There Were 45 Per Cent Less Wages Earned This Year Than in 1892-No Work for 30 Per Cent of the People-955 Per Head—Billions Less Circulated

From the American Economist, Oct. 12. SAME IN-JAN. TO JUNE, JAN. TO DUSTRIES. 1892. JUNE, 1894. Hands Employed -60.856

Wages Paid. 8 17,479,987 8 9,611,094 Output of factories - 100 per cent 56 per cent Comparison With the Census of 1890:

CENSUS OF1890. Hands employed -4.711.839 Wages carned -8 2,282,823.965

Product value Cost of Material 5,158,868,353 CONDITION OF 1894. Hands Idle - -1.413.550

Wages lost 8 1,027,270,469 Product not made -4.124,847,355 Material not used 3,208,042,145 The reason for making an investiga-

tion into the business conditions of the United States this year, as compared with 1892, has already been stated in the American Economist-namely, to supply a demand made to the American Protective Tariff league for facts and figures upon the subject. These demands were so numerous that, after very deliberate consideration, it was decided in the interests of the people to undertake the work, and the result we now publish.

The idea has been to ascertain the number of hands that were employed in the different manufacturing, wholesate and retail concerns throughout the country during the period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1892, and also quality clothing wool-for which I got ers, appreciate that these same demo-

California	6	687	615	128,814	114,636
Colorado	2	523	247	215, 393	96,394
Connecticut.	24	5,062	3,8 #	1,204,716	880,546
Delaware	2	481	288	115,437	57,751
Georgia	.1	73	28	7,093	2,295
Idaho	2	100	. 5	810	230
Illinois	16	11,509	9.230	4,640,467	1,881,972
Indiana	12	1,109	860	297,411	221,322
Iowa	7	56	88	10,600	12,800
Kansas	5	227	273	7,859	8,679
Kentucky	6	161	50	7,210	1,570
Louisian	1	12	4	2,340	468
Maine	5	3,812	2,460	661,073	413,406
Maryland	4	34	8	7,995	1,938
Mass'chus'ts	26	9,107	7,747	1,802,887	1,358,786
Michigan	4	265	208	64,051	47,276
Minnesota	3	400	213	83,831	29,841
Mississippi	5	21	1	1,590	48
Missouri	8	483	487	245,772	147,390
Montana	2	35	29	15,275	11,105
Nebraska	8	13	29	10.750	4.230
New Hamp'e	18	3,314	2,466	1 578,644	492,579
New Jersey	18	3,577	2,247	639,666	339,530
New York	25		2,374	889,075	492,772
N'h Carolina.		60	70	11,000	13,000
North Dakota		1 7	5	436	303
Ohio	32		3,170	1,558,810	677,468
Oregon	- 5	54	49	10,879	6,769
Pen'ylvania	35	16,577	10,291	3,911,648	1,953,751
Rhode Island	3	326	77	63,209	12,061
Tennessee	5	472	409	115,130	99,404
Texas	2	32	5	6,225	2,525
Utah	1	3	2	540	300
Vermont	2	86	4	15,125	770
Virginia	4	76	3	11,787	134
Washington	1	46	14	15,000	2,500
W't Virginia.	8		207	55, 333	32,016
Wisconsin	10	1,300	964	275,716	192,319
Totals 3	20	60.856	2.060	17 479 987	10 ALL 004

Decrease in number of hands employed......30 per cent. Decrease in amount of wages earned 45 " " " output of factories, etc..44 Average earnings per hand in 1892 .......\$250

#### Oregon's Case a Hard One

An Oregon farmer writes as follows: In 1892 I got 20 cents per pound cash in Myrtle Point for my wool as it came from the sheep's back. I had to haul it twenty-three miles. In 1893 I shipped

Machinery...... 52 sistance to it. Obviously, if the goods Mercantile ...... 54 hitherto produced in this country can Pearl buttons 5 tion of the price of labor.

Plate glass 57 Moreover, the disturbance in the 

reports there were indeed very few industries turning out 75 per cent or more of the quantity of their product labor is uneasy, anxious and perplexed of 1892. There are some industries that have turned out less than half. Those which were most seriously affected appear to have been the makers of agricultural implements, who, by the way, generally claim that they are not affected by the tariff. The manufacturers of cutlery, gloves, the mining industries, pearl buttons, paper hangers, pottery workers, sheep growers, the silk and woolen manufacturers are seriously injured by free trade.

#### For Labor to Remember.

Can not the working men of America understand and appreciate the fact that the democratic majority in congress refused to grant them a hearing to San Francisco and got 15 cents, pay- or to listen to the appeal of men anxious ing all charges, leaving me 13% cents to earn an honest livelihood, while per pound net. In 1894 I delivered these same democratic statesmen were again in Myrtle Point and received 10 trying to take from them the opporcents for the same quality of wool, cut tunity to earn a living? Can not the from the same flock of sheep—the first American working men, the wage earnduring the same months of the 20 cents in 1892. I forgot to state that crats, who refused a hearing to labor,

atives will have to accept it. The be imported at less cost, the cost of

It will be noted that according to our takes the incomes of the rich. But what good does that do labor? Labor day comes this year, therefore, when -New York Times.

#### Senator Stewart's Responsibility.

Senator Stewart has twice had an opportunity to prevent any tariff legislation. In failing to do so he has, for the moment, forgotten the best interests of a large section of the state that sent him to congress. His taciturnity was equivalent to a vote in favor of a new tariff bill, because his vote against it would have directly killed the pending measure. The wool growers of Nevada will not forget that free wool could, by this time, have been prohibited by the vote of Senator Stewart. The nursing of a possible pristine grievance will not compensate them for the loss to come of millions of dollars. If the senator from Nevada has suffered a wrong at the hands of republican senators it was because protection was not accorded to one of the products of his state, which now demands protection for another of its

HE BOUGHT A BICYCLE.

tion He Expected. A young Buffalonian bought a bicycle. It was a good bicycle, and he was proud of it. He bought it on the

instalment plan, and for a month he was happy with it.

One night when he was riding on an asphalted street he met a friend

"Ho." said the friend, "where'd you get the bike?"

Bought it," replied the wheelman, tartly. "Did you think I stole it?" .. No. I don't know as I did. What'll

you take for it?" The wheelman stopped and said ·Do you want to buy a wheel?"

"I might if I got one cheap enough." "Well, what will you give for this "Forty dollars."

The wheelman got on his wheel and rode away without saying a word. A day or two later the friend came around and made some more inquiries about the wheel. The wheelman told him confidentially that he was hard up and was having difficulty in keeping up his payments and that he had concluded to sell out for the \$40.

"Nixie," said the friend. "I have changed my mind, too. I can't afford to give you more than \$25 for that wheel now."

The wheelman laughed at this offer. The friend came around every day for a week after that and asked him if he was ready to take \$25, reminding him that he would lose the wheel altogether if he wasn't prompt with the payments. One day the friend made his usual proposition. "I'll give you \$25 for that wheel," he said. "You'd better take it, too. It's your last chance.'

"Well," replied the wheelman, "I guess I will take it. Money's infernally close with me.'

The preliminaries were arranged and the friend counted out the \$25.

Where's the wheel?" he asked. "Up at the house," "I'll come up to-night and ride it

"All right." Then, as the friend was about to go out, the wheelman said: "On second thoughts, I would bring up a wheelbarrow for that bike

if I were you."
...What's the matter?" gasped the friend. "It isn't broken, is it?"

"A little," and the wheelman smiled sardonically. "You see, a fire engine ran over it this morning."

The janitor of the building stopped the fight.

#### BECOMING SCARCE.

Blonde Men and Women Will Vanish as a Type in Time.

Women with blue eyes and light hair are gradually, though surely, passing away as a type. In each successive generation there are fewer of them than in the last. Already such a thing as a red blonde, purely such, is so rarely seen in this country as to excite remark. Golden tresses are so very frequent that real ones are usually suspected of being bleached.

In short, Spare Moments thinks it has become evident that before very long there will be no blonde women any more. The same thing is true of men. Among their sex light hair and blue eyes are fast disappearing. We may judge how rapidly they are going when we consider the fact that whenever a brunette man marries a blonde woman, or vice versa, 66 per cent of the children born have dark hair and eves. At that rate not very many centuries will be required to wipe out the blonde type altogether.

Some may wonder how this has been determined with such aceuracy. Simply by including such statistical observations in the census of nations in Germany and France, where the very school children are examined, and have their characters recorded from an anthropological standpoint. Observations made in this way, so as to cover millions of persons of both sexes, have resulted in the discovery that the dark people bring more children into the world than the light people. Furthermore, they have greater vigor and they live longer.

## London Executions and Mobs.

A murderer was executed in New gate prison, London, the other day privately, as the law directs. A crowd gathered outside to see the black flag hoisted, and behaved in as brutal and disorderly a way as in the old-time public hangings. A delay in the execution nearly brought on a riot, and when the flag finally went up the mob cheered and yelled. It is suggested that the custom be done away with, as it serves no practical good.

#### Brilliant in Daylight. A daylight meteor was seen recently

near Ayrshire, Scotland. Its move ment was very slow and it shown with a brilliant, intense light which was concentrated in itself and did not leave a train behind it. It got gradually smaller and smaller, and just before disappearing broke into three or four pear-shaped portions. During its course, although the massy head was always brilliantly white, the little tail varied in hue, crimson and a rich ultramarine blue being most noticeable.

#### Human Nature. She-George.

He-Yes.

She-Why is it that most weddings are sadder than funerals and most funerals jollier than weddings? He-Well, in the first case everyone

knows what misfortune has happened to the contracting parties, and in the second they don't.

## All a Mistake.

Her Lover-I assure you, Mr. Meyer, cannot live without your daughter. Her Father, reputed to be well offestimate my-income. -- Answers.

He Had Hip Dise But It Was Not Exactly in the Condi Was treated at the Children's Ho in Boston, and when he came how

SEVEN RUNNING SORES on leg. Could not step. We have begiving him Hood's Sarsaparilla a yea and he can walk, run and play as liver as any boy. He has no sores and is the PICTURE OF HEALTH. Jon C. BOYLE, Ware, Mass. Remember.

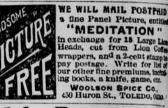
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RUNNING UP THE OLD FLAG ONCE MORE.

present year. We have also endeav- in 1893 no merchants would handle have been fighting and standing shoulored to learn the amount of wages paid to the employees in such establishments during each of the two given periods, and further the output or the product of the manufacturing concerns and the per cent of business done by the wholesale and retail

Replies have been received from 39 different states and territories in the United States. These replies have been carefully compiled and arranged; first, according to the states and territories from which they were received. The compilation was next condensed according to the sections of the country. showing the aggregate results of the information for each section. then show the per cent of losses to

labor or wages, and the loss of output in each section of the country, also the average earnings of labor through out each section of the country Further comparisons are made with the McKinley census of 1892 and our industrial census of 1893 that were undertaken by the American Protective Tariff league, and pubished in the American Economist. The last compilation is a comparison of the present conditions with those shown through out the entire country, according to the census of 1890, this following a

The first table gives the number of reports received from each state; the total number of hands employed by the parties making these reports dur ing the six months ending June 30, 1892, and 1894, respectively; then we have the total amount of wages paid by these parties to their employees during the two periods; and the last column shows the proportion that their business of this year bears to the busimess they transarted two years ago. These figures are as follows:

statement of the losses by industries.

Hands em-ployed Jan, Jan. 1 to June 1 t. June 3. 1802 1891.

wool at Myrtle Point. There was no eash there and all transactions were for store trade. It is the same elsewhere through this part of the country. The value of the sheep has also depreciated from one third to one half. The farmer who grows only 250 pounds of wool suffers in proportion equally with the larger farmer who raises 10,000 pounds. All the farm products have fallen in value. beef was worth 24 cents in 1892; it was worth only 2 cents in 1893, and 11/4 cents this year. The actual loss per head on the 2-year-old steers that will average 1,000 pounds gross is \$7.50.

Still there are some democratic farmers who will shut their eyes and vote the democratic ticket in the face of all these facts, but most old time farmers see things straight and are trad now amazed at their own former blind-

## How Industries Were Affected.

The next arrangement we have made of the reports is to show the average percentage of this year's output in each industry, as compared with 1892, which is as follows: Output.

	Per cent of 1892.
Agricultural implements	44
Belting	N
Blankets	78
Boots and shoes	
Brass and manufactures	10
Cash registers	
Carpets	
Carriages and wasses	[1
Carriages and wagons	60
Conent	92
Cigars	74
Coal miners	57
Contractor	R
Cotton manufactures	94
Cotton yarns	58
Cutlory	Di
Cutlery	45
Dyeing and printing	50
Flour mills	60
Furniture	R.S
Gloves	90
Hosiery	7
Jute manufactures	100
Iron and steel	
	62

der to shoulder in order to afford protection to the most gigantic monopoly in the world, by taxing the wage earners' breakfast table for the benefit of the sugar trust? Turn the rascals out.

## Farm Stuffs in Cuba-

Owing to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba the Spanish government has reimposed duties upon American products. This is one of the direct results of democratic free trade tariff legislation, which helps to shut off a good market for American farm products. The first column of the following table shows what the duties were under republican reciprocity, the last column showing what the Cuban duties on American farm products are under the first step of democratic free

erman.		
Reciprocity duties, per 100 kilos.	Present du per 100 k	
Flour		1
Corn		3
Jerked beef 8.60		4
Chew'g tobacco 10.50		11
Lard Free.		
HamsFree.		10.
BaconFree.		7
Balt beef Free.		10.
FruitsFree.		5.
Fresh and tinned		3.
oysters, sal'on .Free.		
Hay Free.		2
Rooms Pree.		10
BeansFree.		3
Potatoes Free.		1.
Codfish Free.		1
Lum'er (per M.)Free.		1.
The Gloom of Tab		

The new tariff will cause a readjustment of prices in many departments of trade, and usually as it tends to lower them it will tend also to lower wages with she result that laborers will be dissatisfied and rebellious. Even if they can buy the same amount of goods with the less money, they will be no better content. They are afraid of the precedent of lowering the scale of wages; but if American manufacturers find that they can not compete with their foreign competitors without such a reduction, of course

products. The perpetration of two wrongs will not render either of the two right for Nevada, where protection is essential to its prosperity.

## With the Spirit of 1776.

Referring to the effort made by the American Protective tariff league to encourage the purchase of American goods, the Wheeling, W. Va., Intelligeneer, Sept. 1, said:

The pledge is in harmony with the spirit of 1776, when the patriotic women of the colonies lead an assault on the importation of foreign wares, refused to bny them and extorted everybody to follow their example. George Washington was proud to wear a suit of home made clothes when he was inaugurated as president of the United

And this day American labor produces al, that is necessary to anybody's comfort. If every American will resolve to buy no foreign merchandise the sting will be taken out of the new tariff measure and the country will have a healthy prosperity in spite of democratic interference.

# How About Those Petitions?

No attention was paid by the demo eratic congress to the thousands of petitions that were signed by tens of thousands of voters who appealed against free trade. Ask the democrats who seek re-election to congress in your district why they now seek your vote if they would pay no attention to your petition.

## The Bailey Family.

The Bailey family, to the number of about 250, descendants of James and Richard Bailey, of Rawley, Mass., held their second annual reunion recently in Andover, Mass. There were members present from every New England state and some in the west. The Rev. O, my dear young fellow, you over A. F. Bailey of Bradford, Mass., was it will have to come, and the oper-elected president of the association.