ITS GOOD WORK

WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE TO PRO-MOTE AMERICAN INDUSTRIES-LOWER PRICES, HIGHER WAGE

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The tariff question as now presented for the decision of the American people next November is more clearly defined than it has been since the war. It did not enter into the campaigns of 1868 and 1872. It was brought in during the closing weeks of the campaign in certain localities in 1880, but the appointment of the Tariff Commission in 1882 shows that the Republican leaders wanted more light on the subject. The report of that Commission did much to strengthen the protection sentiment of the country, and had the Tariff Commission bill then passed without amendment the tin plate industry would now have been as firmly established and as gratifying an illustration of the benefits of protection as the wire nail industry. In the instance referred to the Tariff Commission rate of duty of four cents per pound was allowed to stay on wire nails, but Congress defeated the recommendation to increase the duty on mils was increased in 1883 from one to four cents per pound, the price of nails went steadily down from 8.35 cents per pound in 1892, and the production of nails went steadily down from 8.35 cents per pound in 1892, and the production of nails moreased from less than 100,000 kegs to nearly 5,000,000 kegs in 1891. The knowledge of these and similar facts, together with revelations to how European workmen were paid and live as compared with American workmen, still further strengthened protection in the background to a considerable extent, and the campaign of 1884 was more decidedly fought out on tariff lines, though the Democrats in strong protection districts and States kept the question in the background to a considerable extent, and the record of the late Samuel J. Randall was extolled and pointed to as a shining example of a tariff Democrat. The message of Mr. Cleveland, the Mills bill and the overthrow of the little band of tariff Democrats in the House of Representatives, brought the real issue to the front in 1888, and the fight was a square one, though the Republicans were not as well equipped for it as they

The question of a tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection is clearly drawn, both in the platforms and the candidates of the two parties. In the McKinley bill the Repu blican Party has taken the stand on the tariff question, which its leaders failed to do in 1883, when a Republican Congress modified the Tariff Commission bill. In the Watterson platform the Democrats have taken the stand which its leaders failed to do in 1884 and 1888 in the National platform. Both parties at least seem to have the courage of their convictions, and are ready to win or lose on this issue. At last it may be truthfully said that economic questions divide the two great political parties. Another good sign is that both parties are getting nearer than ever to the point of agreeing as to the facts. The figures of the Eleventh Census stand unquestioned. They have been prepared by experts of all shades of political faith, and are accepted as the most complete and accurate returns thus far obtained. The elaborate investigation conducted by the Senate Fluance Committee into prices of commodities and wages before and after the passage of the McKinley bill come to the Senate signed by Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Senator Carlisle, of Kentucky; by Senator Hiscock, of New York, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee; by Senator Allison of Iowa, and Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky.

THE FACTS OF THE QUESTION. THE TARIFF AGAIN THE ISSUE.

THE FACTS OF THE QUESTION A substantial agreement as to facts. What are those facts? I shall in this series of articles endeavor to point out the most important facts brought to light by the Eleventh Census and by this Senate investigation, which appears to bear directly on the present phase of the tariff question. This question will undoubtedly be debated with more vigor and more ability during this campaign than ever before in the history of the country. wer before in the history of the country.
The keenest minds have been at work on the question. The facts will be analyzed more thoroughly than ever before. There will be less personality and more political economy; less fustian and more sensible argument; less theory and more solid facts. It has been truly said that among honest and intelligenent men a long approach is made to the end of a controversy when the facts underlying the issue are placed beyond dispute.

And for all this let us be truly thankful.

It is not worth while to waste time and space in comparing the growth and prosperity of the Nation during periods of low tariff, of revenue tariff and periods of high tariff. I have heard that grand old protectionist, Judge Kelley, argue these points with free traders and floor them every time. The chapter giving he history of the tariff in Mr. Blaine's he history of the tariff in Mr. Blaine's sook demonstrates beyond question that industrial depressions, low wages and general distress have invariably followed periods of revenue tarin. It is admitted on all sides to-day that a day's wages will buy much more food, much more clothing and much more of the other necessities of life than before the war.

HIGH WAGES UNDER PROTECTION. HIGH WAGES UNDER PROTECTION.

It is not necessary for me to produce a broad-side of tabulated tables to convince the average American wage-earner that with a protective tariff this country offers him better wages than any other country in the world. It is these increased wages, these additional comforts, these broader opportunities, and these happier homes,

that have attracted our kin from beyond the seas and which made the gates of Castle Garden swing inward and not outward. The official figures show that since 1872, or for nearly twenty years, the tariff rates of the United States on total imports have remained substantially the same. In that year the average rate of duty was twenty-seven per cent. Since then it has never reached higher than thirty-one per cent. The McKinley law reduced the average to twenty-five per cent., the present rate. When it is remembered that the war tariff reached forty-seven per cent. It is easy to realize the large additions to the free list and reductions in duty made by the Republican Party during this twenty years.

the Republican Party during this twenty years.

The protection theory is that by encouraging such home industries as may fairly be expected to take root and growhers it is possible in the end, not only to firmly establish such manufactures, but ultimately to produce articles as good and as cheap as our foreign rivals. The free trader will be met this campaign on every hand with uncontrovertible facts proving this to be true. In the iron and steel industry it will be shown that we have distanced England and are now the greatest iron and steel producing Nation

steel industry it will be shown that we have distanced England and are now the greatest iron and steel producing Nation in the world.

Even the recent strike at Homestead will prove a strong argument for protection. The men were receiving high wages, lived in comfortable homes and had money in the bank—twice and three times as much as similar workmen are paid in England. A comparison of strike statistics shows that the number of strikes and persons involved are far greater in free trade England than protection. America—about three times as great in proportion to the number employed. The fact likewise remains that we are paying double the wages paid for same class of work in England, and, in spite of the talk about higher cost of living, the Senate Finance Committee figures will prove that for a family buying the same quantity and quality of articles at retail in the two countries that the cost of living would not be higher in America.

America.

OUR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The condition, however, of the American workman is infinitely superior to that of any other people in the world. Under this protective tariff we have built up a vast textile industry, employing in the aggregate nearly 500,000 persons, and turning out annually product to the value of about \$700,000,000. It will be shown in the great branches of the manufacture of wool, of cotton, of silk, that we have steadily improved the quality and lessened the cost to the consumer. Every variety of cotton goods, including lace curtains, woolen cloth and dress goods, blankets, wool hats, knit goods (cotton and woolen), carpets of all grades, silks and ribbons from American mills will be exhibited this campaign—better in quality, more taste in design and lower in price than heretofore. And the fact that every housewife knows this to be true, without reading this article in the Press or studying a column of census figures make these facts hard nuts for the free traders to crack. But he will have others. Wages in all these industries have gone un con-OUR TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

facts hard nuts for the free traders to crack. But he will have others. Wages in all these industries have gone up considerably in the last decade.

The census shows that the number of employes in the wool manufacture increased thirty-seven per cent. in the ten years from 1880 to 1890, and their average annual wages increased eighteen per cent. In that ten years. This is, wages paid to all help. Men, women and children in all branches of the business average \$293 annually in 1880 and \$347 in 1890—an increase of eighteen per cent.

WAGES TENDING UPWARD.

cent.

WAGES TENDING UPWARD.

The tendency of wages in all our protected industries is steadily upward—not always perceptibly from year to year, but very marked when measured by ten year periods. No less marked is the steady downward movement in the cost of commodities consumed by wage workers. This downward trend has been more conspicuous in woolen goods than in any other line of manufactured articles. The net result to labor has been, from the two causes, an increase in the purchasing power of wages of nearly fifty per centum in the last ten years. This is not a result to make workingmen hostile to the protective tariff on manufactured wool, and more especially is this true if the fact is established, and it will be, that wages abroad during the same period have been reduced.

Steadily, but surely, the free trader has been driven from the positions he has occupied, and in his rapid and ingiorious retreat-there is little left but the cry of "fraud and robbery" and the "lack of constitutional power." Wages and cost of living at home and abroad are established beyond question. Steady reduction in cost of protected commodities to consumers cannot be denied. Poor old Trust went down to avoid the punishment provided by Republican legislalation, and general prosperity makes people extremely indifferent to a change, especially such a radical one as proposed by the Democratic platform.

To upset these industries now adjust.

SOMETHING ABOUT TIN.

To upset these industries now adjusting themselves to the new tariff; to destroy the millions which have gone into new industries like tin plate, pearl buttons and a score of articles; to change a business policy which works so satisfactorily; to throw hundreds of thousands out of employment and reduce the wages of others; to do all this is a dangerous experiment and one the American people are not likely to give their consent to on that cry of the back number statesman, "It's unconstitutional."

The business interests of the country demand that the law in regard to tin plate, for example, be carried out in good faith. Prior to the passage of the tariff law of 1890 there was no tin plate industry in the United States. Yet we consume more tin plate than any other Nation in the world. In twenty years, 1871-91, we paid for tin plate to foreigners the enormous sum of \$307,-341,404. An estimate of the capacity of the works now established shows s SOMETHING ABOUT TIN.

probable output of 380,000,000 pounds per annum. Even that is less than half our consumption. In the face of this courageous legislation in the interest of Isbor and of the business interests of the country, it does not seem possible that the people will trust these important matters to the tender mercies of a party whose lealers have shown themselves so utterly incapable of approaching a plain question like the World's Fair appropriation without a disgraceful display of demagogism.

Who have put the farmers' wool on the free list and increased the duty on clothing? Who have passed laws striking down at one blow importantAmerican industries without even giving those interested an opportunity to be heard? Who have in the last decade made four attempts to get at the throats of our greatest industries, to throatie and disrupt them for the benefit of our foreign rivals? To trust such a party would simply mean industrial suicide for the Nation.—Hon. Robert P. Porter, is Chicago News. A FEW QUESTIONS.

An Accurate Analysis of the Free Trade Demagogues.

Trade Demagogues.

There is no man in this country, we venture to say, who is better posted on the subject of the workingman's demands, or has a better right to speak for the great body of organized laborers, than Terence V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Kuights of Labor. When, therefore, Mr. Powderly expresses so noteworthy an opinion as the one reprinted below from the Knights of Labor Journal on the Homestead trouble and its possible connection with our protective system, we may well consider this opinion important as well as interesting and valuable:

"Partisan papers are endeavoring to

esting and valuable:

"Partisan papers are endeavoring to make political capital out of the terrible scenes which took place at Homestead the other day. The Democratic papers are vehement in their denunciation of the Republican Party for enacting a tariff law under which protection was afforded to manufacturers. There is no love for workmen in the hearts of these editors; a desire to serve party interests alone actuates them.

"The McKinley bill reduced the duty in the articles manufactured at Home-

"the Mckinley bill reduced the cuty in the articles manufactured at Home-tead, and the Democratic papers in sserting that the trouble at that point is due to the Mckinley bill are but con-demning the very thing that they them-selves advocate, and on which they base their claim to power—a reduction of the layiff."

There is no encouragement here for the free trade demagogues, who, feigning friendship for the workingman, as the wolf feigns friendship for the lamb he is about to devour, have used the Homestead strike in order to make political capital for themselves, while at the same time helping along their own nefarious schemes to lower the American rate of wages. Far less able men than Mr. Powderly have before this accurately analyzed the machinations of free trade "reformers," who have used the old stratagem of the pickpocket, crying "Stop thief" in order to draw the public eye from their own crime. After this "Stop thief" in order to draw the public eye from their own crime. After this sharp and clean-cut expression of opinion from the leader of organized labor, there is absolutely no reason why any one, much less a workingman, should be misled any longer.—American Economist.

No Dodging the Tariff Issue.

No Dodging the Tariff Issue.

In some respects Mr. Cleveland is probably the best candidate that the Democrats could have chosen, but in one, the great essential, he is the weakest. There can be no dodging the tariff issue with Cleveland as the Democratic candidate. The Democratic platform is the nearest approach to free trade that this country has ever seen except the outsaid-out declaration of free trade in the Confederate Constitution. By a vote of 564 the Democratic Convention openly refused to protect American labor by levying a tariff on imported goods, even to the extent of the difference between the price of labor in Europe. By this same vote they also refuse any protection to American labor and to the manufacturing interests of the country. There is no escaping that record, as it was deliberately made after a contest.—Secretary Elkins.

The Czar is Weak and Fat.

A near kinsman of the czar, who visits Russia frequently, and who is well-known for his frankness as well Magazine recently that many of the things done by the alleged order of the czar were repugnant to that ruler's feelings. The prince's conversation might be summarized in this

sation might be summarized in this way:

"Alexander has no idea of doing wrong to any one. His heart is full of kindness. He is happy only when surrounded by his family circle. It is true that the foulest maladministration and persecution are going on all about him, but he, poor fellow, is incapable of seeing them. He hears only the reports of ministers, who know that he does not like to be worried. The poor man is so burdknow that he does not like to be worried. The poor man is so burdened with fat that he can scarcely do any work; his temperament is sluggish, he lacks intelligence; when he signs papers he has no idea that he is doing more than an exercise in penmanship. He is physically and mentally incapable of supervising any department of the government — not even the military, and as a consequence the country is left entirely to officials, who divide up power among themselves and do what they can to remain in office."

IT has been said oftentimes that a green Christmas makes a fat church-yard, but a wet Fourth of July is the underwriter's joy.

You often hear men say, "I'll tell you what kind of a man I am," but they never do it.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

ARMSTRONG'S MILLS



write a record of that fight that was

write a record of that fight that was written a few days after it occurred, which gives the date as Feb. 6 and 7, 1865. I belonged to the 155th Pa., Third Brigade, Bartlett's (First) Division, Fifth Corps.

My record reads: "Feb. 4, 1865.—This evening we received orders to be ready to march at 6 o'clock next morning, and were also notified that those on picket would remain, as also the camp guards.

which gives the date as Peb. 6 and 7, 1805. In Patrician, Philh Corps.

My record reads. "Feb. 4, 1805." This evening we received orders to be the property of the property of

with two men, but by night we were all together again. We lay on the frozen ground that night, but before morning it began to sleet, rain, and freeze, and the next day was terribly bad, and will be long remembered by many a poor fellow that had the misfortune to be wounded that day. Our loss in the regiment was four killed, 34 wounded, and 14 missing.

Feb. 13 our camp guards and everything we had left behind were brought to us, about eight miles from our former camp. During this time the weather was cold and it was very hard on the men lying on the cold ground. Soon we began putting up 'uts, which

Soon we began putting up 'uts, which was the fourth set of houses that Winter." J. H. HILL, in NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL:

LESSON FOR SUNDAY SEPT. 11.

"Phillip and the Etheopians," Acts vii., 27.40. Golden Text John 3, 36. Commentary.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PRUNE JELLY.

One pound of the best prunes, one box of gelatine, lemon juice, cinnamon, sugar. Stew the prunes in one quart of water, until they are in pieces, removing the stones. Soak the gelatine in one pint of cold water, and when the prunes are done, add the gelatine, which should be soft. Sweeten to taste. A little lemon juice is indispensable, and a trace of cinnamon. Pour into a monid, and eat cold with sweetened, whipped cream.—New York Recorder.

SPINACH MERINGUE.

Wash and cook the spinach in slightly salted boiling water until it is tender, then drain and dress the leaves through a hair sieve; to a quart of pulp add the juice and a little grated rind of one lemon, an ounce of butter, half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, a little red pepper and a little salt, with a pint of hot, freshly mashed potatoes.

Mix well and fill a baking dish or a number of little individual ones, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and fine cracker dust with bits of butter and bake until delicately browned. Serve as a vegetable.—New York World.

HASHED POTATOES.

HASHED POTATOES.

Hashed potatoes are never more delicious than when the potatoes are new. A favorite way of preparing them is as follows: Take six cold boiled potatoes, mince them and season them with salt and pepper, adding a little milk or a little stock as you prefer. A scant half cupful of liquid is generally sufficient. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in an omelet pan, and when the pan is very hot pour in the potatoes. Spread them evenly, and set them a little back on the stove or in the oven, well covered, to brown. When they are a golden brown on the bottom, fold them over like an omelet and serve. The addition of a little parsley minced, or a teaspoonful of onion, gives a new zest to this dish.—New York Tribune.

SAVORY BREAKFAST PATTIES.

Try these savory patties for breakfast and see what you think of them: Out from the solid part of a stale losf aslice of bread two inches thick; with a round tin cutter two inches in diameter slice out four or five pieces, then press a cutter two inches smaller nearly through the rounds. Remove carefully the bread from the inner circle without penetrating the foundation. Have ready a shallow stewpan half full of well heated fat; fry the bread a light brown color, drain on a clean cloth and set saide until wanted. Mince finely half a pound of lean ham; add to it a gill of mushroom, walnut and some table sauce combined; stir over the fire for three minutes; season with a dash of cayeane pepper. Fill the shapes of fried bread with the mixture; lay a fresh poached egg on each (the yolk must be just seen blushing through the white, and it must be trimmed neatly.) Arrange a narrow wreath of parsley around them.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Buttermilk in nutrient qualities is on par with skim milk.

a par with skim milk.

Artificial field flowers on a founda-tion of white lace make the newest lamp

shades.

The juice of ripe strawberries dropped into thick sweet cream is a gentle, cooling remedy for sunburn.

To purify the air of a newly painted room put several tubs of water in it and it will absorb much of the odor.

To polish kitchen knives nicely mix a little bicarbonate of soda with the brick dust and rub them thoroughly.

For insomnia, nillows are filled with

For insomnia, pillows are filled with hop flowers and bulbs, or a mattress of pine needles will be found efficacious.

Country house furniture includes a bamboo arrangement for elevating the feet and legs of the lord of the manor.

If feather pillows have an unpleasant smell place them before a good fire and let them have a good, thorough drying. Slate floors should be polished, rub-bing first with a smooth, flat piece of pumice stone, and finally polish with rotten stone.

Circular thermometers of ivory and its imitations bound in perforated orna-ments of silver have the central spaces used as a calendar.

Open canned fruit a couple of hours before it is to be used. The oxygen will be restored to it, and it will be greatly improved in flavor.

Never sweep dust and dirt from one room to another, nor from up stairs to the lower part of the house. Always take it up in each room.

An ounce of clove pink petals infused in three-quarters of a pint of pure alcohol, with a few verbeua leaves, is a refreshing odor for the bath.

The best way when hot grease has been spilled on a floor is to dash cold water over it so as to harden it quickly and prevent it striking into the boards.

To make rice milk, beat one-half cup of ground rice into milk enough to make a thin batter. Then add one-half pint of milk and let it boil slowly five minutes. It may be served hot or cold and flavored as barley water.

Toast water is made by pouring boil-ing water on nicely browned toast with no crust, until it is covered, and letting it steep until cold. It should then be covered with a plate, or it may steep up-on the stove an hour or more.

Scorches may be removed from linen by spreading over them the june of two onions and half an ounce of white soap. Lemon juice and salt will remove stains of rust and ink. The articles should be exposed to the sunlight after being well saturated in the mixture.

A special Governmental commission is investigating dishorang cattle in Can-ada, visiting farm after farm where is has been and is being practiced.