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The National debt of Great Britain amounts to rather more than \$100 for each inhabitant.

Out of the 200,000 people in Santiago, Chile, only 250 speak English, but they manage to support an English newspaper, known as the Chilean Times.

Since the United States Government was organized less than nine hundred people have served as United States Senators, while of these more than two hundred had previously been members of the House of Representatives.

The Melbourne (Australia) Argus says that the total amount of the public and private debts owing to Great Britain by the seven Australian colonies is \$1,575,000,000, and that the amount of interest paid last year was \$63,750,000.

The English Government in India collects about \$35,000,000 a year from the sale of opium. This is an interesting fact in connection with the psychology of recent arguments by English statesmen that the moderate consumption of opium is good for the health and morals.

When the new motor carriages come into use the horse will receive another setback. It looks very much as if science were on the point of inventing a long useful equine servant completely out of sight. "If ever animal would be justified in kicking, it is the horse," exclaims the Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Professor Wiley says that "one of the grandest discoveries of modern science" is the agency of microbes in enabling plants to absorb from the air the nitrogen which is the chief factor in their growth. The theory was first suggested by Pasteur, and it is thought to be fully confirmed by the researches of independent investigators. If it does not deceive expectation it will completely revolutionize agriculture. To increase the growth of plants it will only be necessary to feed their roots with water containing the proper microbes.

An idea of the extraordinary expansion in telegraph and telephone traffic is suggested in some figures on the single item of poles. During the last five years one Connecticut dealer alone has shipped 150,000 poles to the various lines he has constructed. One leading telephone company has taken from him over 100 carloads for ordinary lines, as well as 7000 "sticks" for long-distance lines. For telegraph lines the demand is also continuous. One telegraph company has made a contract for this year for a minimum supply of 10,000 poles. The poles range in length from thirty to eighty feet, averaging from forty to sixty feet. A gang of fifty men will build one mile of line in a day.

The recent increase in transportation facilities in American cities is really phenomenal. According to reliable statistics there are now in the United States 13,588 miles of street railroad tracks. The classification as to motive power is exceedingly suggestive. Of the above number of miles of street railways in operation, 10,363 have electrical power, or about seventy-six per cent. of the whole, 1914 have horse power, 632 have cable power, and 679 have miscellaneous means of locomotion. There are 41,475 cars regularly run. The capital stock and funded indebtedness amount to \$1,300,000,000, making an average of \$95,000 per mile of track. It is evident that the American public prefers riding to walking, and requires the most rapid means of transportation available. This is an electrical age.

Lady Henry Somerset predicts shining destinies for women in the twentieth century, and the forecast is an uplifting one, the New York Tribune admits, whether it awaits fulfillment or not. She thinks they will win their highest laurels in the sphere of government, and that many of the great statesmen and diplomatists of the future will be women. By their exclusion from these functions hitherto it is her opinion that the world has lost a great deal, and that public affairs would have gone on much better if she had taken a hand in them. "It may be true," asserts the Tribune. "A good many statesmen are sad dolls, no doubt, and have always been so. They need, and always will, a reinforcement of wisdom, and perhaps they are to receive it from women, as Adam received it from Eve, accompanying a well-known and momentous apple. But nothing can certainly be known of the future, even when it is illuminated with the beam of a Sybil's Vision like that which Lady Henry casts upon it."

THE GIFTS.

Life, thou wast rich with promises; What dost thou give? What precious boon hast thou to show and say, "Take this and live?" For when the glory lay on far, blue hills, On rocks and trees, Thou said'st, "The beauty of the coming years Behold in these;" Or when the air was full of rushing winds Or rain's soft symphony, Thou said'st, "These utter great, mysterious things That are to be;" Now give! Give love, perhaps. But, "No," Life said; "Though Love must be And Love is fair--ay, wondrous fair is Love-- 'Tis not thee."

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

It is such a little thing that it seems hardly worth the writing, yet it is one of the little things that make us glad. Besides, it is true. Mrs. Redd stood over her tub. It was wash-day. All days except Sundays were generally wash-days at the Redds'. Totty had just backed up to have her frock pinned together--she had burst of all the buttons. Mrs. Redd wiped her hands on her apron and fumbled with a big pin. "There! I can't do anything with it, my hands are so soft with the water. Run along! I guess you'll hold together somehow!" She gave her daughter's fat little body a gentle push. "Let me pin it, Totty," said an angular woman who appeared at the open door with a shawl over her head. "Good morning, Mrs. Conant," said Totty's mother. "Yov've got your clothes out early."

scattered--the older children gone back to school, the little ones safe in the back yard--and the after-dinner work was out of the way, Mrs. Redd repaired to the living-room, and deliberately sat herself down to think. She sat a long time, her hands folded in her lap, her face twisted in varying emotions. Finally she arose decisively, and went to her bare little bedroom. She put on her best gown, a black cashmere, thin and old, but neat as brushing and careful mending could make it; then, with reverent fingers, she took out her Sunday bonnet. It was a straw of antique shape, and its few limp bows of rusty crepe bespoke her widowhood. She went out the front door, locking it after her and putting the key in her pocket. "Mammy! mammy! Where you doin'?" shouted Totty's sturdy little lungs. "Never mind, mammy's baby! Stay in the yard and be a good girl. Mammy'll be back pretty soon."

He thought of his tired wife's face, and of the many little ones to bring up and fittingly educate, and his heart failed him. So the minister's mind wandered farther and farther from the arguments of his sermon, and his tired head lay still on his outstretched arm. The afternoon sun, getting wall toward the west, stole in, sending shafts of dusty light through the shaded room. The sounds of children's voices, shrill and happy in out-of-door freedom, floated in at the open window. The blank sheets of paper lay on the desk, waiting for the sermon that would not be written. Suddenly the study door opened. "I'm so sorry to disturb you, John," said Mrs. Day, laying a gentle hand on the bowed head. "But there's a woman here who says she must see you."

Practically all the wood used in making spools for thread in this country and Great Britain is cut in Maine forests, but so great is the amount of lumber required each year for the making of these seemingly insignificant articles that Maine will not be able to supply the raw material much longer. The spools are made of birch wood, and the birch of the Maine forests is the best for the purpose. More than two million feet of lumber is shipped to Scotland every year for the use of the great thread manufacturers there, and almost as much is supplied to domestic manufacturers. The business began in Maine twenty-five years ago, and land that was cut over at that time is now well covered with young trees, but not for twenty-five years more will this timber be fit to cut. Birch timber is becoming scarce, and it will not be many years before thread makers will have to look elsewhere than to Maine for their spool wood. While it takes fifty years for birch forests to renew themselves, the crop is considered a profitable one.--New York Sun.

The shot making trade has a legend which recites that back in the days when guns were shot off by lighted matches and were swivelled to supports because they were too big and clumsy to be lifted to the shoulder, and when all shot was molded as bullets are today, some workmen were fastening an iron grating to the wall of a castle. They had cut out the hole in the stone, and after placing the iron in the hole, poured some lead in to hold the iron in place, just as they do today. Some of the lead escaped and ran over the edge of the wall into the moat below. Soon afterward the attention of the soldiers was attracted to the lead in the clear water, and, dipping it out, they found that the metal in falling from the height had become globules. After that those soldiers made their bullets by sprinkling melted lead over the castle wall into the waters of the moat.--Hardware.

A cork that is longer than it is broad floats upon its stomach, so to speak; how can we make it float upon its head? Place one on end upon a table and around it place six others. Seize them all together and plunge them under water, so as to moisten them completely. Then remove your hand and let them take their own position in the water, when you will find that they will stand upright, as if supporting one another. This is because the water that penetrates the corks by capillary will make them cling together.--Pathological Times.

"O, sir, I hope you ain't mad at too liberty I took! I should be more'n willing that you used it. I thought it might kind of help you over a tight place." The minister rose from his chair and gently, almost reverently, took Mrs. Redd's hand with his big, flapping glove, in his. "Mrs. Redd--" and his voice shook a bit. "Mrs. Redd, I can't find words in which to thank you. You have done me more good than I can tell you. I don't need to take your money, but from the bottom of my heart I thank you." Mrs. Redd looked a little disappointed. "I hope, sir, you don't think me forward in offering it to you? You might take it and never feel beholden to me at all."

When all the free trade papers published a dispatch from East Liverpool, saying wages had been advanced in the great Knowles pottery and a boom in business was on, I wrote to that pottery for the facts. Buck came this note: THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES CO., EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, U. S. A. July 25, 1895. Melville D. London, Esq. Replying to your favor of the 25th inst.: There is no "boom" in the crockery trade here, and we see none in sight. The resumption referred to simply means that, whereas nearly all the potteries closed, as they invariably do about July 1, for from one to two or three weeks, they have, as they also invariably have done, resumed operations. The American price-list has been changed to correspond with the English list, so that dealers may know exactly how to compare American and English prices when a comparison is necessary.

It has killed glass factories outside of the gas belt and we are running with lower wages to compete with Europe. "I asked the glass men in Indiana," said Mr. Perkins, "what the Wilson bill had done for them and they invariably answered: "It has killed glass factories outside of the gas belt and we are running with lower wages to compete with Europe."

While our free trade friends are pluming their feathers over what they choose to call an increase in wages, let them bear in mind that it is not an increase of wages, but a restoration of wages; and there is one point in this connection that should not be overlooked, and that is that, in most cases, the restoration has been only partial. In but few cases where the wages of mill hands have been raised are they as high as they were in 1892. Don't forget this.--Gazette, Trenton, N. J.

Annexationists say that what Canada needs is not so much a cabinet-maker as aJulier.

ELI PERKINS EXPOSES.

INVESTIGATES SOME REPORTED WAGE RESTORATIONS.

Mostly Made Out of Whole Cloth--Erroneous, and Purposely Misleading--Business Dull and Wages Not Restored to McKinley Rates.

Eli Perkins has returned from a visit among the potters, glass men and iron men. When asked about the recent advance in wages he said: I found that some glass, pottery and iron establishments which closed down in 1892 or dropped wages 25 per cent. have started up again, but none with the wages of 1892. In all the potteries wages were cut 12 1/2 per cent. by the Wilson bill and I found no instance where they had been restored. On account of the demand for structural iron for building purposes many of these iron mills were at work. In several cases where I have read in free trade newspapers about wages being advanced I have written notes to the proprietors to get the truth. The other day I saw this notice sent out by the Free Trade Reform Club:

WILSON BILL PROSPERITY. BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 16.--The Chelsea China Works, which have been closed for six months, resumed operations to-day, giving 500 people work. So I wrote to the Chelsea Company, asking these questions: 1. How much have potters' wages declined on account of the Wilson bill lowering the tariff? 2. Why did your pottery stop? 3. How much lower wages will you pay now under the Wilson bill than under the McKinley bill? 4. Has the Wilson bill benefited American potteries or hurt them? 5. Would you have closed down at all if the McKinley bill had continued right along?

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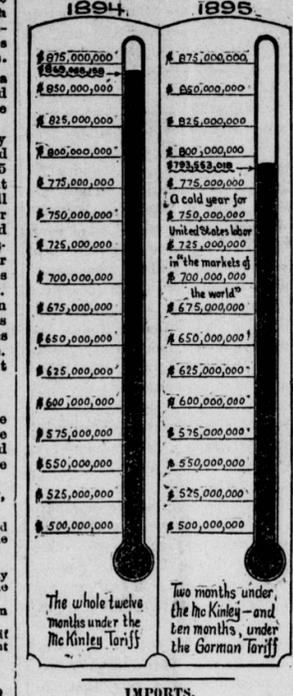
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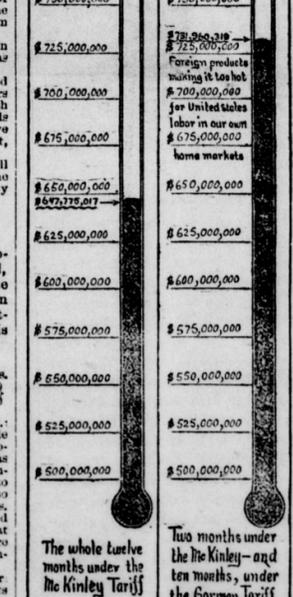
EXPORTS.

Value of Articles Produced by Labor in the United States and Sold in "the Markets of the World" During the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30:



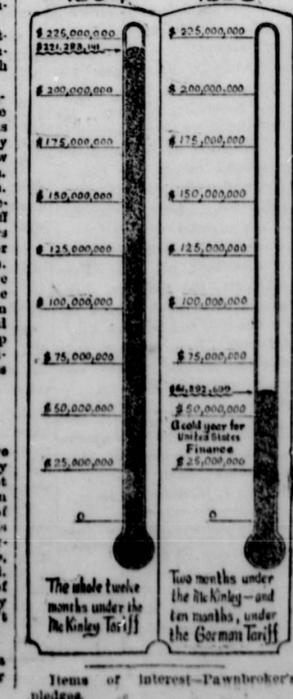
IMPORTS.

Value of Articles Marketed in the United States, But Produced by Labor in Foreign Countries, Instead of by Labor in the United States, During the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30:



BALANCE OF TRADE.

Balance of Trade in Favor of the United States During the Two Fiscal Years Ending June 30:



DOWN ON DEMOCRATS.

Bitter Assaults Upon the Sugar Producers of Louisiana.

In no instance has the dishonesty of the present Administration been more barefaced than in its dealings with our sugar producers. When the McKinley tariff was passed in 1890 the Louisiana crop of that year was 180,000 tons. Under the protection then offered by Congress the sugar output of that one State almost doubled, increasing to 350,000 tons for the 1894 crop, which was cultivated, grown and harvested on the faith that the laws of Congress would be executed and that the honesty of the American Government would not be impeached. It is the same in the case of our beet sugar product, which reached only 3000 tons in 1890 and 30,000 tons in 1894, the phenomenal advance being made solely through the Government's promise of protection.

The hardship experienced, more particularly by the individual planters and manufacturers of Louisiana, has at length forced upon them the belief that the political party to which they have hitherto belonged is as dishonest as it is incompetent. First of all, the leaders of that party in Congress endeavored to repudiate the payment of the just claims of the sugar growers and producers. It was due chiefly, however, to their political opponents that Congress insisted upon appropriating the sum of \$5,000,000 whereupon to partially meet their demands. More than half a year has elapsed since that money was appropriated. It has not yet been paid, and obstacle after obstacle has been presented by the Democratic officials to prevent its payment. Every delay and subterfuge that could suggest itself has been practiced so as to defraud the sugar producers, who have overcome every opposition and successfully met every argument used against them. For a year past statesmen, financiers, lawyers and Treasury experts have discussed the payment of this just claim, and all have failed in successfully opposing it. Finally the Democratic officials in Washington were compelled to formulate regulations for its settlement. All details for payment were arranged and the date was announced, September 7, when the money should be handed over.

Thus the hopes of the sugar producers were once more buoyed up. It seemed that the payment of the bounty was inevitable; that there was no escape from it. But the confiding people of Louisiana did not know the depth of Democratic official degradation. An entirely new obstacle was suddenly set before them, and it now looks as if the grandest period of prosperity that was ever enjoyed by Louisiana will terminate with the impoverishment of her people and a check to her progress that cannot be overcome within a decade. Scores of the sugar planters of that State have already been wrecked and ruined; others had tilted over their troubles by obtaining advances and extensions of credit, owing to the promise made by Congress that the bounty should be paid them. But now one official sets himself up to overrule the action of Congress, and those sugar producers who were being helped temporarily by banks and capitalists must, many of them, succumb to the ruin and wreckage that had previously overwhelmed their neighbors and friends. Not only is the sugar producers of Louisiana who are injured, but every other industry in the State is directly affected by the prosperity of the sugar people. The treachery of the free-trade party and of the free-trade officials, step by step, throughout this entire transaction with Louisiana will, and can, never be sufficiently exposed.

The Interest of the Farmer. In 1828 the House Committee on Manufactures advanced the reason for placing a duty on spirits made from grain and molasses. It was claimed that large quantities of foreign molasses were imported and used to make molasses rum, and that this was a competitor of our home-made whisky made from domestic grown grain. But another ground on which the duties on spirits and on molasses were levied was that our grain-growing farmers in the interior were then without transportation facilities and suffered for a market for their grain, and that foreign spirits and molasses run lessened this market at the domestic distilleries. The report of the committee said: "It is the interest, and solely the interest, of the farmer who grows the grain from which spirits are distilled which renders it a subject at all worthy the consideration of Congress, as connected with the protection of the industry and substantial interests of the country."

Silas Wright, of New York, than whom there was no Democrat more able, who was a member of the committee making this report, and Mr. Benton, also, spoke for the increase of the duty on foreign spirits and molasses, and it carried. There is no escape from the conclusion that duties on agricultural products were then levied for protection and not for revenue only. That was the policy of true Democracy. The "tariff for revenue only" idea is an upstart, a scheme of shysters.

Fooling Its Own Nest. Imports of foreign merchandise in the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$747,742,819, and exports aggregated \$508,059,413, the excess of exports being only \$241,313,570, as against \$237,145,959 in the previous year. It was not alone the diminished quantities of our products exported that produced the result, but the low prices obtained for them.--New York Herald.