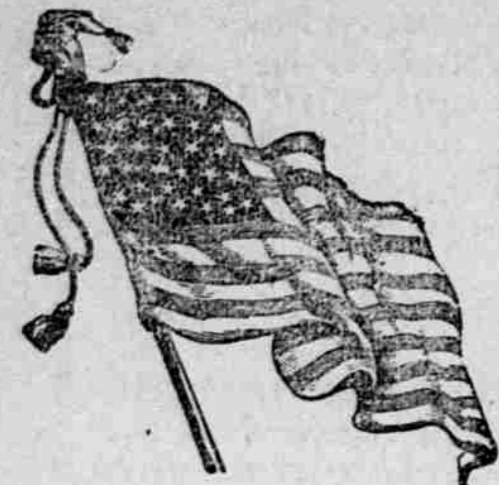


LABOR AND WAGES.

AS AFFECTED BY TWO TARIFF PERIODS.

The American Economist Produces Some Facts and Figures to Prove That Fallacy of Democratic Claims—Some Startling Pictures.



Since the beginning of the present year the Free Trade newspapers have been busily engaged in reporting what they were pleased to term "advances" in wages, though in no single instance has it been stated to what previous rate of wages the "advances" related. With a view to ascertaining the facts the American Protective Tariff League has undertaken an investigation to determine the average number of hands employed in different industries, during the first half of the years 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1895, together with the per-

Industry	1890	1892	1894	1895
Hotel	11	10	8	7
Iron and steel	13,041	15,423	8,559	15,704
Knit goods	890	1,000	892	963
Lamp manufacturing	15	15	6	12
Lawyer and planter	45	58	59	21
Leather board	63	69	66	66
Lumber	2,445	2,349	2,112	1,998
Machinery, etc.	4,339	4,455	3,305	3,049
Men's furnishings	410	465	371	389
Metal goods	15	20	18	4
Mill furnishings	42	50	29	28
Milling	745	993	769	545
Mineral	2,377	2,376	1,536	1,738
Newspapers, printing and publishing	613	713	672	659
Packing	1,850	2,410	2,550	2,188
Paper	2,359	2,867	2,371	2,333
Pottery	909	929	60	630
Pumps and windmills	166	178	183	236
Railroads	16,573	19,556	15,021	15,271
Revolvers	499	400	231	239
Shoe manufacturing	140	109	115	140
Roofing (metal)	69	70	65	75
Roofing slate	242	249	231	15
Salt	25	29	18	4
Sashes, blinds, etc.	24	29	16	12
Saw mill and pumps	31	36	28	35
Saw mills	67	119	43	77
Seep piping	40	35	4	2
Ship building	1,188	1,140	493	278
Ship works	40	40	40	41
Slate quarry and factory	40	40	40	41
Silk manufacturing	809	782	701	850
Smelting	48	58	1	1
Soap manufacturing	42	42	28	43
Stationers	15	23	25	30
Stove manufacturing	181	185	110	106
Sugar	1,638	1,944	1,912	1,929
Turpentine	70	60	50	40
Wagons and carriages	385	410	395	314
Wall paper	69	75	15	20
Water wheels	39	40	35	45
Wine manufacturing	15	15	7	5
Wire	671	908	1,103	1,054
Woolens	7,553	8,995	7,398	7,711
Woolens and cottons	621	619	85	295
Wrested goods	1,332	1,456	1,363	1,065
Worsteds and woolens	882	176	137	294
Yarns	260	295	418	442
Yarns and cloths	950	1,050	540	750
Yarns and cordage	78	69	69	75
Totals	\$2,881	\$2,411	\$8,327	\$9,066

Wages.

Industry	Average percent wages paid, January 1 to June 30, 1893	1892	1891	1890
Blacksmithing	100	100	78	78
Bleaching and dyeing	100	140	110	159
Boilers, engines and locomotives	100	101	81	83
Bottle manufacturing	100	125	75	60
Box and pump factory	100	100	99	89
Box making	100	100	99	89
Brass goods	100	98	91	96
Brick and tile	100	99	75	43
Building and contracting	100	105	92	96



Free Trade Means No Money.

Carpets..... 100 108 79 89
Chewing gum..... 100 100 100 110
Coal and coke..... 100 95 83 70
Copper rollers..... 100 100 89 89
Cordage..... 100 100 49 40
Cotton..... 100 103 92 94
Cotton and jute..... 100 100 70 80
Cut nails and spikes..... 100 95 75 70
Dredging..... 100 100 81 77
Drugs..... 100 100 85 90
Earthenware..... 100 100 73 72
Educational..... 100 100 100 100
Egg packing..... 100 100 90 90
Farming..... 100 100 81 77
Felt and lumber..... 100 123 128 128
Fibre..... 100 110 62 74
Furniture..... 100 100 100 109
General labor..... 100 110 69 50
General merchandise..... 100 112 99 62
Gloves..... 100 115 108 114
Grain and feed..... 100 100 100 100
Hardware..... 100 102 74 81
Hatters..... 100 100 69 69
Hops..... 100 100 75 75
Hosiery..... 100 100 100 117
Mining..... 100 103 62 75
Packaging..... 100 95 89 89
Paper..... 100 101 78 73
Pottery..... 100 100 79 89
Printing and bookbinding..... 100 98 81 83
Paip..... 100 130 159 158
Pumps and windmills..... 100 100 93 88
Railroads..... 100 102 98 103
Restaurant..... 100 100 100 100
Revolvers..... 100 100 99 99
Roofing and siding..... 100 116 111 123
Roofing slate..... 100 112 97 97
Ribbons..... 100 100 89 75
Rope and underways..... 100 100 89 75
Hotel..... 100 100 80 70
Iron and steel..... 100 103 85 89
Knit goods..... 100 99 85 87
Lamps..... 100 100 41 27
Lime..... 100 100 83 113
Lumber..... 100 130 82 81
Machinery..... 100 95 75 80
Men's furnishings..... 100 100 99 89
Metal goods..... 100 100 99 89
Mill furnishings..... 100 100 75 50
Salt..... 100 100 73 79
Sash, blinds, doors..... 100 100 80 81
Saw mills and pumps..... 100 100 86 79
Saw mills..... 100 100 86 79
Saw pipe..... 100 100 86 79
Seep piping..... 100 100 67 59
Ship building..... 100 100 92 95
Silks..... 100 100 93 113
Slate quarries..... 100 100 100 100
Smelting..... 100 99 80 80
Sugar..... 100 100 88 67
Tools..... 100 100 71 91
Turpentine..... 100 89 70 65
Wagons and carriages..... 100 114 79 81
Wall paper..... 100 100 99 99
Water wheels..... 100 100 85 85
Wire..... 100 125 100 109
Woolen goods..... 100 100 99 89
Woolens and cottons..... 100 100 13 90
Worsteds..... 100 99 71 91
Worsteds and woolens..... 100 104 79 77
Yarns..... 100 100 78 88
Yarns and cloths..... 100 100 78 88
Yarns and cordage..... 100 100 99 99
Averages..... 100 135 81 86

of wages paid, and a decrease of \$2.35 in the average weekly earnings. Industrial census, October, 1894, showing a decrease of 56 per cent in the output of factories, as compared with 1892; a falling off of 30 per cent in the number of hands employed; a falling off of 45 per cent in the amount of wages earned; a decrease of \$55 in average annual earnings.

These results can be briefly tabulated as follows:

McKinley Census of 1892.	Extra hands employed.....	437,285
New capital invested.....	(\$19,000,000)	
Industrial Census, October, 1893.	Since November, 1892.	
Decrease in labor.....	60 per cent	
Decrease in wages.....	45 per cent	
Decrease in business.....	47 per cent	
Number of hands out of work.....	941,763	
Total loss in weekly wages.....	\$1,232,531.33	
Average decrease in rate of wages.....	\$2.35 per week	

Industrial Census, October, 1894.	Since 1890 Census.	
Decrease in labor.....	30 per cent	
Decrease in wages.....	45 per cent	
Decrease in product value.....	41 per cent	
Decrease in cost of material.....	44 per cent	

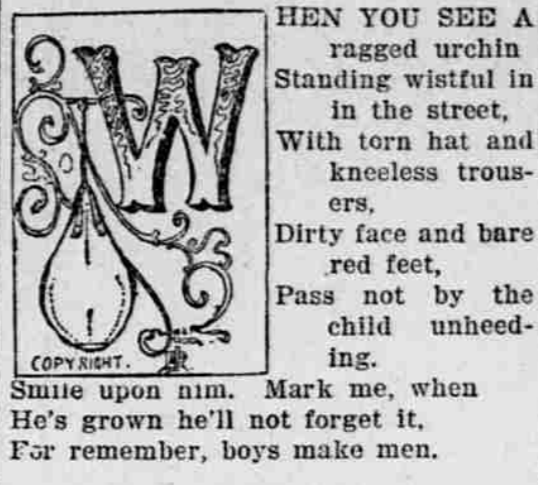
Wage and Labor Census, September, 1893	Labor employed.	Wages paid.
Comparison with 1890	Mo (-) or More (+) or Less (-)	Mo (-) or More (+) or Less (-)
1893.....	-3 per cent	-14
1892.....	-13 per cent	-17
1891.....	+17 per cent	+9

From this latest investigation it is apparent that the industrial condition of the United States has retrogressed more than half a decade. Six years have elapsed since the taking of the census of 1889, and we find that 3 per cent less labor is employed now than then, also that labor earned this year at the rate

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SKETCHES WORTH THE WHILE FOR CHILDREN TO READ.

"Remember, Boys Make Men"—With All His Worldly Goods—Where Clocks Are Unknown—Excellent Advice—An Evening Prayer.



WHEN YOU SEE A ragged urchin Standing wistful in the street, With torn hat and kneeless trousers, Dirty face and bare red feet, Pass not by the child unheeding. Smile upon him. Mark me, when He's grown he'll not forget it. For remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits Overflow in boyish freak, Chide your child in gentle accents, Do not in your anger speak; You must sow in youthful bosoms Seeds of tender mercies; then Plants will grow and bear good fruitage. When the erring boys are men.

Have you never seen a grandire With his eyes aglow with joy, Bring to mind some act of kindness— Something said to him, a boy, Or relate some slight or coldness, With a brow all clouded, when He said they were too thoughtless? To remember boys make men!

Let us try to add some pleasures To the life of every boy, For each child needs tender interest In its sorrows and its joy; Call your boy home by its brightness, They'll avoid a gloomy den, And seek for comfort elsewhere— And remember, boys make men.

With All His Worldly Goods. I shall never forget, said an old clergyman recently, the first marriage ceremony I ever performed. I was newly ordained and newly married, and was on my wedding journey in the southern states. We had stopped to visit some relatives of my wife, when one of the servants, learning that I was a clergyman, thought it a good opportunity for wedding the man of her choice. The service was to be performed at the residence of the groom, a tiny cabin not far away from the house, and my young wife, with a bevy of girl friends, went along ostensibly to act as witnesses, but really to see the fun. Matters went on smoothly enough until the bridegroom struck the sentence, "And with my worldly goods I thee endow," when it occurred to him that it would probably be more business-like to "disperse the fens." Starting in with "Dis yer cabin en de ba'n," he went through with a list of all his possessions, refreshing his memory from time to time with rapid glances around the room to make sure that nothing had been omitted. He finally wound up breathless on the "three pieces of haws meat and de mewl," leaving me with my place in the prayer-book lost and my mental faculties in a state of chaos. The girls had long before fled from the cabin, prudently distrusting their powers of self-control, so I finished up as best I could and followed them. I have never married a couple since without a slight nervousness as the man neared that piece in the service. Suppose some millionaire should take it into his head to emulate my colored friend and enumerate his worldly goods in the middle of the ceremony!

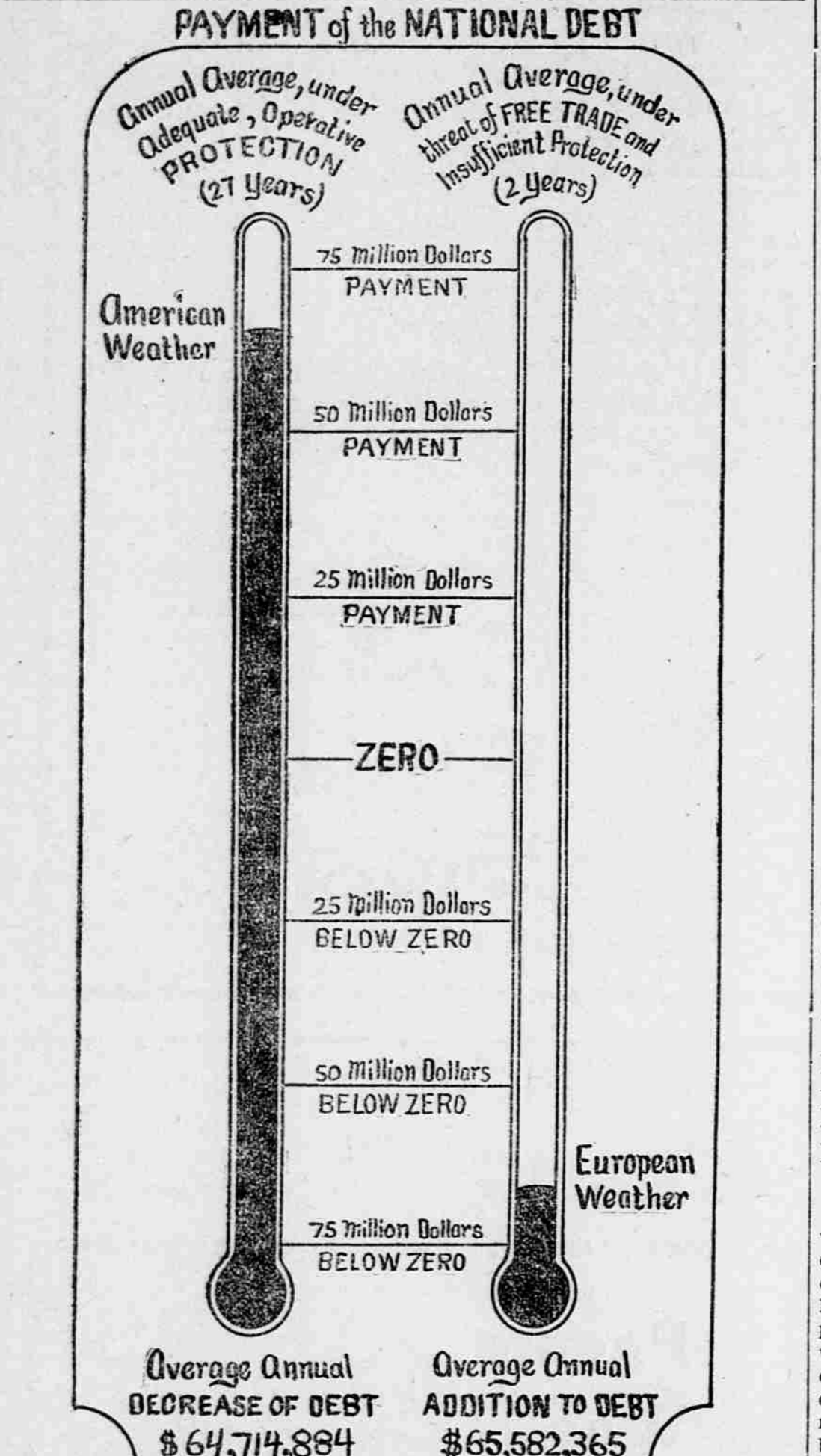
Excellent Advice. A young man just starting upon his work in the ministry was one day talking to an aged minister in London, who had spent a lifetime in the service. The young man said: "You have had a great deal of experience; you know many things that I ought to learn. Can't you give me some advice to carry with me in my new duties?" "Yes, I can," was the response. "I will give you a piece of advice. You know that in every town in England, no matter how small, in every village or hamlet, though it be hidden in the folds of the mountain or wrapped round by the far-off sea, in every clump of farmhouses, you can find a road which, if you follow it, will take you to London. Just so every text which you shall choose to preach from in the Bible will have a road that leads to Jesus. Be sure you find that road and follow it; be careful not to miss it once. This is my advice to you."

The Art of Forgetting. A lady, whose life in a certain well-known educational institution has not been without its trials and vexations, was talking about her experience to her friends at home. "Are all the people at the institute so lovely?" asked a listener. "With a bright smile she answered: 'Somehow I remember the pleasant things and forget the others.' No doubt this was, in part, an acquired grace. Is it not well worth cultivating, if only for our own peace of mind? A child begged for the story of Daniel one night at bedtime. 'I am afraid,' said the mother, 'you will dream about lions.' 'Oh, no,' returned the little one, 'I will dream about Daniel and leave out the lions.'

Evening Prayer. Take unto Thyself, O Father! This folded day of Thine, This weary day of mine; Its ragged corners cut me yet, Oh, still the jar and fret! Father, do not forget That I am tired With this day of Thine

Breathe Thy pure breath, watching Father, On this married day of Thine, This wandering day of mine; Be patient with its blur and blot, Wash it white of stain and spot, Reproachful eyes! remember not That I have grieved Thee, On this day of Thine. —Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

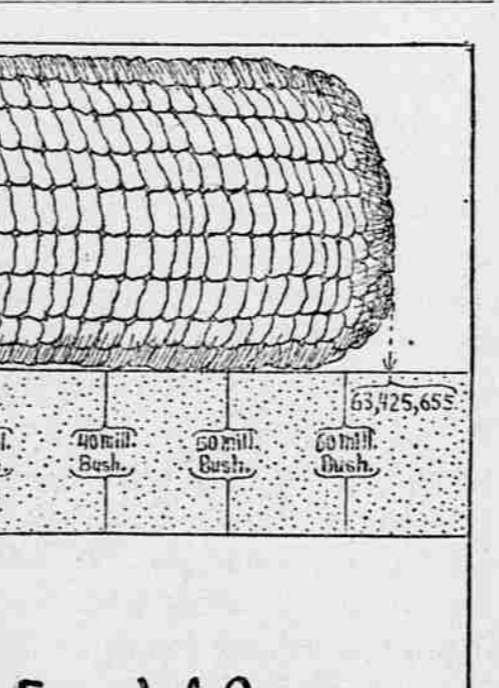
Good name, in man and woman, dear my lord, Is the immediate jewel of their souls. —Shakespeare.



centage of wages paid, the rate of 1890 being taken as a full standard. We have received almost 500 reports from 85 different industries, the largest number of industries that ever reported to any census made by the League. As forty of the replies were either unsigned, only partly filled out, or both, we omitted them entirely from our calculations, leaving the following particulars representing the information given by 456 different employers of labor. The first list gives in detail the number of hands employed:

Industry	1890	1892	1894	1895
Blacksmithing	8	7	4	4
Bleaching and dyeing	323	432	415	541
Boilers, engines and locomotives	6,005	5,551	3,748	3,306
Box and pump factories	16	12	8	3
Box making	109	212	192	105
Brass goods	375	306	298	417
Brick and tile	51	45	28	13
Building and contracting	25	49	31	30
Carpets	391	389	217	449
Chewing gum	15	20	19	100
Coal and coke	2,774	2,774	2,247	2,767
Copper rollers	115	178	221	112
Cordage	629	670	356	336
Cotton	4,376	5,233	2,983	3,540
Cotton and jute	369	339	229	350
Cut nails and spikes	35	39	217	198
Dredging	15	15	15	15
Drugs (wholesale)	91	90	80	85
Earthenware	239	290	209	503
Educational	15	15	15	15
Egg packing	13	13	15	10
Farming	13	16	18	12
Felt and lumber mills	259	227	218	328
Fiber and fiberware	103	117	89	84
Furniture	59	75	10	29
General laborers	5	5	5	5
General merchandise	33	51	14	11
Glove manufacturing	415	465	329	429
Grain and feed	4	4	4	4
Hardware	939	1,639	953	988
Hardware, plumbing and steam fitting	12	14	9	8
Harness	50	15	15	15
Hat manufacturing	25	175	7	7
Hop growing	29	29	25	24
Hosiery	50	131	241	359
Hosiery and underwear	352	430	250	200

These returns show that the same industries employed 9,539 more hands in 1892 than in 1890, an increase of 12 per cent. In 1894 they employed 24,081 hands less than in 1892, a decrease of 26 per cent; in the early part of 1895 they employed 11,756 more hands than in 1894, but 12,325 less hands than in 1892 and 2,795 less even than in 1890. For



1895 the employment of labor shows an increase of 17 per cent, as compared with 1894, a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with 1892, and a decrease of 3 per cent as compared with 1890. Next we give the percentage of wages paid in 456 different industrial establishments: years; also that work has been provided for 37,285 additional hands. Industrial census, October, 1893, showing a loss of 47.20 per cent in the volume of trade, as compared with November, 1892; a decrease of 69 per cent in the number of hands employed; a decrease of 69 per cent in the amount



Buncoing the Sugar Planters. of 14 per cent less wages than in 1889. These results, as applied to the whole country, appear in the following exhibit:

Census of 1893. Investigation of 1895. Hands employed, 4,726,222—3 per cent, 4,571,213. Wages earned, \$2,283,216,329—less 14 per cent, \$1,961,565,215.

The result of a Democratic administration and a Free Trade fanatic Congress is that labor was earning \$300,000,000 less this year than in 1889. We have to thank the more conservative Democratic Congressmen that the result was not worse. Contrast this half decade of Democratic destruction with the pro-

Hiding the Real Danger.

Year	Men	Women	Children, Not returned.
1890.....	1,069,359	279,897	
1874.....	1,015,398	235,779	114,628
189.....	2,019,035	531,639	181,921
189.....	3,745,210	845,428	121,194

Total Wages Paid.

Year	Total Wages Paid
1890.....	\$378,678,993
1891.....	377,584,343
1892.....	318,248,769
1893.....	279,472,656
1894.....	254,475,396

Cost of Material and Value of Product.

Year	Cost of Material	Value of Product
1893.....	\$1,331,915,092	\$1,853,891,676
1892.....	3,488,427,432	4,223,281,412
1889.....	3,368,244,449	5,269,579,191
1894.....	5,162,414,765	9,743,237,283