POLITICS BREEDS NUMEROUS THEORIES

But Our Interest in the Subject Has a Beneficial Effect.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT ON TRIAL

Some of Its Worst Dangers Arise from Its Early Successes--Text of a Scholarly Paper Read Last Evening by Howell Harris Before the Robert Morris Lodge of True Ivorites.

It is hardly necessary for me to offer an apology for the chosing of a theme, a subject, that today overshadows all others, unless it be that you are already weary of political discussion and expect, at this, our evening entertainment, something of a different order. In seasons like the present it would seem that we are devoting an amount of attention to politics that is entirely out of proportion to its importance.

Yet such a conclusion is the result of superficial observation; for man is, as Aristotle says, "a political being by nature," and the earliest and wisest records of his existence emphasize this truth. The opening chapter in human history records a political revolution. Our first parents, yielding to the oratorical blandishments of Satan, became ambitious to share with the powers of heaven the authority of government. For those among us who sturdily champion democracy, it may not be pleasing to reflect that democratic principles were first introduced by his Satanic majesty. In the midst of a great number of good people, Satan is still an important factor in the world, and a prolific source of inspiration for many of our modern political movements. However true this may be, the fact remains that man has always manifested a deep interest in politics, an interest which no form of government could wholly suppress, although it might prevent any active participation in its affairs. In defiance of great penalties, and even at the risk of life man has scrutinized and criticised the acts of his rulers. This was the case in the old Hebrew theocracy. It was the same under the imperial despotism of Rome, and it is the same today in our enlightened land, where we are accorded the fullest liberty, and sometimes paid a handsome salary for doing it. Through the labor and sufferings of an innumerable multitude of martyrs, man has finally succeeded in making good the proposition, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

POLITICAL FREEDOM.

Political freedom is the birthright of every American. It would argue a monstrous unworthiness on our part, were we, as a people, indifferent to the obligations which that birthright imposes. The great work in which the people of the United States are now engaged is the development of democratic government. For the last one hundred years, we have been occupied with the world's first experiment in this work on a large scale. Before our time there have been attempts at establishing governments called democratic. There have been, too, in the government of some great nations other than our own, some single democratic features, but it was reserved for the framers of the American Constitution to lay down the fundamental principles of a government that is intended to be thoroughly democratic.

The experiment has been a great success. We have demonstrated for all time that a stable, vigorous government for a great people, can be formed on democratic principles. But the growth of this government is not finished; we must go on with the experiment. The conditions under which our progress has thus far been made have been exceedingly favorable to the healthy growth and development of the nation.

A virgin soil of extreme fertility yielded rich rewards to labor. A varied climate and an abundance of mineral wealth gave to each man ample scope for the exercise of his physical or intellectual energies which should at last be crowned with affluence or prosperity.

TOO SUCCESSFUL.

But these conditions are rapidly changing. The population becomes more dense and the struggle for existence, more severe. Under the changed conditions a democratic form of government is peculiarly adapted for breeding all manner of strange political theories. We spoke a moment ago about the success of this great democratic institution. Perhaps we have been too successful. The people have wielded the sceptre of government with such marvelous results, that now a great number look upon it as a wizard's rod that will remove mountains, divide the seas, transform human nature, or reverse the laws of trade and commerce. The people are conscious of their power but not conscious of its limitations. This misapprehension of the nature and functions of state is probably at the root of many of the new political theories of these latter days, the growth of which is a menace to the whole social fabric. Though the present age boasts of its practical turn, it is dominated by some of the wildest vagaries that ever hair-brained speculators conceived. A natural anxiety therefore prompts the thoughtful to inquire, whether conservative democracy will be able to ride the storm that is everywhere rising around it. Political critics of the highest order regard the outcome with doubt and uncertainty.

It is not my intention tonight to gratify or offend the party bias of anyone by discussing the issues of the present campaign. Yet it may not be time wasted to note briefly a few of the theories that animate many of our modern political movements.

POLITICAL CLASSES.

Among the swarming masses of our fellow-citizens who participate in those periodical though peaceful revolutions called national elections, can be found every variety and shade of political opinion. If we should attempt to classify these opinions and form those who hold them into separate parties the following divisions might be the approximate results:

First, and perhaps numerically the strongest division, would be, the party that has for its political creed the debasing sentiment that "to the victor belong the spoils." The adherents of this party are very conspicuous in each of the great political organizations of the day. They have been potent in determining the result of many elections, not on the ground of principle or party policy but for the sole purpose of personal aggrandizment. This party looks upon the state as a stupendous machine for the distribution of offices and official favors. Like Esau, they will sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. To them the privilege of having a voice in the government is worthless unless in some manner it brings immediate returns ranging from a cabinet portfolio to a night's debauch at the expense of some candidate. Fortunately this party cannot attain any permanent power. It is at war with itself. It will, however, be an important factor in shaping the ultimate results of democratic government.

Another class of opinions might be formed into a party that could appropriately adopt for its platform the words in which the old counsellor, Gonzola, in the Tempest, draws his imaginary state.

"I would by contraries
Execute all things; for no kind of traffic
Would I admit; no name of magistrate;
Letters should not be known; riches, poverty
And use of service, none; contract, succession,
Bourn, bound of land title, vineyard, none.
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil,
No occupation; all men idle, all;
And women too.
All things in common, nature should produce
Without sweat or endeavor.
Sword, pike, knife, gun, or need of any engine
Would I not have, but nature should bring forth
Of its own kind an abundance
To feed my innocent people."

This party at present is in a hopeless minority. It manifests itself occasionally by inflammatory pamphlets and speeches, and sometimes by throwing dynamite bombs at organized society.

In contrast with this party that would strip the state of all power there is another class which demands that the state shall do all things. This party is growing more formidable every year. In its train you will find the preacher and the vagabond, the philosopher and the fool, all of whom unite in declaring that society as it is now constituted is a failure. It has a multitude of political theories, each of which is a specific remedy for some ailment or other of the body politic. It proposes to bring about a social and industrial millennium, by the abolition of private ownership of property.

The state, they say, must control all railroads, telegraph lines, steamships, mines, mills, etc. By this means they claim there will be an equal distribution of wealth and each member of society shall enjoy the maximum of comfort and luxury in exchange for the minimum of labor. The old notion that formerly prevailed was that the blessings of life were obtained by the practice of certain simple but difficult virtues, such as industry, thrift, skill, economy and patience. But we are assured on the eminent authority of the state socialist that under the system they would inaugurate, these qualities are not necessary; that everyone shall partake of the comforts of life without exercising the same difficult virtues, or manifesting the same degree of ability. This alluring programme is not likely to commend itself to practical Americans, however inviting it may appear to political dreamers. There are, no doubt, social questions to solve, but these questions cannot be settled off-hand, by ready-made solutions deduced from abstract socialistic principles.

HOBBY RIDERS.

In addition to this there is a multitude of other reformers, each bearing a hobby that they are anxious to fasten upon the shoulders of the state. Some there are who would transform the government into a vast reformatory for the purpose of enforcing upon society their own particular moral or ethical code. In connection with this, I regret to notice that it has become exceedingly fashionable of late years, to lower the pulpit to a level with the political platform. Christian ministers instead of instructing their people in the truths of a holy religion are frequently found lecturing upon current topics of municipal and national administration, or advocating the adoption or enforcement of civil law. It is the glory of Christianity that the ideal it offers to mankind is a righteousness which is above the restraint of law. To inculcate moral truth into society is certainly the duty of the church, and for this work it has received a divine commission. The church and state, however, are two distinct and separate communities. When the church attempts to use the machinery of the state to enforce upon society its own particular principles of morality, it is stepping entirely beyond its legitimate sphere. The mission of the church may be to the whole world, but its jurisdiction is limited to its own members. The clergyman who uses his ministerial office for political ends is guilty of a great breach of trust. He creates and stimulates the sentiment that the Christian religion is mere conformity to outward rules. The church received the Holy spirit, with which to conquer the world, and when it depends upon any other weapon it acknowledges that it has lost that which gained it former victories. When the church ceases to lean on God, and asks the state to fight its battles, it confesses to a weakness which will never gain the submission or even the respect of the world.

Then again, there is the prohibitionist with his hobby, but there may be some among us tonight, so I shall refrain from comments.

In a treatise on Morals and Legislation Bentham discusses the elements of time and place, in legislation. It is just in neglecting these elements that the most delusive employment of new-fledged ethical and economical propositions takes place. I shall now dismiss this phase of the subject trusting that the political cranks of the nineteenth century will be ridiculed into oblivion by the cynics of the twentieth.

TRUE AMERICANISM.

Let us now turn for a moment to the true American party. A party that has guided our destinies in the past, and which we sincerely hope will triumph over all opposition in the future. A party that will not suffer our country to be betrayed into the hands of a plutocratic oligarchy nor to plunge impulsively into the abyss of anarchy, nor to be misled into the labyrinthian mazes of socialism. A party that believes in the normal development of democratic government, but will require that every forward step we may take shall be dictated by slow common sense. Under the direction of this party our country will take on new glories and wield a power that will dominate the civilization of the world. It was for such a country and such a party that the illustrious patriot whose honored name this society bears bestowed his love and service, Robert Morris, he who "sandled the feet of liberty with the silver from his own purse." In him we have a type of the ideal American citizen. I commend to you his lofty example.

It is after all in the personal character of its people that we find the roots of a nation's life. Institutions, laws, manners and customs are the outward manifestations of national character. There is a deep political significance in the words of the poet:

"What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlements or labored mound,
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned,
Not starry spangled court
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No!—Men, high-minded men!
These constitute a state."

A stream cannot rise higher than its source. "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs of thistles." These facts in the material world have their analogy in the world of politics. The nation's progress or decay is determined by the personal character of its citizens. This is the power that guides its history and is at work beneath all surface movements shaping its career. Here, then, is a field where all can labor and render to their country the highest political service. Let the church, the school and the family each perform their legitimate functions in the formation of character; then will emerge through the clash of parties and the haze of old political traditions a truly democratic state whose functions shall be established in righteousness and whose years will be measured by the span of time.

WORLD'S GOLD PRODUCTION.

The United States Leads in the Production of the Yellow Metal.

The officials of the Mint Bureau express the opinion that the world's gold production for 1896 will equal the aggregate production of gold and silver prior to 1873. The Iron Age has the following to say on the subject:

The gold production of the world has been steadily climbing upward since 1890, when it stood at $118,849,700. The figures of 1892 were $145,815,100; of 1893 $157,287,600, and of 1894 $180,626,100. The figures for 1895 have not been fully verified by Director Preston, but a production of $203,000,000 is considered a conservative estimate. The production of 1896 is still, of course, a matter of conjecture, but the increases reported from nearly every country over 1895 are regarded as a safe basis for putting the production of the year at not less than $220,000,000. The United States is expected to show an increase this year from $47,000,000 in 1895 to $50,000,000. This is regarded as the lowest probable production, and $54,000,000 is considered a not improbable figure. This will keep the United States at the head of the gold-producing countries.

True Liberality.

Old Millionaire—George, I've just sent a dollar to the "Veterans' Home."

His Only Son and Heir—A dollar, father? Why, I've sent more than that out of my miserable half-pay.

O. M.—Ah, but you've got great expectations, George; I've got none.—Exchange.

An Apprehension.

We've called you "new woman" quite frequently now;
We have studied and sung you the best we knew how;
Till we fear that you'll be—and our hearts it leaves sore—
A misnomer complete in a year or so more. —Washington Star.

WHY SILVER DECLINED.

It Has Been in Direct Reponse to the Introduction of Improved Methods of Mining.

From a Letter by G. Wilfred Pearce in the New York Sun.

The annual consumption of silver in the United States during this year will amount to a sum $7,000,000 in excess of the gross value of all the silver coined in the world fifty years ago. In 1876 refined silver cost the makers of silver and plated ware $1.20 per ounce. At that time the best mines in the country were plodding along with antiquated machinery, and were far from lines of railways. The cost of conveying machinery and food from the east to the west was greater than the present cost of sending freight from Halifax, N. S., all rail to San Francisco, Cal., thence by water to Melbourne, Australia, and by rail to Ballarat. Twenty years ago the mining of silver was hurt by promoters who worked the foreign investors with false reports of the condition of mines, and who worked exclusively as stock-jobbing schemers. They cared nothing about running mines as legitimate industries, conducted by educated mining engineers familiar with the progress of inventors in the making of improved machinery for producing large quantities of metal at low cost.

In 1880 the bottom dropped out of mining speculations, and the foreign and domestic investors would not invest save in gilt-edged and well-managed mines, of which there were hundreds run on business principles. Then the engineers began to equip the mines with rock drills instead of hand "jumpers" pounded with sledge hammers, steam hoists instead of rope windlasses, air exhausts, minature railways instead of mules, and miles of light mine railway were built to run to and from the trunk and local railways which were built all over the west in the prosperous decade from 1880 to 1890. As a matter of course, the cost of producing silver was lessened, and the mine owners wisely gave the makers of silverware the benefit of the reduction in cost in order to stimulate the demand for large quanties of silver.

BETTER METHODS USED.

The makers of plated ware from 1875 to 1880 had been adopting the deposition of silver by electric dynamos in place of the liquid batteries which had been in use since the time when close plating—silver applied to hard metals with a soldering iron—became obsolete. The superior finish and economy of dynamo plating drove batteries out of use in factories, and the falling prices of silver made it possible for makers to reduce the price of silver-plated ware, so that makers of britania, spelter, and burnished copper and brass wares installed plating plants, and then silver-plated wares were sold for the prices formerly asked for unplated wares. All the while the makers of mining machinery were adding improvements and making it possible for miners to produce silver, copper, lead, building stone, and coal at prices shading downward every year. It began to be the case that silver mines equipped with proper machinery turned out products at prices ranging from thirty to sixty-five per cent. below the cost of production in mines working by antiquated methods. It was as impossible for the mine with old methods to compete with new as for a man with a hand cart to compete with steam railroads in carrying cotton bales for the South to New England. Still, improvement of machinery and building of railroads went on, and silver came to a figure which induced the makers of silver-plated ware to put in presses, tools, and machines for making solid silverware for domestic and foreign trade.

The great increase in the output of silver and silver-plated ware in the United States in ten years is a triumph of industrial development without parallel in the world. Since 1890 the total annual output in that line of manufacture has been octupled. An army of highly paid and intellectual artisans of both sexes has been added to our industrial enterprises, and the exportation of the products is going on to every country in the world. There are more men and women making silver and plated wares in the United States today than were employed in all the gold and silver mines of America, Australia and Africa twenty years ago.

FALL WILL CONTINUE.

Every mining expert who is connected with a good silver mine and every manufacturer of silver and silver-plated products is of the opinion that the tendency of silver will be downward for years to come. It must be so, for the reason that mine owners, railways, makers of machinery, and workers of silver are willing to work on very close margins for the sake of increasing outputs and thereby adding very materially to the value of their plants. If all the nations of the earth should get together and back their credit to boom the price of silver, that metal could not be sustained for any length of time, because not more than three per cent. of the silver veins of the earth have felt the touch of the rock drill. Before the first decade of the next century shall have ended, it is almost certain that silver will be more plentiful than tin, and as cheap as copper. We are making steel, iron, and copper products cheaper than any other nation on earth, and within five years we will be selling solid silver culinary utensils at about the present price of stamped and retinned ironware. If our free-coinage friends want to do something practical toward raising the price of their favorite metal, they would better start in and buy out and shut up the rock drill, hoist, and other sorts of mining machinery makers, and mining engineers out of the country; they are the men who have hammered down the price of silver, and who committed the "crime of 1873" and of every other year by using their brains, muscle, and money for the promotion of the general good of millions of men and women who have found steady work at good wages in hundreds of industries which depend upon silver sold at a low figure which enables makers to produce salable goods suitable for all sorts and conditions of men.

While theorists, orators, lawyers, editors, philosophers, and persons unfamiliar with the subjects of mining and manufacturing have been writing, talking, and arguing about the fall in prices of all kinds of products, the inventors, engineers, and machinists silently, without sound of trumpets or pounding of drums, have kept upward and onward in their work, administering to the welfare of all men by making it possible for the laborer today to enjoy creature comforts and luxuries beyond the reach of kings in the bad old times when the inventions of Watt, Arkwright, Stephenson, Eli Whitney, and Robert Fulton were in the womb of time.

Rev. N. Wolcott Wayne

INTERVIEWED BY A REPORTER FOR "THE INDEPENDENT."

He Tells of His Recovery from an Illness that Threatened to Incapacitate Him. Is now Able to Attend to His Duties. Has Nothing but Words of Praise for the Remedy Used.

From the Independent, Auburn, N. Y.

It having come to the knowledge of the editor of the Cayuga County *Independent* of Auburn, that Rev. N. Wayne Wolcott, Pastor of the Baptist Church, of Fleming, N. Y., had been cured of nervous prostration by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, he sent a reporter to that town to ascertain from Mr. Wolcott the truth of the report, and receive from his own lips a statement of his case and how he had been benefited.

The reporter found Mr. Wolcott to be a gentlemen some 40 or 45 years of age, in good health, and active in his ministerial duties. He is highly esteemed as a pastor and a citizen, and is a gentleman of strict integrity, whose statements can be implicitly relied upon as truthful in every respect and devoid of exaggeration. In reply to questions as to the truth of the report that he had been benefited by Pink Pills he made the following statement: "Eight years ago while pastor of the Baptist Church in Covert. N. Y., I was stricken with nervous prostration. During the winter of 1887-8, I had conducted revival services and delivered a series of lectures in addition to my work as pastor, and became completely run down. I could not work, and felt as though my days were numbered. I tried a doctor, but did not receive much aid from him.

At this time I received a call from the church at Tully, N. Y. At first I determined not to accept it, for I knew that in my weak condition I could not do the work. But hoping against hope, I finally decided to try and accordingly went there. My health continued to fail and I grew weaker, and I thought I would have to give up entirely my work for God which I love. Just then, however, the sun broke through the clouds. Mr. Tallman, of Tully, whom I shall always remember as a benefactor, recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had tried them and they had done him good. As a last resort I tried them. The effect was wonderful and immediate. From the very first box my system began to tone up, my blood became rich, and once more I became the strong and vigorous man I was before my health failed.

"My labors, if you know of the labors of a country parson, you can readily believe, were very heavy. I had not been able to work, and was losing my interest in the cause of Christ, but like magic my old vigor returned and for three more years I labored there and raised $4,000 toward building up the Church in addition to my regular duties. All my friends say of me that I am a very hard working man, but in Covert I could not work. After I went to Tully, and the pills had restored my health, I think I may say that I merit that name. For three or four years after I left Tully I did evangelistic work. Two years ago I came here. Since then I have never had any return of my old trouble, but am in good health, strong and active, with no symptom of nervous prostration, which was caused by overwork. It is a homely expression, but I felt like a "wrung-out dish-cloth without any starch in it."

I owe my present good health to Pink Pills, and want most heartily to commend the magic remedy to every one troubled with nervous prostration or physical weakness."

As a parting remark Mr. Wolcott said: "I have often thought that in return for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, I would like to become a medical missionary to make known their merits."

GEORGE KOCHERSPER, OF HECLA, N. Y., INTERVIEWED BY A REPORTER.

From the Sentinel, Rome, N. Y.

One of the well known mechanics of Oneida County is George Kochersper, of Hecla, N. Y. He is thirty-seven years old and has had extensive experience as an engineer and machinist at Rome, Ilion, Oneida and elsewhere. For some time he was employed by the Atlas Gun Company of Ilion, and he holds a certificate from the foreman of this establishment which testifies to his capability and efficiency as an engineer and general machine hand, familiar with milling and drilling machinery, pipe fitting, soldering and general shop work. A few years ago Mr. Kochersper was employed in the Rome Locomotive Works and later in the copper mill in that city.

Mr. Kochersper now enjoys good health, but this has not always been the case with him. Like many other mechanics he has suffered with rheumatism, and at times this has incapacitated him for work. One winter he was so afflicted that he was confined to his home at Hecla for three months. His doctor said he suffered not exactly from rheumatism, but something very much like it. Mr. Kochersper did not care what the disease was called, but he was, of course, chiefly interested in having it cured. It felt like rheumatism, being in the form of very severe pains in the muscles and joints of his limbs. He doctored more or less all winter, and although he felt somewhat better in the spring, he was not entirely cured. Later, while working in Rome, he had a relapse. He then tried other remedies, but they gave him no permanent relief. While working in Ilion about a year ago he caught cold through exposure, and soon had another attack of his old trouble. Like all intelligent mechanics, Mr. Kochersper reads the newspapers, and in one of them he saw a statement regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He determined to give them a fair trial and did so.

Whatever Mr. Kochersper does he does thoroughly. So in taking the Pink Pills he was careful to follow the directions implicitly, to diet as directed, and also to continue the use of the remedy long enough to give it an opportunity to be effective. His condition improved from the start, and when he had taken twelve boxes he was again a well man.

A year has passed since then, and during that time he has not had a single attack of his old complaint. The critical months of fall and spring came and went, with their attendant cold and dampness, but as he has felt no twinges of rheumatism, he feels safe in asserting that he is permanently cured. He attributes his cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and cheerfully recommends their use to all who suffer from rheumatism. He places great stress on only one point, however, and that is that the remedy must be faithfully used according to directions, that the rules for dieting must be strictly followed, and that the remedy must be used for a sufficient length of time to effect a cure. After a fair trial he is convinced that Pink Pills will do for other sufferers what they have done for him.

Mr. Kochersper is well known not only in Hecla, where he lives, but in Oneida, Rome, Ilion and Dolgeville, in all of which places he has worked.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Statistics which Show that Wages are Highest Under the Gold Standard.

WAGES PAID ON A SOUND MONEY BASIS.

Average weekly wages paid to the general trades in countries with currency on a gold basis. Compiled by the Department of State from the United States Consular reports published September, 1895.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.	Australia. New South Wales.	Australia. Victoria.	*Brazil.	Belgium.	Copenhagen, Denmark.	France. Paris.	France. All France.	Germany.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Italy.	Spain. (Malaga.)	Switzerland.	Ontario. (Ottawa.)	United States.
	1891.	1894.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1894.	1894.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1884.	1891.
Bricklayers	$16.32	$14.60	$7.90	$4.58	$7.00	$7.62	$5.74	$4.21	$7.56	$7.22	$7.55	$4.20	$3.80	$5.21	$18.00	$21.18
Hod carriers	9.20	9.50	5.00	3.22	4.30	.....	3.13	2.92	4.94	3.48	4.50	1.70	.....	2.99	8.40	13.33
Masons	13.50	15.30	5.85	5.22	5.36	7.25	5.33	4.67	7.68	7.12	7.10	3.00	3.30	5.27	13.50	21.00
Tenders	9.20	9.00	3.28	3.00	4.30	.....	3.23	3.15	5.07	3.65	4.70	1.70	.....	3.50	8.40	9.60
Plasterers	15.00	15.30	8.30	4.66	6.97	11.00	6.34	4.43	7.80	7.12	6.73	5.04	5.10	5.05	13.50	23.10
Tenders	9.20	9.60	3.28	3.02	2.86	.....	3.22	2.91	5.27	3.53	4.95	1.70	.....	3.40	8.40	.....
Slaters	15.75	15.30	8.25	4.98	.....	9.00	5.66	4.20	7.10	6.85	6.86	4.20	.....	4.35	.....	21.00
Roofers	.....	.....	5.34	4.98	8.00	.....	5.65	4.28	7.35	6.57	7.13	4.20	.....	2.99	13.50	17.30
Tenders	.....	.....	3.28	3.28	.....	.....	6.34	2.81	4.24	3.40	5.10	1.70	.....	3.18	8.40	.....
Plumbers	13.35	13.40	7.92	5.46	6.70	.....	6.10	4.25	7.90	7.47	7.00	3.60	3.25	5.18	13.50	19.00
Assistants	9.20	9.60	3.60	2.93	4.30	.....	3.61	2.72	4.69	3.38	4.10	1.70	.....	3.36	8.40	.....
Carpenters	14.15	14.60	7.13	4.07	7.00	8.00	6.20	4.11	7.66	6.97	6.91	4.00	3.90	4.74	11.60	15.25
Gastitters	13.30	13.40	7.02	5.00	5.90	.....	6.07	4.08	7.66	7.47	6.86	3.40	.....	5.04	13.50	11.90
Bakers	12.65	11.55	5.73	4.28	2.25	7.15	.....	3.50	6.17	6.53	6.51	4.00	4.50	3.88	10.50	.....
Blacksmiths	12.65	14.60	13.42	5.38	4.82	6.00	5.81	4.00	7.37	7.07	6.56	2.60	3.90	5.20	10.50	16.02
Strikers	9.20	.....	7.65	3.29	4.82	.....	4.72	2.94	5.30	3.79	4.61	3.40	.....	4.40	7.00	10.32
Bookbinders	10.25	16.54	3.58	5.35	4.12	.....	5.75	4.20	6.77	7.22	6.70	3.80	.....	4.68	10.00	.....
Brickmakers	10.48	.....	10.00	4.25	5.00	6.00	5.33	3.98	7.00	6.41	5.97	5.00	5.40	4.40	8.10	.....
Brew'rs	23.00	11.50	4.56	4.87	3.75	.....	4.42	5.00	6.85	7.30	6.86	.....	2.70	3.78	15.00	.....
Butch's	.....	13.07	9.07	4.31	4.37	.....	.....	3.22	5.50	6.81	5.95	.....	3.90	4.66	9.60	.....
Brass-found'rs	16.35	16.00	7.06	6.02	4.82	.....	6.54	4.38	7.47	7.34	6.31	4.00	.....	4.92	.....	.....
Cabinet makers	12.25	12.20	5.01	5.00	4.58	8.10	6.14	4.25	7.68	7.22	6.73	3.40	5.25	5.59	11.40	13.32
Confectioners	33.40	9.75	7.86	5.03	.....	12.00	4.85	3.40	6.84	.....	6.46	3.75	3.55	5.84	11.00	.....
Cigar-makers	11.45	7.30	7.00	6.28	5.00	6.90	4.65	3.63	6.07	.....	6.11	3.00	4.80	3.00	9.00	.....
Coopers	12.90	13.86	6.45	5.17	4.82	5.22	5.58	3.97	7.50	6.81	6.66	2.60	.....	4.78	9.00	16.08
Cutlers	9.75	.....	.....	5.28	6.70	.....	5.16	3.90	7.50	8.03	6.73	3.80	4.50	4.93	.....	.....
Distillers	.....	9.75	10.48	5.00	3.90	6.96	.....	3.56	.....	6.00	6.11	4.20	4.25	4.02	.....	.....
Draymen and team'rs	9.25	10.94	3.54	3.77	3.22	7.92	5.57	2.96	5.37	4.26	5.28	1.50	.....	.....	3.40	10.80
Drivers: Cabs & carr'g's	9.25	.....	3.86	3.92	4.80	.....	4.82	3.21	5.15	4.26	5.16	2.60	7.70	.....	8.40	.....
St. car	12.00	.....	6.89	4.09	3.30	.....	4.47	3.44	.....	4.26	5.16	3.60	3.00	3.84	10.00	.....
Dyers	12.00	.....	5.37	6.15	4.30	5.40	4.88	3.45	6.18	4.86	6.08	3.00	3.30	4.91	7.00	9.00
Engineers	13.50	.....	.....	6.45	8.00	.....	7.35	5.12	8.38	8.27	8.46	6.00	7.65	6.25	15.00	.....
Fur'ers	12.15	.....	.....	6.35	5.36	8.15	7.00	4.20	8.52	8.03	7.06	4.60	3.00	4.63	14.00	.....
Gardeners	.....	.....	4.30	3.91	4.00	.....	5.11	3.78	5.80	4.86	4.98	4.00	4.95	3.83	8.[illegible]	13.50
Hatters	13.83	.....	10.22	4.59	4.00	5.50	5.50	4.36	6.10	7.30	7.88	5.25	.....	3.84	.....	.....
Horseshoers	.....	.....	7.02	5.63	4.12	7.80	5.89	3.61	6.32	6.21	6.88	5.20	4.50	4.65	12.00	.....
Jew'ers	22.80	13.10	12.90	6.94	5.36	10.36	6.24	5.21	8.76	8.00	7.00	5.20	3.60	6.35	12.00	.....
Laborers, porters	9.20	9.60	3.35	3.77	4.30	5.00	4.00	3.11	4.70	4.00	4.36	3.80	2.75	3.63	7.00	8.88
Lithograp'ers	13.35	13.40	12.90	5.86	5.50	12.00	7.17	5.65	7.07	7.71	7.33	.....	3.00	5.51	12.00	.....
Millwrights	15.00	.....	15.00	5.00	5.87	7.00	6.74	4.81	6.97	7.30	6.76	.....	.....	6.30	12.00	16.80
Print'rs	14.10	.....	12.00	4.86	5.36	8.22	6.64	.....	7.17	8.52	7.27	4.60	4.50	5.92	.....	16.42
Potters	14.55	.....	3.87	4.88	4.82	6.36	4.78	3.60	5.20	4.38	6.62	5.20	4.00	4.17	.....	.....
Sailmakers	10.85	.....	10.32	4.56	4.82	.....	6.01	2.85	7.02	8.03	6.50	2.80	3.90	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers	9.80	.....	.....	4.82	3.50	6.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.30	.....	.....	.....
Stevedores	14.50	17.52	7.75	4.36	5.00	.....	6.72	5.70	8.84	5.40	5.07	2.00	3.30	.....	.....	.....
Stonecutters	12.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	5.18	4.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	21.00
Tanners	10.50	9.24	.....	5.81	5.00	.....	.....	3.80	6.35	5.45	6.46	2.20	4.20	4.92	8.25	.....
Tailors	11.90	13.40	6.36	5.58	.....	.....	5.62	3.41	7.40	6.70	6.90	4.00	4.90	6.36	9.00	.....
Teleg'h op'at'rs	.....	.....	10.75	6.35	5.30	.....	6.92	5.11	11.00	8.87	12.00	5.20	7.00	.....	7.50	.....
Tinsmiths	10.00	12.40	7.02	4.40	.....	7.00	5.50	3.55	6.50	6.04	6.67	6.60	3.00	4.00	6.00	14.35

*The gold standard prevails in Brazil, but the actual currency is paper which is now valued at about 18 cents per milreis, while the gold milreis is worth 54.6 cents. As the rates given are based upon a gold standard, and as it is now most likely that labor is paid in paper currency, it follows that the purchasing power of the paper currency wage is only about one-third the purchasing power of the rates given in the table, and that labor has suffered to that extent, unless wages have been trebled in the meantime.

WAGES PAID ON A SILVER CURRENCY BASIS.

Average weekly wages paid to the general trades in countries with currencies on a silver basis. Compiled by the Department of State from the United States Consular reports published September, 1895.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.	Austria. *Bohemia.	Austria. Austria.	China. Amoy.	China. Ningpo.	Ecuador. (Barraquilla) Columbia.	Ecuador. Quito.	Ecuador. Guayaquilla.	Japan.	Mexico.	Persia.	Peru. (Callao.)	Russia.	Venezuela.
	1891.	1884.	1891.	1884.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1884.	1884.
Bricklayers	.....	$3.58	$1.64	$1.20	$ 7.41	$1.44	$ 7.50	$2.04	$10.00	$2.40	$ 9.00	$4.32	$ 9.00
Hod carriers	.....	2.05	1.13	.....	3.90	72	4.50	1.14	3.60	1.80	5.40	1.45	4.63
Masons	$2.63	3.73	1.69	.....	7.74	1.44	7.50	2.18	10.80	1.80	14.76	6.72	9.74
Tenders	.....	1.92	75	.....	3.90	72	4.50	1.14	3.50	1.20	4.90	2.88	3.81
Plasterers	.....	4.00	1.50	.....	7.74	1.44	7.50	1.56	4.25	2.40	9.00	4.00	9.40
Tenders	.....	1.82	75	.....	3.90	72	4.50	.....	3.50	1.20	5.40	2.55	4.63
Slaters	.....	4.00	.....	.....	7.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.20	13.20
Roofers	.....	4.20	1.69	.....	7.74	1.44	7.50	1.80	8.40	1.80	.....	3.75	8.70
Tenders	.....	2.80	75	.....	3.90	72	4.50	.....	3.25	1.20	.....	2.60	4.82
Plumbers	.....	4.11	1.56	.....	14.50	1.44	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.32	.....
Assistants	.....	2.41	75	.....	7.74	72	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30	9.60
Carpenters	2.85	5.10	2.15	.....	7.74	1.44