

SONG WITH POLITICS IN IT.

Tune from "The Mikado."

(Sing Willow, Tit Willow.)
The champion juggler came out down by the gate
Singing "Free wool, oh! free wool, oh! free wool, oh!"

Cleveland's English Allies.

O, how the Britisher longs to vote for Cleveland!
But he cannot, and must content himself with merely sending over funds and doing what he may from the other side for the cause he loves so well.

He thought at one time that he could subvert that cause by calling indignation meetings of Englishmen in England to protest against American legislation for Americans.

He used, also, to denounce and abuse the candidates of Protection and laud the representatives of Free-Trade in the public prints.

So word has been sent across the Atlantic by Cleveland's lieutenants that open advocacy of his election by Englishmen must cease if they wish to see him President again.

And the Britisher, ever ready to make any sacrifice for his friends on this side, suppresses his bubbling enthusiasm and now manfully cuts each mighty impulse to say a word in behalf of the American candidate of the Golden Club.

During a session of the "Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire," in London, on June 23, Mr. B. F. Stobol, president of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, arose and said:

"Let me say that I think at this moment, when there is a Presidential contest in the United States, it would be wise not to name the United States so frequently. [Oh! oh!] We have had these things said over and over again, and we have found that the very things that have been said in defense of our interests have given our opponents an arm against us.

On July 21 the Liverpool Echo repeated the warning:
"Now that our home elections are over, the great conflict which is proceeding in the United States of America naturally begins to attract a little more attention."

The discussion of the question at issue, from the English point of view, has only one effect in the States, and that injurious and paralyzing to those who are fighting the battle of Free-Trade. Every public expression of opinion in this country hostile to the McKinley Tariff, from a British point of view, is telegraphed across the Atlantic and eagerly reproduced in the Republican papers throughout the country.

As we said before, the apostles of Free Trade, if they wish to further the principles they are so proud of, should rigidly hold their tongues during the present Presidential campaign. Their utterances do incalculable harm to the Democratic cause, and if Mr. Cleveland is, after all, defeated, it will be largely owing to the too loudly and indiscreetly expressed sympathy proceeding from these shores."

How do you like fighting under the British flag, Democrats?

Questions For Free Traders.

You say protection caused the Homestead strike. What, then, caused the Buffalo strike? If trusts are springing up under the new tariff how is it that prices are falling all the time?

Does it never shake your faith in Cobden's creed to contemplate how, under protection, this country has advanced from a condition exclusively agricultural to one in which we produce \$8,000,000,000 in manufactured goods, while Great Britain, with a start of centuries, only manufactures about \$4,500,000,000?

Farmers have always been the mainstay of protection, not only voting for the policy, but actually shaping it through their representatives in Congress. It cannot justly be called a manufacturers' policy, can it?

When steel rails sell in New York for less than the London price, are they have done in the past, where does the "tax" come in? If you are patriotic, why do you ever mourn the establishment of the tin-plate industry in America?

How would you raise the money to run the Government if the tin-plate industry were abolished?

We need every cent now raised by the McKinley law for legitimate expenses. Would you, in the absence of a tin-plate Tariff, reimpose the heavy duties of the Mills bill on sugar?

Is not a tin-plate duty preferable to a sugar duty as a means of raising revenue?

Protection, you say, creates trusts in the United States. Does Free Trade create the numerous English trusts?

Why did New South Wales, but lately the sole companion of England in Cobdenism, abandon that policy after a fair trial, and adopt Protection?

Did you ever hear of an iron and steel worker who made \$10,000 a year before the Homestead strike revealed him in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company?

PRICES AND WAGES.

At Last the Truth About them is Known.

Democrats Join Republicans in Testifying that Wages Have Risen and Prices Have Fallen—Not a Peg Left for the McKinley Prices Liear to Hang a Falsehood on—Facts from the Unanimous and Non-Partisan Senate Report.

Until within a few weeks, no comprehensively scientific investigation into the wages question for the period covered by the new Tariff had been completed, although one which promised unimpeachable results had been inaugurated. But judging by the signs of the times, and the isolated facts which came under our notice, we made the following statement a good while ago: "The simple fact of the matter is that wages have been higher, work more plentiful, trade brisker, foreign commerce larger, average duties lower, manufactured commodities cheaper and every class of citizens more prosperous since the McKinley Tariff passed than they were before in many years. We do not attribute all this to the McKinley Tariff, but we know it to be a fact, and every one of ordinary intelligence and information knows that it is a fact. Why attempt to deny it?"

Since these words were written the Senate Investigating Committee has reported, and verifies our statements in every particular. No doubt the Free Trader would like to shift the argument from the solid foundation of this elaborate, non-partisan, absolutely conclusive report, to the meagre data cited before it was made. But we do not propose to allow him to do so. Here are the facts, which we will compel him to face:

(Extracts from the Senate Report on Prices and Wages.)

"In order to give the statistics collected the weight of undoubted authority, the committee decided at the outset, with entire unanimity, that the inquiry should be extended only to such subjects and be carried on through such agencies and by such methods as were approved by the unanimous voice of the committee, and this plan was scrupulously followed in all decisions as to the character, general scope and details of the investigation. All occurred in the view that if the facts could be secured in such manner as to create general confidence in their accuracy, a great step forward would be taken in the solution of important economic problems. There was no expectation that the members of the committee would agree about the political or even the economic bearings of the facts ascertained; but all were desirous that hereafter there should be no reason to question the integrity of the facts.

"The committee consulted from time to time several eminent statisticians as to the scope of the inquiry and the methods by which it should be conducted. Among the gentlemen consulted were Gen. F. A. Walker, Prof. Henry C. Adams, Prof. Edmund J. James, Mr. Edward Atkinson and Mr. W. M. Grosvenor. The committee are under obligations to these gentlemen, especially to General Walker, for their kindness in giving valuable time and advice to the consideration of the details of the committee's work.

"In the summer of 1891, Dr. Roland P. Falkner, professor of statistics in the University of Pennsylvania, was selected as the statistician of the committee, and to him was given entire charge of the work of analyzing the statistics collected and the ascertainment of results. Dr. Falkner's report, which is annexed hereto (Appendix A), embodies the results of the investigation, and explains in detail the reasons for adopting the methods by which these results are reached. The committee cannot express too strongly their appreciation of the great value of Dr. Falkner's services in this connection.

"In stating the results of the investigation, comparisons are made, unless otherwise stated, with the price or wages for the months of June, July and August, 1889, the average for these months being taken as a standard. This average is expressed by the number 100, and the changes are shown in the tables submitted by percentages of 100. The results of the inquiry are as follows:

PRICES.
"The summary for September 1, 1891, shows a decline in retail prices of the 214 selected articles of 0.64 of 1 per cent. by one method of computation, 1.8-10 per cent. by another.

WAGES.
"It appears from the report of the statistician that in the fifteen general occupations selected by the committee, wages were three-fourths of 1 per cent. higher in September, 1891, than in the three months selected as a basis in 1889, and that the wages in the special industries selected was 0.31 of 1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the period."

So much for the Senate Report. Then, on August 29th, came the report of the Democratic Commissioner of Labor of New York State, Charles F. Peck, who, by the way, was appointed to his present office by Grover Cleveland, when he was Governor of New York.

Mr. Peck has been conducting an investigation through his bureau into the effects of the new Tariff upon wages. Here are the facts he discovered.

(Extracts from the New York State Bureau of Labor Report on Wages.)

"The period covered by investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of what is termed the 'McKinley bill,' and the year immediately following its becoming law. That is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing September 1, 1889, up to and including August 31, 1890, and the year commencing September 1, 1890, up to and including August 31, 1891, 6,000 CONCERN REPLY.

"The methods employed to secure the necessary data were almost entirely those of the blank system. It was not the original purpose, nor is it now pretended, that the data and statistics presented present any but purely wholesale manufacturing establishments. To have undertaken to cover the retail and custom manufacturing establishments of the

State would have been a physical and financial impossibility. Some 8,000 blanks were addressed and mailed to as many separate establishments throughout the State, and of this number 6,000, or 75 per cent, were returned fully and correctly answered.

"From the tables it appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$2,377,323.00 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$91,315,130.84 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. A simple analysis of this table further demonstrates the interesting fact that of the sixty-seven industries covered 77 per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages or product, or both, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year.

"While the 'industries' are but 67 in number, the total 'trades' represented amount to 1,121, and give employment to 285,000 workmen and women. Of the 67 industries included, 75 per cent. of them show an increased average yearly earnings in the year 1891, while the total average increase of yearly earnings of the 285,000 employees was \$23.11. The average increase of yearly earnings of the employees in the 51 trades showing an increase was \$13.96 in 1891, as compared with 1890.

STRIKES FEWER.

"In addition to the investigation of this special subject, the bureau has continued its annual investigation of all labor disturbances occurring in the State during the past year. The total number of strikes reported for the year 1891 was 4,519, as against 6,258 occurring in the year 1890, a decrease of 1,739. Of the total number, 4,519, 2,375, or 53 per cent. of them, were in the building trade, a fact that seems to follow in natural sequence the results obtained in the special investigation of the effect of the tariff on labor and wages."

The report closed as follows: "It has been my experience, as I doubt not, it has been that of every statistician, more or less, that one often finds himself tempted, unconsciously, perhaps, to pursue an investigation with a view to establish a preconceived theory. How often failure and positive discomfiture follow I can safely leave to those who have engaged in the fascinating study of statistics.

"To the true statistician, however, uninfluenced by social or political considerations, the profession is an enviable one, and carries with it duties and responsibilities of the highest order. To him theories are as nothing; without facts to support them they become mere misleading, and, therefore, worthless. Facts and truth are what he seeks, and having possessed himself of them he places them, hard and cold as they oftentimes are, before the public, satisfied that he has done but his duty, and thereby attained his highest ambition."

These are facts reported—not by a sensational newspaper or prejudiced Congressmen—but by the economists and statisticians of world-wide fame whose names are mentioned, by a committee of United States Senators, including two prominent leaders of the Free Trade "reform" crusade—Senator Carlisle of Kentucky and Senator Harris of Tennessee—and by a Democratic Labor Bureau of a State administered and controlled by Democrats exclusively.

So Free Trade "reformers" might just as well recognize first as last that any demagogic compilation of alleged facts which they can make, no matter how conspicuously heaped or audaciously blazoned forth, will not affect in the least the integrity or value of the unimpeachable official reports here cited.

Reciprocity Scores for America Against the World.

The British Trade Journal, of July 1, utters a most plaintive and distressing wail over the evil effects of our reciprocity policy on British commerce. It says:

"British merchants and manufacturers are asking themselves whether something could not have been done to prevent the conclusion of the Spanish West Indian treaty between Spain and the United States in its present differential form. It is one result of the failure of British negotiations at Madrid for a renewal of the treaty with Spain, which expired yesterday. To-day, therefore, July 1, the new and enormously increased duties come into force in the peninsula, and the United States step into the Cuban and Porto Rico market, while British goods are shut out."

This is the same reciprocity policy, let it not be forgotten, of which the Free Trade party, always in the van when it comes to sneering at American progress or belittling American policies, dismisses all consideration in its platform, after contemptuously referring to it as a "bumper." It is also the same reciprocity of which the World, leading Free Trade organ, says that it is a scheme to "untax foreigners only." Untax foreigners only? One would indeed scarcely think so from the above editorial. But it is true we had forgotten that the un-American World, whose proprietor directs its policy from his splendid home in London, probably refers to Americans as foreigners, and his definition of reciprocity as a scheme to "untax foreigners only" should, therefore, be accepted as a compliment rather than a reproach. There cannot be any doubt, however, that John Bull thinks reciprocity a "bumper." As usual, he is heart and soul at once with the Democratic party.

What The Revenue Tariff Did Not Do.

The value of our exports of broadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low Tariff and large importation from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$68,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almost a certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show, incontestably, that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy.—President Fillmore's Annual Message, 1851.

YANKEE TIN PLATE.

Rapid Strides of the American Tin-plate Industry.

Domestic Production 11,000,000 Pounds—Every Mill Definitely Located and Described—A Government Report Brings Confidant to the "T. off Reform" Lovers. The new Tariff is overtaking and demolishing one by one the falsehoods set afloat about it before it was a month old. Some of them had a good start and were swift travelers, but they are no more at all for the fleet-footed facts born of the actual operation of the McKinley law. Here for instance is the new tin-plate industry.

Six months ago the Free Trade papers and organs were abusing everyone who ventured to assert that it was making a start in this country. They called us tin plate liars, and called the new tin plate mills myths. But fortunately, Congress provided for the punishment of the abusive Free Traders. It appointed a special agent, and the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, to investigate the progress of the tin plate making in the United States, to keep strict account of every plant—its capacity and the amount of its actual production—and to report to Congress from time to time the facts ascertained. The second report of this Treasury official is now before us. It simply buries the Free Trade tin-plate liars under an avalanche of about 14,000,000 pounds of American tin plate. Hence the facts gleaned from the sworn statements of manufacturers, as reported to the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

The production of tin and terne plates, by quarters, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, is shown in the abstracts appended hereto, marked Exhibits 1, 2, 3 and 4. These abstracts furnish the names and location of manufacturing firms or companies, and are not open to further revision, for the reason, as before stated, that they now include the sworn statements of manufacturers for each quarter of the year complete. Summary statements of production are also appended, Exhibits 5 and 6.

From Exhibit 6 it is seen that the total production of tin and terne plates proper for the year, by quarters, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Quarter ending, Pounds.
September 30, 1891: 8,207,222
December 31, 1891: 1,408,821
March 31, 1892: 3,204,235
June 30, 1892: 8,209,731

Total production for the year: 21,029,010
Besides the foregoing it should be stated, further, that the production of American sheet iron or steel, made into articles and wares, tinned or terne-coated during the year, as shown by the sworn statements of manufacturers received to date, was 1,828,228 pounds.

As these manufactures constitute tin and terne plate within the meaning of the law, it now seems probable that when full returns of the same are received the total production for the year, inclusive of such manufactures, will not fall much short of 23,000,000 pounds.

Of the production of tin and terne plates during the past fiscal year, a little more than 90 per cent. was of the lighter class of plates named in the law, which alone are subject to comparison with the same class of plates imported. If practically the same ratio of weight between the lighter and the heavier class of plates should be maintained during the present fiscal year, as presumably it will be, there would result upon the foregoing estimate a production of 90,000,000 pounds, weighing lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet, or an excess of 6,000,000 pounds over the required amount. These figures have reference to tin and terne plates only. I may here state that the rapid growth of the industry since the date of my former report fully justifies the prediction therein contained, that by the close of the present fiscal year the production will be at the annual rate of 200,000,000 pounds.

PRODUCTION OF AMERICAN BLACK PLATES.

A careful estimate shows that the quantity of black plates produced in the United States, and which entered into the manufacture of tin and terne plates during the year was, by quarters, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Quarter ending, Pounds.
September 30, 1891: 789,847
December 31, 1891: 1,210,661
March 31, 1892: 1,572,082
June 30, 1892: 6,178,260

Total: 9,750,850
To which add black plates sold to stamping companies, made into articles and wares, and tinned or terne-coated as per returns to date: 4,428,228

Aggregate: 14,179,078

In other words, of the production of tin and terne plates proper for the year over 68 per cent., and of the total production over 70 per cent., were made from American black plates. Further inspection shows that the quarterly increase in the production of black plates has been in about the same ratio as that of tin and terne plates. The preparations that are going forward for the production of black plates, by American manufacturers, justify the belief that this rate of increase will be maintained.

The Free Trade is not left in doubt as to the whereabouts of the American tin plate mills. The report includes the following list of them:

REVISED LIST OF FIRMS OR COMPANIES ENGAGED IN TIN AND TERNE PLATE MANUFACTURES, AUGUST 15, 1892.

- a. Producing. b. Building. c. Enlarging. s. Production suspended. 1. Making or preparing to make black plates.
Note.—From the following list are omitted the names of all firms or companies who had not begun actual building operations, August 15, 1892:
A. A. Thomson & Co., a. New York city.
Alquippa Tin Plate Company, b. Aliquippa, Pa.
American Stamping Company, b. Brooklyn, N.Y.
American Tin Plate Company, a. s. 1, Kidwood, Ind.
American Tin Plate Machine and Manufacturing Company, a. Philadelphia, Pa.
American Tin and Terne Plate Company, s. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
American Tin Plate Company, a. Anderson, Ind.
Apollo Iron and Steel Company, a. 1, Apollo, Pa.
Britton Rolling Mill Company, b. 1, Cleveland, Ohio.
Blairsville Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Company, b. 1, Blairsville, Pa.

- Cincinnati Corrugating Company, a. 1, Hiqua, Ohio.
Cleveland Tin Plate Company, a. Cleveland, Ohio.
Cook & Co., a. 1, Baltimore, Md.
Columbia Tin Plate Company, a. Hiqua, Ohio.
Coring Steel Company, b. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Cumberland Rolling Mill and Tin Plate Company, b. 1, Cumberland, Md.
E. Morewood & Co., b. 1, Gas City, Ind.
Falcon Iron and Nail Company, b. 1, Niles, Ohio.
Griffin & Co., a. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.
Grimes & Sperry & Co., a. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hughes & Patterson, b. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Hamilton, a. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.
Kahn Brothers, a. New York, N. Y.
Kerstone Tin Plate Company, a. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marshall Bros., a. Co., a. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mather Ingram & Co., a. 1, Baltimore, Md.
McKinley Tin Plate Company, a. Wheelburg, Pa.
Merchant & Co., a. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Morewood Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, b. 1, Elizabethport, N. J.
N. & G. Taylor Company, b. 1, Philadelphia, Pa.
Norton Brothers, a. e. 1, Chicago, Ill.
New Castle Tin Plate Company, b. 1, New Castle, Pa.
P. H. Lufman & Co., Limited, a. e. 1, Apollo, Pa.
Pittsburg Electro Plating Company, a. e. 1, Apollo, Pa.
Pittsburg Tin Plate Works, b. New Kensington, Pa.
Reed Manufacturing Company, a. e. 1, Connecticut, Ohio.
Scott & Co., Jas. B., a. 1, Pittsburg, Pa.
St. Louis Stamping Company, a. e. 1, St. Louis, Mo.
Sunderlin Tin Plate Works, b. 1, Brooklyne, N. Y.
United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, a. 1, Demmer, Pa.
Wallace Danfield & Co., Limited, a. e. 1, Ironton, Ohio.
W. H. Edwards, a. 1, Norristown, Pa.
Total number of companies August 15, 1892: 42
Number of companies manufacturing August 15, 1892: 25
Number of companies building August 15, 1892: 17
Number of companies production suspended August 15, 1892: 14
Number of companies enlarging works August 15, 1892: 10
Number of companies making or preparing to make of plates August 15, 1892: 18
Production, tin and terne plates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1892: 21,029,010
Total production of tin and terne plates, fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, including manufactures from American sheet iron or steel, tinned or terne-coated, about: 20,000,000
Estimated production tin and terne plates, fiscal year ending June 30, 1893: 100,000,000
Estimated annual rate of production, as of fiscal year ending June 30, 1893: 200,000,000
Estimated investment, buildings and plant, close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1893: \$3,000,000

The wages liar, the prices liar, and the tin plate liar, have all been disposed of by absolutely unquestionable official investigations and reports. Bring along the rest of your liars, Free Traders. They will be taken care of, too.

The \$1,000 Still Waits.

No Democratic editor has thus far appeared to claim the \$1,000 waiting for him the moment he shows that the very paper upon which he records the McKinley prices falsehoods cannot be bought more cheaply now than before the McKinley Tariff passed. We stated that we knew of one Free Trade paper—a notorious McKinley prices falsifier in the past—which is saving \$50,000 a year on its paper under the new law. But now a correspondent goes as one better and writes:

"Your estimate too low. The New York World uses forty tons daily, and buys it \$5 a ton less this year than last, saving \$30 a day, or \$106,800 per year, since passage McKinley Bill."

Come along, Democratic editors, and claim the reward.—American Economist.

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