

bring the State quite a snug sum, and, of course the State ought to have it.

Democracy Triumphant.

THE OPERATION OF THE WILSON BILL INCREASES WAGES AND GIVES AN IMPETUS TO INDUSTRIAL ENERGY.

FALLACIES OF MCKINLEYISM EXPOSED.

A Convincing Array of Facts and Figures which Demonstrate the Benefits that have Acquired New Life and Vigor Under the Fostering Care of a Democratic Administration—The Wilson Enactments Entirely Validated with the "Deadly Parallel" in Evidence.

The fallacies of McKinleyism have been brusquely exposed, and the benefits and advantages of the Wilson tariff enactments emphatically asserted and established. There are no two sides to this proposition.

At the coming election the people of Pennsylvania will have the opportunity of endorsing this prosperity, or of encouraging the degradation and humiliation that protection, as embodied in Republican-McKinley principles, fastens upon the masses.

Hardly had it (the Wilson bill) gone into effect before wages were increased and mills were opened, which had been closed under the combined effects of hard times, high tariff and the long, agonizing tariff war, which the enactment of the McKinley law provoked and precipitated.

The New York Herald of the same date gives a partial list comprising more than 400 factories and mills which have increased the wages of their employees, affecting over 400,000 laboring men, and also of about 250 factories, of which the number of employees are not mentioned.

Instructive Comparisons.

Compare this record with that of the McKinley bill, which threw a high "protective" wall around all the country's industries and was heralded as wage advance and mill opener.

Then Carnegie Brothers started to reduce wages in their steel works at Homestead, Pa., making a first reduction in January, 1891, and continuing until July, 1892, when 3,500 men struck against another reduction of their wages, and there ensued terrible scenes of rioting and bloodshed.

During the period of the McKinley bill's operation the militia had to be called out in four different States, and, with one exception (the Fall River Cotton Mills, which advanced wages less than ten per cent.), there was not in the whole four years a wage advance worth mentioning in any protected industry.

The evidences are so plentiful that repetition is unnecessary in order to show the enormous boom that has in the same time attended the wool, cotton and pottery industries in various parts of the country.

The number of new woolen mills has increased from seventeen last year to thirty-eight this year, an increase of over one hundred per cent., while the number of cotton mills has increased from forty-three last year to seventy-three this year.

And later it says: "Our manufacturers are busy, many of them running overtime on orders, and prices realized on the whole show an advance over those of last year.

The renewed activity in the anthracite coal fields is known and appreciated by those in the counties affected. The miners whose wages depend upon the consumption of coal are obviously benefited by the new and improved conditions in manufacturing and commercial energy.

Wages Swept Upward by Prosperity's Rising Tide.

The following from the New York Herald is a partial list of industries that have felt the striking benefits of the Wilson tariff law, and where employer and employed have alike been advanced and prospered:

Table with columns: NAME OF FIRM OR MILL AND LOCATION, DATE REPORT, ADVANCE, NO. EMPLOYED. Lists various industries and their wage increases.

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Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 5.

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

On the 1st of July last there was due the city of Philadelphia upward of \$1,000,000 on account of the State school fund; but up to this time City Treasurer Oellers, who is the City Treasurer up to this time why it continues to be withheld, or why the instalments have not at least been as large and as frequent as those delivered to City Treasurer McCreary in the preceding year.

This delay in transferring to the city money owing by the State is not, however, a new experience, but it is one which ought to be done away with. It is unfair to the city in depriving it of the use of the money for its current expenses, or of the interest on it as a deposit; it is unbusiness-like, and it invites suspicions as to the custody or handling of the fund.

State Treasurer Jackson should either comply at once with the urgent requests of the City Treasurer or furnish an explanation of the conditions of the Treasury that justify the delay.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Oct. 8.

INTEREST ON STATE DEPOSITS.

The failure of State Treasurer Jackson to comply promptly with the request of City Treasurer Oellers for the payment of the city's share of the school fund again invites attention to the practice in the State Treasury of distributing large balances among the banks without interest.

There has never been any good reason advanced why, if the city of Philadelphia can easily command two per cent. for its money on deposits, the Commonwealth should not receive the same consideration at the hands of the banks which it selects as depositories.

If the State Treasury were under the same law that governs the City Treasury in respect to its call balances, it would be nearly if not quite \$100,000 richer every year.

The profit which private parties are enabled to make out of the handlings of the balance—averaging usually well on to \$5,000,000—which the State carries in the banks, is one of the long-standing abuses at Harrisburg which the authors of the Republican reform platform this year need not travel very far to look into.

Let Colonel Heywood, in his letter of acceptance as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, pledge himself to put an end to this loose and unbusiness-like management of the public moneys.

Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 7.

BAD ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE TREASURY.

Apologists for the "unbusiness-like" administration of the State Treasury offer as an excuse for the State Treasurer's custom of carrying a balance of \$4,000,000 in bank that "there are constant drafts upon the State Treasury which must be promptly met."

These drafts are the Commonwealth's amount, compared with the regular appropriations for schools and to reimburse the counties for personal property tax collected, the money for which is held in the Treasury long after it has become due and payable, and is consequently not, it appears, treated as "drafts that must be promptly met."

It is stated that there is still due the public schools the sum of \$2,500,000. Why is it not paid from the balance of \$4,400,000 reported to be in the hands of the State Treasurer? More than \$1,000,000 is due to Philadelphia on school account for the year ending June 30, 1895.

On August 15th \$150,000 of this overdue account was paid, and on September 15th another instalment of \$150,000 was received by the City Treasurer, leaving more than \$700,000 remaining due. If the city had this money it would be drawing interest thereon; the State gets no interest on its balance of four to five million dollars, and this particular sum of \$700,000, is so far as the State is concerned, lying idle, while Philadelphia, to whom it belongs, is denied the use of it.

The City Treasury has endeavored to collect the money in larger instalments, but without success thus far. These are the bare facts of the case, and they call for immediate action by Governor Hastings, who was greatly concerned about the State finances during the session of the Legislature. If he had not been promptly met, the State Treasury that the large balance due the State from banks, and nominally held that the State's obligations may be promptly met, really belongs to cities and counties on overdue accounts; in other words, that the obligations of the State have not been promptly met, it will find, moreover, that this large balance is widely distributed in numerous banks, nine-tenths of which would not be selected by prudent business men as places of deposit as long as such sounder banks existed. He will find that the State draws no interest on the deposits, and that as a consequence there is no reason why the State should carry such balances as some when it might better use the money to discharge overdue obligations.

And he must conclude from a general review of the situation that somebody has a personal interest in keeping these large balances, and that that somebody maintains these deposits in banks of which the greatest number are obscure or of poor financial standing, because it is just such institutions that are willing to pay interest on deposits, while the larger and stronger banks refuse to do so, especially to public officers who deposit public moneys.

And if Governor Hastings should come to this conclusion it is manifestly his duty to require the State Treasurer to reduce his balances by promptly paying the overdue obligations of the State and also to do what may be in his power to secure interest for the State on the deposits allowed to remain in banks. It may require action by the Legislature to secure this last reform, but a Governor who poses as an economist by his vetoes of appropriations to charitable institutions, and who sets himself up as a guide in the estimation of revenues and receipts, should not hesitate a moment about instituting such reforms. If he should do nothing more than secure the payment of \$500,000 of school money long overdue he will transfer that amount of money from the State to the city, which yields no revenue to a live account of the city bearing interest, which, instead of going into the pockets of individuals, will help to replenish the City Treasury.

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THAT."

In connection with the above here is a "deadly parallel" which Pennsylvania voters may find interesting, when these dates are remembered. The McKinley bill was passed in 1890; the Wilson bill was passed in 1894:

Table with columns: BETHLEHEM IRON CO., BETHLEHEM, PA., CARNegie Bros. Steel Works, Homestead, Pa., IRON WORKS, SHARPSVILLE AND WEST MIDDLESEX, PA., PENNSYLVANIA STEEL WORKS, STEELTON, PA., CAMBRIDGE IRON CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA., CRANE IRON COMPANY, ALLENTOWN, PA., IRON FURNACES, NEW CASTLE, PA., EDGAR THOMPSON STEEL WORKS, BRADDOCK, PA., LUCY FURNACES, PITTSBURG, PA., LOCHIEL IRON WORKS, HARRISBURG, PA., LOWER UNION MILLS, PITTSBURG, PA., READING IRON COMPANY, READING, PA., LACKAWANNA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, SCRANTON, PA., OLIVER IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PA., JONES & LAUGHLIN, PITTSBURG, PA., MOOREHEAD BROS. & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., IRON FURNACES, NEW CASTLE, PA., NATIONAL TUBE WORKS CO., W'KEESPORT, PA., SILIGO IRON WORKS, PITTSBURG, PA., PENNSYLVANIA BOLT AND NUT WORKS, LEBANON, PA., CARNegie Steel Works, Beaver Falls, Pa.