry of the food given to their hogs, they might escape severe losses from such common diseases as cholera, catarrh and crysipelas.—New York Sun.

CLEANING A TOP BUGGY.
A leather top of a buggy requires careful and regular attention to keep it in good condition. It is much injured by the ammonia vapors of a stable, and therefore should be kept in a separate house or shed where it is not exposed to the weather. It should always be cleaned when brought in from use, especially if it has been splashed with mud. This acts like a blister and takes the color from both cover and body. The cover is first washed with a rose nozzle and force pump, but not with a hard stream that will force the dust or sand in the leather. This will quickly spoil it. When the dirt is washed off in this way it is once more rinsed with clean water and then left to dry, or is softly wiped with a linen cloth or a chamouis skin. It is then wiped softly with a soft sponge and castor oil. This is done while the leather is damp. It will not crack, and will keep its color and gloss under this treatment.—New York Times.

BULBOUS FLOWERS.

Here are instructions for growing bulbs indoors given by an English authority in such matters:
Bulbs grown in the sitting or dining room require only that a damp atmosphere should be kept about them, and light is not wanted until they are progressing freely. The bulbs, when potted, will do well in the bottom of a cupboard if set in damp moss or anything of that kind, and a small portion of the same sprinkled over them. In glasses the water should not be allowed to touch the bulb, though very close to it, and rain or soft water should be used. When lodged in the glasses, the bulbs should be put in some cool place where light is excluded—say a cupboard—there to remain five or six weeks, and when the roots are well developed and the swelling bud and spike starting freely they may be gradually inured to the full light. The water should not be changed, but filled up occasionally, and a small lump of charcoal kept at the bottom. From the time the flower begins to show, the more light and air given the better.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Transplanting two or three times helps in the formation of fibrous roots. In growing berries for market the best results are secured with a rich soil. Generally in transplanting it is best to set the plants down to the first leaf.

By keeping different kinds of stock the pastures will not become patchy. To keep a flock making a profit requires careful selection and close culling.

Mulching newly set trees during hot, dry weather often saves them from drying. Allowing them to grow too thick is one cause of failure in growing root crops.

Are your stables so arranged that the horses could be rescued easily in case of fire? Clear the barnyard well of stones and sticks before you turn the horses out for a romp.

The real friend of the farmer is he that teaches him to be contented, industrious and frugal. A man does not take good care of a horse should not have the pleasure of owning one.

If you can sell direct to the consumer you can put the middleman's profit in your own pocket. Many farmers wear out fifty dollars' worth of horse flesh trying to save buying a ten dollar plow.

Breed the best to the best and you can count on something for your trouble. Otherwise you take great risks. Sweet whey is worth seven cents per 100 pounds as pig and calf food. This is seven cents more than sour whey is worth.

Corn fodder, put in shocks and left in the field during a good part of the fall and winter, loses from one-third to one-half of its feeding value.

Powdered chalk given in soft food is, in many cases, a good remedy for scours in hens. Give plenty of green food with oats on wheat and but little grain.

There are some advantages in growing cash crops, such as timothy and wheat, which may be turned into money without the intervention of the feeding process. But it takes a good farmer to grow them steadily without ruining his land.

TREAT THE COWS KINDLY.

Cows are naturally of the kindest disposition of any four legged animal upon the farm, and they should be treated kindly and not abused by the milkers and drivers. The practice of sending a

dog after them and allowing him to rush them into the milk yard, exhausted and excited, is a practice that will cost each year from ten to twenty-five pounds or butters for every cow milked. Drive the cows leisurely to and from the pasture. If you are in a hurry let the driver make double quick time when he is going to and from the field not a companion by the cows. The throwing of stones, sticks or other missiles should be forbidden, and the operation of milking should be done rapidly and with but little or no talking. Should the cow make a misstep or switch you unpleasantly during fly-time don't speak so sharply as to startle her. In many herds there are often one or more cows which only a certain member of the family can milk. This indicates very plainly that some one is mild tempered, and understands the cow's disposition.

A box located at some accessible point should contain at all times a supply of salt. If salt is fed in heroic doses once or twice each week, the cows will then gorge themselves, causing derangement of the digestive organs. Milk should not be applied to the teats to reduce the power required in milking, for it does not, but most certainly adds filth to the milk obtained, and in cold weather the wet teat will become cracked and sore. All cows with a domineering nature and sharp horns should be dehorned. Brass ferrules at the tips of the horns lessen the danger but do not prevent the pushing and bruising of other cows.—American Agriculturist.

The feeding value of cornstalks is a subject which receives an endless amount of discussion and upon which a great variety of opinions have been expressed. The subject is well worthy of consideration both on account of the immense quantity of cornstalks produced every year and also by reason of the great value which they may have to their owners. The principal reason for the great difference in opinion which farmers express in regard to the usefulness of the stalks for feeding is found in the fact that the real value of different lots of stalks varies fully as much as do the opinions of their owners. Some lots are clean and bright, and contain a large amount of nourishment in a palatable and easily digestible form. Other lots are so bleached and damaged by exposure to the sun and storms as to be unpalatable and unnutritious. There is as much difference in the value of these two grades of stalks as there is between hay that has been properly cured and stored and that which has been so long exposed to the weather as to have lost its natural color and been deprived of nearly all of its nutritious qualities. The trouble with the cornstalks that cattle do not like, and from eating which they receive little or no benefit, is due to bad curing or too long exposure in the field. The smaller varieties usually have a larger proportion of valuable feeding material than the giant sorts, but the latter, if properly cared for, will furnish a good deal of food which cattle will like and upon which they will thrive. The man who husks his corn early and puts the stalks under cover, or in stacks which will turn the rain, will have some valuable material with which to supplement his crops of hay and grain.—American Dairyman.

By keeping different kinds of stock the pastures will not become patchy. To keep a flock making a profit requires careful selection and close culling. Mulching newly set trees during hot, dry weather often saves them from drying. Allowing them to grow too thick is one cause of failure in growing root crops.

Are your stables so arranged that the horses could be rescued easily in case of fire? Clear the barnyard well of stones and sticks before you turn the horses out for a romp. The real friend of the farmer is he that teaches him to be contented, industrious and frugal. A man does not take good care of a horse should not have the pleasure of owning one.

If you can sell direct to the consumer you can put the middleman's profit in your own pocket. Many farmers wear out fifty dollars' worth of horse flesh trying to save buying a ten dollar plow. Breed the best to the best and you can count on something for your trouble. Otherwise you take great risks. Sweet whey is worth seven cents per 100 pounds as pig and calf food. This is seven cents more than sour whey is worth. Corn fodder, put in shocks and left in the field during a good part of the fall and winter, loses from one-third to one-half of its feeding value.

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Harvesting Apples on the Canadian Border.

The harvest season for apples begins late in summer in many places, but along the Canadian border September is early enough, and most owners wait even later. The apples here, says a letter from Farmington, Me., to the New York Post, are naturally winter apples, and they are picked to supply the late markets. Apple-pickers arm themselves with a stout muslin bag, which they sling over their shoulders, and a light wooden ladder. Every apple must be picked carefully from the tree, breaking it off so that the stem is left on. All bruised and "thorned" apples are rejected as unfit for packing. A dozen pickers go into one orchard, and soon bring the red and golden fruit to the wagons in quantities. When they are picked, the owner begins the work of sorting them, for so much depends upon this part of the job that it is not safe to trust it to any one else. There are several grades into which the fruit must be divided. The first includes all of the large, well-ripened, and handsome ones, without a flaw of any kind visible, and these are packed in rows in the barrel as carefully as so many eggs. Often these fancy apples command double the price of the other grades, and the neater they are packed the better will they sell. The next grade is only a little inferior to the first, but smaller fruit is packed with it, and a few that have slight creases on the skins, and all of those with less color. Color counts in all fancy fruit, the purchasers will often take apples with a highly colored appearance, even though it is generally known that they are inferior to the green ones. The third grade consists of all the apples that will not go into the two higher grades and yet are too good to convert into cider or to feed to the animals. The apples in this instance are tumbled into the barrels without much assortment, and the owner is satisfied if he can get in return fifty cents profit per barrel for them.

The "culms" and bruised apples from the heap are either dried, fed to animals, kept for home consumption, or converted into cider. Cider in modern times has partly fallen under the ban of temperance reformers; but there are enough cider-lovers left yet to make the drink a profitable one for the manufacturers.—New York Post.

It is likely that Tampico, Mexico, will become one of the deepest water ports of the world. The soundings now measure more than twenty feet over the bar, the greatest depth ever attained. The highest inhabited place in America is at Galera, Peru, which is 15,635 feet above the sea level.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller, Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema in Its Worst Form After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the Worst Form of Eczema for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 Second Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver bilis, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. Rheumatism, Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver, Impaired digestion, gout, biliousness, headache, SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood, Scrofula, tularia, gon? weakness or debility, Eczema.—The only cure of Swamps, it can be obtained. Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invaluable Guide to Health"—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Garfield Tea Cures Constipation

Overcome results of bad eating, Swamps, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, etc. GARFIELD TEA CO., 315 W. 43rd St., N. Y.