# **REPUBLICAN**.

#### W. M. CHENEY. Publisher.

## LAPORTE, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

Railway traveling in Norway is cheaper than in any European country.

VOL. XIV.

According to English census reports, the number of occupations of women in 1831 was five, while now it is more than 150.

In several districts in Sicily the lands of the sid communal fiefs are being distributed to peasants, despite the opposition of the clerical councils.

During the past year \$500,000,000 worth of stock in the African gold mines has been sold in England and France, "Marketing beats mining badly," exclaims the New Orleans Picavune.

Pauperism assumes prodigious proportions in London. Official relief of one kind or another was afforded to 97,909 paupers during the month of July. This is supposed to mean 150,-000 paupers in midwinter. The prospect for the elimination of pauperism is anything but bright.

The citizens of Sheffield, England, have asked the Duke of Norfolk to be their mayor next year, and it is understood that he will accept, thus devoting his spare time and energy to municipal duties, and giving him a chance for usefulness that the New York Observer thinks any duke might envy.

Russia is stimulating emigration from the congested districts at home to Eastern Siberia, and selecting her material, too. Fine grants of land are given, cattle and seed are furnished, and religious toleration exists to a degree unknown in European Russia. Hence the Stundists are multiplying.

A writer in the Popular Science Monthly who has been studying the habits of bluejays finds that they make war on and get the better of the English sparro v. The sparrows, however, join other small birds in common cause against them, and it is not uncommon to see a jay in screaming flight with a score or more of small birds pursuing him.

H. M. Stanley's maiden speech in the British House of Commons is described as delivered with easy confidence and as evidently unprepared; his smile was pleasant, the tinge of Americanism in his accent threw his individuality into a sort of relief, while his quietly assured self-confidence interested the members. On the other hand, his own party journals, while admitting that his manner was excellent, say the matter of his speech was not judiciously chosen for the reason that he managed to offend the imperialists, who desire to reconquer the Soudan, and those who wish to evacuate Egypt because it is a source of weakness to the empire.

Harper's Weekly observes: A con temporary newspaper is greatly shocked by the remark of Dr. Bach, of the Medico-Legal Society, that physicians sometimes administer drugs to end the agony of a patient. It wonders what reply a trustworthy, honorable and law-abiding physician would make to Dr. Bach's statement. The chances are that a physician of the sort specified would make no reply at all. The statement being true it was injudicious enough to make it at a public meeting, without confirming it afterwards. To confirm the truth of it by the testimony of physicians might interest a newspaper, but there would be no attraction in it for the physicians. It is as reasonable to suppose that some physicians sometimes give drugs to end suffering as it is to believe that they do not tattle overmuch about it afterwards. Professor Runnebaum, of Berlin, sent by the German Government to examine the timber resources of our Pacific coast, expresses amazement at the waste he witnessed there. He says the end of American forests is near at hand unless they are protected by law against reckless cutting and conflagrations. While the leading countries of Europe are trying to make trees grow the Americans are sweeping away not only the mature trees, but the saplings, which are the rightful heritage of future generations. "If nothing is done by your Government," in his opinion, "you may live to see lumber shipped from Germany to Puget Sound." When the professor was in Oregon and Washington the whole coast was darkened with the smoke from fires de aring enormous tracts of timber assed in the world. His remark "ife of the forests is the life in the opinion of the no flourish of

DRIVING HOME THE COWS, He drops the bars down, one by one, a lets the cows pass through. Then follows them along the lane as one ; he used to do, memory whispers as h grassy meadow slope

SULLIVAN

Of happy days when, long ago, a boy so full of hope Used often here fo lie and dream upon the

hill's soft crest, When tired of play, his head upon its daisy.

flecked breast, Till leaping dog awakened him with sharp and loud bow-wows, To warn him that the time had come for

driving home the cows.

And now he splashes in the brook that flow from yonder spring, It ripples, bubbles, murmurs, like a brigh-and living thing;

Upon its sparkling current, here, here,

sail his boats, And once again he throws a chip to watch

as it floats; Whirling, dancing, jumping, far away a-dow

it goes, Up and down and here and there, with al

the changing flows, Till out of sight it whirls at last, down wher the channel bows,

As once he did when years ago while drivin home the cows.

And all day long in the meadow, while rak ing the fresh-cut hay, The brightest fancies come to him

brightness of the day.

And every cricket chirping, and the lark that soars and sings, The butterfly that dazzles with its brightly

painted wings, All seem to be companions, as he

works away, Till sun sinks low and lower, with the pass

ing of the day. And a voice calls through the shadows an the slowly gathering gloam; "John, my dear, let down the bars, the cow

coming home.

### THE LOST EARRINGS.

A TALE OF THE SKILLFUL THIEVES OF PARIS

Twas in the palmiest days of the Second Empire. It was an evening in mid-winter. The Paris seascn was at its height, and abrill-iant audience had assembled at the chance of its recovery. I will go and

turned.

chance of its recovery. I will go and inquire of Dumont, if I can get at him, whether he has been seized with

witness the per-formance of Jules Sandeau's delight-ful play, "Madem-

inquire of Dumont, if I can get at him, whether he has been seized with a sudden attack of kleptomania; be-cause the idea of the empress having sent him roaming about the theatre, borrowing a lady's jewels, I regard as preposterous. Ah, these Parisian thieves! You do not know what constitute requires they are in their oiselle de la Seigliere," The empress was present, graceful and beautiful; the emperor at her side, wrapped in his favorite air of gloomy abstraction, which, like Lord Burleigh's celebrated nod, was sup-posed to mean so much, yet which, viewed by the impartial light of sub-sequent veracious history, seems to have signified so little. Several offi-cers in glittering uniforms were in atscientific geniuses they are in their way." With this the count departed, and

With this the count departed, and the second act was nearly at an end before he returned. In the mean-time, the countess perceived that she was an object of interest to the occu-pants of the imperial box. "I was right," whispered the count, re-entering and bending over his wife's chair; "Dumont knows nothing of your earring, and, needless to say, the empress never sent him or anyone else upon such an errand. I have put the matter into the hands of the po-lice, and they will do all that is possi-ble to recover it." The countess was duly commiserated

have signified so little. Several offi-cers in glittering uniforms were in at-tendance, sparkling with decorations showered upon them by a grateful sovereigu; and among these gallant warriors, conspicuous by reason of his attire, was a solitary, humble, black-coated civilian, in ordinary evening dress, with the inevitable speck of red at his button-hole. In a box atmost immediately op-posite that occupied by their imperial majesties was a young and exceedingly handsome Russian lady, Countess Ivanofi, concerning whose manifold graces and fascinations the great world of Paris elected to interest itself conof Paris elected to interest itself con-

The counters was duly commiserated by sympathizing friends; but nothing more was heard of the stolen jewel un-til the following day. Early in the afternoon the countess was about to start for her daily drive in the Bois. The frozen snow lay deep upon the ground, and her sleigh, with its two jet-black Russian horses jingling their bells merrily in the frozen air, stood waiting in the court yard while the countess donned her fars. of Paris elected to interest itself con-siderably at this period. The beauty and wit of this fair northern enchantress were the theme of every masculine tongue, and her magnificent diamonds the envy and admiration of all feminine beholders. The countess was accompanied by her husband, a man of distinguished ap-

"If the prefect himselt had come, I don't think I should have been cajoled into letting him have it after last night's experience," laughed her hus-band. "However, for the second time of asking, we will ge and inquire." The coachman turned and drove, as directed, to the Bureau of Police at which the count had lodged his com-plaint the night before. After a some-what protracted delay, the count re-joined his wife with a semi-grim look of amusement upon his handsome bearded face. concerning the size of the diamonds in your carrings and those of the Conntess Woronzoff. The empress begs that you will intrust one of your pendants to her care for a few mo-ments, as the only satisfactory method of disposing of her vexed question. I will myself return it the instant her majesty gives it back into my keep-ing."

majesty gives it back into my keep-ing." "With the greatest pleasure," agreed the countess, detaching the precious jewel forthwith, and deposit-ing it without misgiving in the out-stretched palm of the imperial mes-senger. The countess bestowed a smile and gracious bow of dismissal upon her majesty's distinguished em-bassador, who responded by a pro-foundly respectful inclination as he made his evist. Shortly afterward Count Ivanoff re-

of amusement upon his handsome bearded face. "The police know nothing of your detective or his epistolary efforts," he said, drawing the fur rug up to his ohin as the impatient horses sped away over the frozen snow; "your second earring has been netted by another member of the light fingered frater-nity, and, upon my honor, I think he was the more accomplished artist of the two!" And from that unlucky day to this, the Countess Ivanoff's celebrated diaade his erist. Shortly afterward Count Ivanoff re-nrned. "I have been talking to Du-tont," he remarked, as he seated him-elf. "Clever fellow, Dumont. I am

not surprised at the emperor's par-tiality for him; he must find him use-ful when he is in want of an idea." "Who is Dumont?" inquired the the Countess Ivanoff's celebrated dia mond earrings knew her pretty ears no more.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Death in Awful Form.

"Who is Dumont?" Inquire. "Who is Dumont?" Inquire. "Unat is rather a difficult question," "That is rather a difficult question," "That is rather a miling; "there are A crowd of nearly a thousand people watched a man drown in Los Angeles to-day and was powerless to help him. His name was Thomas Reynolds, and replied the count, smiling; "there are several editions of his biography—all different, probably none of them true. Look, he has just entered the emperor's box — the man in the black coat." "Is that M. Dupont?" exclaimed the counters; "if so, he has been here he was a laborer for a sewer building on Los Angeles street, near Boyd. The scene was the most agonizing that

countens; "if so, he has been here while you were away. He came on the part of the empress, and carried off ore of my earrings, which her majesty wished to compare with one of the Countess Woronzoffs." "Dumont! Impossible! I was talk-ing to him the whole time I was ab-cent and he only left me at the top of can be imagined. At about 3 o'clock Reynolds was working in a new sewer that is build-ing directly underneath an old brick ing directly underneath an old brick one. The ground is soft there and Reynolds was caught by a small care-in. His legs were pinioned by the falling earth, but no one thought his situation serious. A rope was made fast to him and an attempt was made to pull him out, but his shovel had fallen across his fest, and it was soon seen that he would have to be dug out. Puck. "What," said the emancipator, "what has the bicycle done for "unan?" sent, and he only left me at the top of the staircase two seconds before I re-"Nevertheless, mon ami, he has been here, and has taken my carring. See! on the back seat, "to take her place in the middle of the road, along with horses."-Buffalo Express.

ont. The work was at once begun. Sud-denly, to the horror of the great crowd that had assembled, the old brick sewer right over the wretched man's head burst and a large stream of water flowed into the excavation, gradually driving the rescuers out. A fire engine was sent for, and attempted to pump the inflow of water out, but it proved of no avail. The man was doomed and nothing

The man was doomed and nothing could be done for him. He was up-right in the hole and the water soon reached his waist. For the first time he realized that he would die. Inch by inch the fluid rose, and the poor fellow lost his nerve and commenced to atter the most, heartrendering shrieks and appeals for help. The streets became blocked with people, and as the news spread of what was going on in that hole the crowd be-came frantic with a desire to save the man. But absolutely nothing could be done to succor him. The water reached the throat, then the chin, then a ripple struck his lips. The watchers at the brink of the hc' turned their faces away and groaned as a last despairing shriek came from the victim. His arms beat

came from the victim. His arms beat the water back frantically and then were still.—San Francisco Examiner.

#### Unique Suit for Damages.

A ruined playground is the basis of a damage suit for \$10,000 in the dis-trict court, Daluth, Minn. The plain-tiffs are Amund and Amathilda Olson The countess was duly commiserated and the defendant is the contracting and the defendant 18 the contracting firm of Fredin & Wilson, who recently built a block near the Olson home in the East End. The Olsons allege that the land adjoining their home was an excellent playground for their chil-

excentence phayground for their chil-dren, that it was a good place to stretch a clothes line and that on it was a fine well of water. All this had been wrecked, so they claim, by the defendant firm. It is also alleged that the dirt left around by the contract-ors has ruined the Olson home and rendered it unfit to live in. The

NO. 5. CAPTURING THE MARKEATS OF THE WORLD. THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE. TORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS. 11,658,313 Pounds Sad Dilemma-The Contrariness of Things-A Reservation - By the Audience-The Cynic's View, Etc. "O dearest heart, be mine," he said, When suing for a wife. "I cannot live without you, love, You are my very life." 1894 a Maria "Alas! I cannot tell you, Sir, To take me," she replied; "For if you take your life, of course, You'll be a sutcide." —Richmond Dispa2h. Binillion Pounds "You say that horse isn't afraid of anything. Can my wife drive him?" "I don't know, sir. I've never seen your wife."-Life. Export of Butter 6mill'o THE CONTRARINESS OF THINGS He-"That little trip of ours to Boulogne never came off, after all !" She--"Nothing ever does come off -except buttons!"-Punch. Pound 462,553 for thefiscal year 895 HE MANAGES TO COLLECT IT.

Terms --- \$1.00 in Advance ; \$1.25 after Three Months,

# CONVICTS COMPETE.

EUROPEAN PRISONS BUSY MAK-ING GOODS FOR AMERICAN MARKETS.

No Effort Made to Check These Im-

ports-Is American Labor Really Apathetic?-Impossible to Com-pete With Present Prison Prices.

The subject of foreign prison made goods was again debated in the Brit-ish House of Parlament in August. Mr. Lowles, M. P., said: "The question of the importation of foreign prison made goods had stirred the working classes of London, who were looking to the present Govern-ment to do something to stop this ter-rible evil." Mr. Chamber'ain, criticising the action of the last Government in the premises, said:

Mr. Chamber'ain, criticising the action of the last Government in the premises, said: "The late Government had five months in which to deal with tho question, and in the course of that time did nothing. The present Gov-ernment had already communicated with foreign Governments for the pur-pose of securing their willing assent to stopping this importation which was injurious to British trade. That was the first prescription. The pledge which his right honorable friend (Mr. Ritchie) had given to his constituents was pledge which they considered in their private capacity they gave, and which they were pre-pared to carry out now they were in office. It would be most improper seeing that they had made these friendly representations to foreign Powers to indicate what their second prescription would be if their friendly representations failed. They knew, however, what steps the United States Government has taken to prevent the importation of similar goods into this country and what, if any, representa-tions have been made to foreign Gov-ernments. Mr. Lough, M. P., said: "It was notorious that carpets were

Creditor-"Now, I want hat money. When you came to me six months ago you said you were in need of a temporary loan." Debtor-"Not at all. 1 said I was in temporary need of a loan." -- Puck.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PATIENT.

Doctor-"Countess, I should be glad if you would let me hear you Countess -- "I don't feel disposed to do so just now. (To her maid)-- Eliza, please cough like I did this morning."

A RESERVATION.

BY THE AUDIENCE.

"It has enabled her," said the cynic

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

Mrs. Fairview-"Doctor, do you think my husband fully realizes his

The Doctor-"I do. He askel me to-day if I was a married man." -- Life.

PROBABLY TRUE.

"You know, George," she was ex-plaining, "I was brought up without any care." "Marry me, my darling," said George, "and you shall have nothing else but care."-Detroit Free Press.

THE NEED WAS SUPPLIED.

condition ?"-

#### DISTINGUISHED ABOVE THE REST.

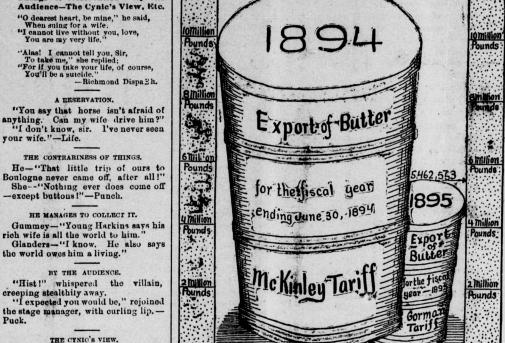
Mr. Hamphatt (the dashing, young romantic actor) — "Now, why, may I ask, do you sall your dry goods clerk your star boarder? Ho has the cheap-est room and is not a Thespian." Mrs. Hashleigh ---- He pays his board; that's why !"--Puck.

#### WHY HE WORRIED.

"I wouldu't worry so much about that boy of yours at college," said tha friend of the family. "He's not a poker player." "I know he isn't," replied the father ruefally, "but from the size of his ex-pense accounts I'm afraid he thinks he is."—Chicago Post.

source, Turkey, Brazil and the Argen-tine Republic for goods from Zwiekan prison, and Germany and England for goods from the prisons at Waldheim and Hoheneck. It will be observed that the United States is not men-tioned as a market for these goods. But it seems very strange that the latter should go to every other coun-try on the globe, except the United States. whereas this country is tho chief market for Saxon hosiery." Although the United States is not mentioned as being a market for the prison made hosiery, those who are inderested in this trade feel perfectly confident that considerable quantities of German prison made hosiery were received here among the foar million dollars' worth of German hosiery im-ported during the first three months is distelf almost proof conclusive. When for-oity at a few cents per pair nobody will venture to assert that free labor wale of such importations is of itself almost proof conclusive. When for-oity at a few cents per pair nobody will venture to assert that free labor wale of such importations is of itself almost proof conclusive. When for-oity at a few cents per pair nobody will venture to assert that free labor wale do such importations is of itself almost proof conclusive. When for-oity at a few cents per pair nobody will venture to assert that free labor as employed in its manufacture. When there from foreign jails, or not, we are not prepared to state, but with the cost of making a suit of clothes placed at \$1.09}, the price of the shod-dolfar, there is no reason why jail goontry, duty jpaid, at \$5 per suit; and we have seen ready made clothes dollar, there is no reason why jail goontry, duty jpaid, at \$5 per suit; and we have seen ready made clothes dollar, there is no reason why jail goontry, duty jpaid, at \$5 per suit; and we have seen ready made clothes dollar, there is no reason why jail goontry, duty jpaid, at \$5 per suit; and we have seen ready made clothes dollar, there is no reason why jail goontry, duty jpaid, at \$5 per suit;

that price. That we also receive from Germany our share of their exports of prison made hats. brushes, dolls, baskets, buttons and artificial flowers is doubtbuttons and artificial flowers is doubt-less true. The question is, to what extent shall their importation be per-mitted? How high a protective tariff must we have in order to exclude them and give the work to American labor that is now being done in Ger-man jails—that is, if it be found im-possible to prevent their importation by the clause in the tariff law as it now stands. now stands.









"Effectively," agreed the count, with a grin smile; "but Dumont has not taken it. It is to the last degree unlikely that the empress would make such a request. Depend upon it, you have been the victim of a thief, made -Walter S. Stranahan. T was in the palmiest days of the Second

fars. pearance.

A servant entering announced that an officer of the police in plain clothes asked permission to speak with Mme. The curtain fell after the first act The curtain fell after the first act. The emperor and empress withdrew during the entr'acte. Many humbler mortals followed their example; among them Count Ivanoff, apparently in nowise disturbed by the fact that the golden youth in the stalls were bringing a small battery of opera-glasses to bear upon the dazzling charms of his beautiful wife. The countess leaned back in her luxurious fauteuil, fanning herself, serenely indifferent to the interest she was exciting. In the dim light of her la Countess concerning the lost dia

mond. "Certainly," said madame, gra-ciously: "let the officer be shown into the boudoir." Into the bondoir presently came the

the the bounder presently due the countees, etately, beautiful, fur-elad, buttoning her gloves. Near the door stood a short, wiry-looking man, with keen, black eyes, closely-cropped hair, and compact, erect, military figure. The small man bowed profoundly while he said, with the utmost res-nect at the same time laving a letter pect, at the same time laying a letter upon the table : "I am sent by order of the chief of

serenely indifferent to the interest she was exciting. In the dim light of her curtain-shaded box, the glitter of her splendid diamonds seemed to form a sort of luminous halo round her grace-ful head; a myriad starry brilliants gleamed among the masses of her gold-brown hair; and two priceless stones flashed and twinkled like twin planets in her little shell-tinted ears. The count had been gone but a few minutes, when there was a gentle The count had been gone but a few minutes, when there was a gentle knock at the door; and, in answer to the countess's "Entrez," the ouvreuse appeared, and said deferentially: "Pardon, Mme. Is Comtesse; a gentleman charged with a message from her majesty the empress waits in the corridor, and desires to know if madame will have the goodness to ro-ceive him."

bring corroborates my statement." The countess glanced hastily through ceive him.

The courtess glanced hastily through the letter, and, ringing the bell, de-sired that her maid might be told to bring the remaining earring immedi-ately; this was done, and the dapper little man, bowing deferentially, de-parted with the precious duplicate safely in his possession. The countess descended to her sleigh, "Certainly! Enter, I beg of you, nonsieur," replied the contess, as she recognized the distinguished-look-ing civilian she had already noticed in close proximity to the emperor in the imperial her. - The visitor advanced a few steps,

and, still standing in deep shadow, snid, with grave dignity: "I trust my intrusion may be par-doned. I am desired by her majesty to ask a favor of Mme. la Comtesse, and, at the same time, to beg that she "I have the conduct to beg that she

and, at the same time, to beg that she will have the goodness to excuse a somewhat unusual request." "The obligation will be mine if I can fulfill even the least of her ma-jesty's wishes," answered the countees. "The case is this," explained the gentleman. "An argument has arise

ment."

rendered it unfit to live in. The health of the children has been dam The aged, the complainant states, by rea son of their now having no place to play.-Chicago Times-Herald.

#### Resembled a Criminal

The Bavarian minister at Berne is likely to feel a good deal of natural resentment against the Swiss police force for some little time to come. He

force for some little time to come. He-went to Winterthur, the Swiss Bisleyi where the National rife festival was be-ing held, and was enjoying himself in a quietly Teutonic fashion when sud-denly he was seized by detectives and handled off to the nearest lookup. His demand for an explanation was met by the confident assertion that he was no other than a notorious criminal, who had been "wanted," for many months. The detectives were so sure they had the right man that it was not until a high Government official had identified the unfortunatis diplomat "I am sent by order of the chief of police to inform Mme. Is Contesse that the stolen diamond has been sat-isfactorily traced, but there is unfor-tunately some little difficulty con-nected with its identification. I am charged, therefore, to beg that Mme. Is Contesse will have the goodness to intrust the follow earring to the police for a short period, in order that it may be compared with the one found in the possession of the suspected thief. Madame will find that the letter I hving corroborates my statement." util a night Government official had identified the unfortunate diplomat that they consented to his release. They had a portrait of the malefactor which closely resembled the features of the minister.

#### The Glow-Worm Cavern.

The greatest wonder of the Anti-podes is the celebrated glow-worm cavern, discovered in 1891 in the hear: of the Tasmanian wilderness. The cavern or caverns (there appears to be a series of such caverns in the vicinity, each separate and distinct), are situ-ated near the town of Sonthport, Tas-mania, in a limestone bluff, about tour miles from Ida Bay. The appearance of the main cavern is that of an un-derground river, the entire floor of the subterancen passage being covered with water about a foot and a half in depth. These wonderful Tasmanian

and drove to the club, to call for her husband en route for the Bois. Cross

ng the Place de la Concorde, she re ated to him the latest incident in the story of the diamond earring. "You never were induced to give up the other!" cried Count Ivanoff, in-

depth. These wonderful Tasmanian caves are similar to all caverns found in limestone formations, with the ex-ception that their roofs and sides lit-erally shine with the light emitted by the millions of glow-worms which in-babit them. credulously. "But I tell you, mon ami, an officer of the police came himself to fetch it, bringing a letter from his superiors vouching for the truth of his state-

habit them.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

ous as the doctors would make it ap-pear?" A .-- "Is dyeing the hair as danger-

pear?" B.—"Certainly, you may take my word for it. Only last spring an nu-cle of mine dyed his hair, and in threa weeks he was married to a widow with four children."--Fliegende Blaetter.

#### NO MORE EXPERIMENTING.

Mr. Slimpurse -- "Are you sure you can be contented with love in a cot-

tage?" Adored One-"Yes, so long as the love lasts.'

love lasts." Mr. Slimpurse (who has been mar-ried before) — "Um-perhaps we'd bet-ter wait until I can aflord a rogular house."—New York Weekly.

#### IT IS THE USUAL THING.

The Chairman of the Meeting-The Chairman of the Meeting-"Gentlemen, you see only ruin around you. The lurid flames have wiped us out. Our town is gone. It is in ashes. We were not very well insured, but we must try to build up again on what little money we have. Now, the Chairman would like to re-ceive successful and the wisest ceive suggestions as to the wisest thing to do. What shall be the first

MERELY A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

"Glorions sport!" cried the man by the roadside as the scorchers wont by. "I can't see it," returned the man who was watering his horse. "That must be because you are prejudiced," said the man who had first spoken. "It has everything in its favor. I even find it an excellent thing for business." "I don't," replied the other, sullen-ly.

ly. "From that I infer you are the pro-prietor of a livery stable." "I am. And you?" "Oh, I'm a surgeon."--Chicag" Port

ernments. Mr. Lough, M. P., said: "It was notorious that carpets were made in Indian prisons and sent to foraion countries." foreign countries." We learn that our Department of

State has received, through the sular service, some very interesting information regarding prison made goods and prison labor in Germany. These advices state:

These advices state: "The competition of convict labor with free labor seems to be growing in this country, if the reports of a number of chambers of commerce and trade guilds are reliable, which un-doubtedly they are. The resolutions and petitions of these bodies condemu and petitions of these bodies condemn this competition in the strongest terms and even those who view this question impartially admit the ruin this competition works on the trade. The cheapness with which goods are manufactured in the prisons can no longer be met, it is claimed, by free labor

labor. "In the prison at Erlangen, Bavaria 33 pfennings, or 14 for instance, 60 pfennings, or 14 cents, are paid for making a pair o pants, and 4 marks and 60 pfennigs,

in most cases, though some I were not advanced at all. The were not advanced at all. The indi-cations were, ten days ago, that the mills would be compelled to adopt short time again or stop entirely a lit-tle later in the season for want of codes. orders.

The greatest wonder of the Anti-



Leading Citizen-"1 move, Mr. Chairman, that we club in and buy a fire-engine."-Judge.

cents, are paid for making a pair of pants, and 4 marks and 60 ptennigs, or \$1.094, for a whole suit of clothes. Then, too, in many prisons such ma-chines are put up which permit the production of certain articles on a large scale, thus 'flooding' the market with convict made goods, as the re-port of a Chamber of Commerce in Thuringia puts it. Machines of this character are chiefly those used for the manufacture of knitted goods. In fact, hosiery of all kinds is made in quite a number of prisons, viz.: Halle and Delitzsch, both in the Prov-ince of Saxony, and Grunhain, Zwick-au, Waldheim and Hobeneck, in the Kingdom of Saxony. There are others, as appears from reports before me, the names of which, however, I have not yet been able to ascertam. The prison at Zwickau operates fifteen knitting machines, that at Hoheneck twenty-five. It is said that some of the largest firms in this branch of in-dustry employ convict labor.

The wage earners in the woolen mills do not altogether relish thoso "increases in wages" that the free traders have been telling us about. They find that, though wages havo been restored somewhat, there is by no means regular employment for the hands. Here is a case in point at tho Granite Mills, Passoag, R. I. In 1892 these mills were running

Those "Advances" in Wages.

In 1892 these mills were running full time and with full wages, employ-ing about 280 hands in the manufacture of woolen goods. This was con-tinued until July 22, 1893, when the entire mills were shut down, remain-ing closed until September 11, when they started again on three-quarter time. From September 23 to October 21 the Granite Mills worked two-thirds time; from October 21 to December 2 they worked half time; from Decem-ber 2 to January 13 they worked two-thirds time; from January 13 to Janber 2 to January 13 they worked two-thirds time; from January 13 to Jan-uary 31 thay worked full time; then they again shut down until February 19, 1894. From this date until March 10 the mills ran two-thirds time at the same rate of pay as the mills wero receiving in 1892. The schedule of wages was restored to that of 1893 but, as the hands were not working full hours, their earnings were conse-quently smaller, and this point the free trade papers neves refer to. The McKinley rate of wages lasted only nineteen days, and, on March 12, 1894, the schedule was reduced from 10 to 15 per cent, with full working hours till April 24. Then the mills were stopped for two weeks until May 8, when they started up again on full time at wages from 10 to 15 per cent. less than in 1892. On July 1 wages were restored from 8 to 10 per cent. in most cases, though some han is