WAGES AND PROTECTION.

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TARIFF WAGES HAYE ADVANCED.

When completed the eleventh census will show the amount of money paid out in wages of all kinds in every industry carried on in the United States during 1890 for each class of employes, men, women and children separately. These reports, says Superintendent Porter in the Chicago News Record, should be reliable because the work in 1800 cities, towns and manufacturing places was done by special agents selected for this purpose. These men were not appointed for political reasons, but because they were in some way specially qualified for the work; that is, were the statisticians of the boards of trade or chambers of commerce or were identified with the statistical departments of newspapers or in some way interested in the work. When completed the tabulations of these places which were taken out of the hands of the ordinary enumerator will probably aggregate eighty or possibly ninety per cent. of all the manufacturing is carried on mostly in large cities, hence we find nearly sixty-five per cent, of the entire manufactures of the United States in 100 principal cities. The opportunities for error, therefore, have been diminished in the eleventh census, because in the tenth census only 200 cities and towns were taken out of the hands of the enumerators. It is a safe presumption in this class of returns that the facts may be a little more than the amount reported, but cannot well be less.

No data are tabulated for which we have not a schedule collected by a sworn officer of the Government and returned on oath by the individual or firm. There is no reason why these returns should not be reliable. The chief special agent in charge of this work under General Walker in 1880 was again employed in 1890 and has entire supervision of the work. As far as possible we selected the same expert special agents for the several branches of manufactures. Every precaution has been taken to make the reports impartial and accurate. As to what the results proved or did not prove so one cared or even inquired. The figures are correct and cannot be impeached by either free traders or protectionists. So far as they console economists of either school and bolster up theories, I rejoice if it makes them happy, but so far as the reverse may be true the census office offers no apology and extends no sympathy. We simply deal in facts.

FIGURES ON WAGES.

What are the facts? Here I have added up the returns; showing the number employed and the amount of wages actually paid in the manufacturing industries of thirty-five large cities. These cities are not selected, but are taken indiscriminately in the order in which the tabulations were completed. Further reports may make it necessary to add slightly to these totals, but nothing will be deducted:

tablishments.	Year.
	1890
ase	Increa
Hands Employed.	Year.
1,188,969	1890
666,736	1880
472,282	T
\$650,155,158	1890
Total Wages. \$650,155,158 265,806,145	1880
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Average Annual	Hicrea
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Wages per Hand.	1890
398.67	
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EXPLAINING THE INCREASE. Taking without explanation such an increase would almost be beyond belief. Such progress is indeed marvelous. Here we have in thirty-five principal cities double the number of establishments, an increase of 472,832 in the number of hands employed, with an actual increase of \$384,000,000 paid in wages. The system that makes this possible in ten years or makes half of this possible ought not to be abolished or possible ought not to be abolished or tampered with. This is said in all seri-ousness to free traders and revenue, re-formers. To wage-earners and bread-winners of all shades of political faith, however, the story that these simple tables unfold is of far greater signifi-

tables unfold is of far greater significance.

Mark this! In 1880 these industries in these thirty-five cities employed 666,-736 persons. According to reports received in answer to precisely similar questions to those asked in 1890 these artisans took home during the year 1880 in wages exactly \$255,806,145. And now as to 1890. Instead of something over half a million men and women and youths employed we find over a million, or 1,138,968, and instead of taking \$265,000,000 home as wages, this industrial army received the sum of \$650,-155,158. An increase of \$384,000,000 —more than double. In other words, the artisans thus employed in 1890, actually took home \$175,15 a year more per individual than they did in 1880. Now I don't say all this is due to the tariff. Several important facts must be considered:

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

1. The methods of the eleventh cem-

1. The methods of the eleventh cen-sus were in advance of those of the tenth and the work has been done more

version and the work has been a great industrial advance in the decade, and our factories, mild shop come with great force and will play no inconsiderable part in the campaign.

MUCH CORROBORATED EVIDENCE.

**Nor will it do to question the general tendency to an increase of wages when sustained by so many independent investigation.

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THE BEAT OF TAXABLE

countries and established themselves on American soll.

4. The establishment of new industries, such as those relative to all branches of electricity, the higher grades of shipbuilding, engineering, etc.

5. The activity of trades unions and labor organizations has stiffened wages in every direction and given a larger share to the laborers.

GIVEN EPOCHECTION ITS DUE.

I have shown an increase here in wages per capita actually paid in this ten years of 45.18 per cent. in all industries, including, of course, some industries that may not be affected except in a general way by the tariff. The question which now presents itself is: How much of the increase may be fairly attributed to our in this series of articles that in 1883 what was called the tariff commission bill passed. In many industries this bill strengthened the rates of duty, if not by actually increasing the rate by substituting specific for ad valorem and thereby a protective policy? I have already shown in this series of articles that in 1883 what was called the tariff commission bill passed. In many industries this bill strengthened the rates of duty, if not by actually increasing the rate by substituting specific for ad valorem and thereby in protective policy? I have already shown in this series of articles that in 1883 what was called the tariff commission bill passed. In many industries this bill strengthened the rates of duty, if not by actually increasing the rate by substituting specific for ad valorem and thereby in protective policy? I have already shown in this series of articles that in 1883 what was called the tariff commission bill passed. In many industries this bill strengthened the rates of duty, if not by actually increasing the rate by substituting specific for ad valorem and thereby in protective policy? I have already shown in this series of a valorem and thereby in the strength of the string place of fiscal legislation of the country, we find that wages have not only a strength of the country, ex-President (leveland. Not that th

period of its history.

HALF THE INCREASE FROM THE TARIFF.

A conservative estimate would indicate that at least half of the 43 per cent. increase in the wages of these 1,138,963 persons is due to the tariff. Had the policy advocated by the Democratic Party prevalled in 1888 many of these industries would have been rent in twain, wages would have been rent in twain, wages would have been standing idle in the streets of thousands of our own laborers would have been standing idle in the streets of these great centres of industrial energy. No unprejudiced man can study these returns and deny that the condition of the wage carner has improved. Especially is this true when a study of price lists reveals that in this period all articles of general consumption have decreased in cost. And the reason for believing that wages in manufacturing have actually increased something over 20 per cent. in ten years is the fact that in industries in which complete returns can be obtained and in which comparisons may safely be made between 1889 and 1890 the increase averages about 20 to 25 per cent. Take, for instance, the wool, the cotton and the silk industries. Both the tenth and eleventh censues employed experts for these industries, and no change was made in the collection of the items herewith given:

IN WOOLEN, COTTON AND SHAK MILLS.

IN WOOLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS.

For example, here is a table showing the total wages paid in 1880 and in 1880 in the woolen, cotton and silk industries:

**Total wages paid in 1880 and in 1880 a

Totals......\$162,328,529 \$98,576,302

MORE PEOPLE GIVEN WORK.

Now, what are the facts here? Simply this: Under a protective tariff the employes in these three important industries are receiving about \$62,750,000 per annum more wages than in 1880. But, says the free trader: "There are more persons employed." That is true. In 1880 these industries employed 365,438 persons, and in 1890 they employed 488,804 persons. Thus we see that in the decade the protective policy which the Democratic platform pronounces "a fraud and robbery" has given employment, in only three industries, to 128,866 additional employes.

The Twe Theories.

The revenues of the country do not seem to be at all in excess of our requirements. That is to say, we are not collecting more money at the Custom Houses, and through the Internal Revenue Bureau, than we need to pay the necessary expenses of the Government. There is no surplus.

It seems necessary to say this because the arguments used by the Cleveland Party are calculated to create the impression that the people are oppressed to accumulate a vast amount of money for which there is no immediate use. This is not the case. The contention is, therefore, not that there is too much money raised, but as to the manner in which it is or shall be raised. Under the McKinley law the duties are adjusted so as to collect the revenue from imported articles the like of which are manufactured in this country, so that the home manufacturer shall not be subjected to an unequal competition. The free traders, headed by Cleveland, contend that we shall impose the duties upon articles of necessity the like of which are not produced in this country, so that everybody shall pay a part of the tax.

Thus, under the free trade theory tea, coffee and sugar, now free of duty, would be taxed, and poor and rich alike would contribute to the revenue. Under the protective system the money is paid into the National Treasury by the foreign producer, who wishes to enjoy the privileges and opportunities of our market. The free trader insists, not that we shall not raise the money, but that we shall raise it by a system which will tax our own people, and all of them.—New York Advertiser.

Gained by the McKinley Law.

Gained by the McKinley Law.

Two years ago two pounds of sugar cost sixteen cents. To day that amount of money will buy two pounds of sugar and a loaf of bread. One loaf of bread will keep a man alive for twenty-four hours. The gain made by the McKinley law is one day's subsistence from the amount saved in the purchase of two pounds of sugar. Mr. Watterson, of the Courier-Journal, the great free trade leader, says, with commendable frankness, "Just as soon as the Democratic Party gets into power they will restore the sugar duties." Of course they will, and then the poor man will be just one loaf of bread short on every two pounds of sugar.

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Possesses the Thickest Skin.

The whale may claim to have a skin thicker than any other animal. It has a skin nowhere less than several inches, and in many parts fully two feet, in thickness. The distinction of being the thickest skinned quadruped belongs to the Indian rhinoceros, whose hide has a knotty or granulated surface, and is so impenetrable as to resist the claws of the lion or tiger, and the sword or bullet from old-fashioned smooth-bore muskets. So stiff and hard is this skin that were it not divided by creases of folds the animal imprisoned in its armor cold scarcely move. The skin of the hippopotamus runs that of the rhinoceros very closely as regards thickness.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

CANNED PEA SOUP.

OANNED FEA SOUP.

Open a can of pess, drain, and lay them in cold salt water for half an hour. Beil them soft in three pints of hot salt water, with a slice of onion and a stalk of cetery. A sprig of mint improves the flavor. When soft, rub them with the water in which they were cooked through a collander; put over the fire and bring to boil. Add two heaping tablespoons of butter rolled in three heaping tablespoons of flour; one-half cupful of sugar; salt and pepper to taste. Simmer and stir for five minutes, and turn into a tureen in which is some fried bread dice.—American Farmer.

Wash and cut in half six nice, ripe tomatoes. Place them in a baking pan skin down. Cut a quarter of a pound of butter into small pieces, place over the tomatoes, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and put in the oven ten minutes. Then place over the fire and fry slowly. The tomatoes should become tender without turning. When done lift carefully and place in a heated dish. Draw the baking pan over a quick fire, stir until the butter is brown, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix until smooth, stir until it boils, season with salt and pepper, and pour over the tomatoes. Tomatoes cooked in this way will take the place of meat.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

snow zees.

Put one pint of milk in the double boiler with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one small teaspoonful of vanilla; break four eggs separately; whip the whites until stiff and dry; then stir in lightly four tablespoonfuls of powdered, sifted sugar. With a teaspoon take up the whites—about the size of an egg—and drop them into the boiling milk. Put in as manyas can be handled conveniently. When they are firm on one side turn them carefully and cook until firm on the other. When all are done, mix the well beaten yolks of the eggs with the milk, and cook (stirring all the time) until the custard coats the spoon. Strain into a bowl to cool. When cold pile the snow eggs in a high glass dish, pour the custard over and around them and serve. In making soft custard do not allow it to boil, as that would cause it to curdle. If it should curdle pour in a little cold milk, stirring rapidly and strain quickly.—New York World.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Cold tea is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Trained wood.

Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub tinware briskly, after which wips

rub tinware briskly, after which wipe dry.

Kerosene applied with a rag when you are about to put your stoves away will prevent them from rusting.

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

Castor oil has not failed in any case to remove warts to which it was applied once a day for two to six weeks.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whiting the brown discolorations may be taken off cups which have been used in baking.

Silks and ribbons may be cleaned and made to look like new by sponging them with equal parts of strong tea and vinegar. Iron with a not too hot iron.

A great convenience when cleaning

A great convenience when cleaning house is a stick with a notch in the end that will lift the picture cords off from the hooks without so much stepping up and down.

Papered walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of scale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.