

## LABOR.

The Reduction of Wages Under High Protective Tariff Duties.  
[Philadelphia Record.]

In many of the protected industries the reduction of wages is still going on, while it is observed that there is no corresponding reduction of the wages of skilled workmen who are indebted to the tariff for nothing but burdens. In a portion of the anthracite coal regions the wages have been cut down to what the miners describe as a starvation rate. Since the beginning of the year the reduction of wages of factory hands in New England has varied from 10 to 15 per cent. Bradstreet's review, quoted in the *Record* not many days ago, shows that in the rolling mills, the steel works, and the nail factories of the East an almost general reduction has taken place in the rates of wages, while there has been a partial reduction of the wages in these industries in the West. While there has been a large increase in the nail-making capacity, a general strike against reduced wages prevails in the nail works of New England. In the window-glass trade production has been resumed after a long strike, and will continue until over-supply induces another reduction of wages or another strike. In other protected industries there has been little variation from the downward tendency in wages. These reductions of wages, with strikes and loss of employment in many quarters, it need not be said, have been accompanied by much distress among working people.

In connection with this condition in the field of protected industry it is noted that greater reductions of wages have taken place in the East than in the West. The manufacturers of the East are on the outer edge of the home market, while the tariff closes the foreign markets to them, and they are therefore the first to feel the effects of over-production. Cost of freight does not permit them to take their products far inland before they are met by the competition of the West, and cost of raw materials through the tariff will not let their products out. They are thus between two fires, and when the crisis of over-production comes they must meet it with a reduction of wages. Hence a removal of the heavy taxes on the raw materials of industry is fast becoming a crying necessity with the manufacturers as well as the workingmen of the East, and all the sophistries of protection will not silence it. With busy manufacturers in the rear to supply the home market, it is of small advantage to dwell on the ocean front when a blind legislative policy will not permit the teeming products of Eastern skill and industry to reach the markets of the world.

Another significant fact in this reduction of wages is that it has not affected in the least the earnings of the skilled workmen who are outside of the so-called protected industries. The carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, and many other guilds of skilled mechanics have suffered no loss of wages, but, on the contrary, some of them are moving for an advance in order to protect themselves against the reduction of wages, loss of employment, and depression are experienced in all industries and nearly all pursuits. But in this partial disturbance of trade the depression runs along a certain line of industries that are under the protection of high rates of duty, while outside of this line there are no signs of stagnation or uneasiness. How do the Protectionists' champions account for the singular phenomenon? In the condition of over-supply caused by the unhealthy tariff stimulus the workingmen in the protected industries are the chief sufferers, and yet it is in their behalf that this benevolent system was devised. The manufacturers can reduce wages, and thus obtain their commodities at cheaper rates, while waiting for a rise in the market. Whatever may become of their laborers, they at least are protected to a considerable extent in a market in which scarcity as well as overproduction is caused by law, if they can only wait until demand overtakes supply. But the workingmen, who cannot wait for a better market, must sell their labor for what it will bring, or starve. If they strike, with the market glutted with products under the tariff stimulus, they are in many instances doing what their employers desire. While the strike continues, production is diminished, and the tariff, at the same time protects the manufacturers from competition. In this situation the workingmen, the "protected" workingmen, have the alternative of waiting without employment until another demand springs up, or of going to work at the reduced wages, unless in the meantime their employers send abroad and secure an ample supply of cheap labor?

But, alas for human consistency! We find the same John Roach testifying before the Ways and Means Committee last week that he had imported 60,000 tons of Spanish ore. This is the reason he gave for the course which, in the above remarks, he had so fervently denounced:

Mr. Hewitt—What is that ore worth in Spain?

Mr. Roach—it is not worth in Spain more than \$1.50 a ton.

Mr. Hewitt—Then its cost (stated at \$5.50) is mostly freight?

Mr. Roach—I do not care what it is. It does not go into the pockets of the workingmen in this country.

Mr. Hewitt—As none of it goes into the pockets of the workingmen of this country will you tell us why you buy foreign ore?

Mr. Roach—My answer to that question is, I buy it because it is the cheapest.

The New York *Herald* was quick to detect this hypocritical discrepancy and to twist Mr. Roach with it. He replied that the quantity of ore he had bought was not "sufficiently large to affect the market and was too ridiculously small" to help the protection of American labor. But he is not to get off so cheaply as this. Our census returns show that each man employed in the mines produces 251 tons a year. The 60,000 tons of Spanish ore imported by Mr. Roach would have kept 240 men busy for a year. Counting four people as dependent on each miner for support, the importation of Mr. Roach took the living out 1,200 American mouths for a year. This incident is a capital illustration of the thorough insincerity of the pretenses by which the bosses fool the workingmen into believing that protection is maintained for their benefit.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Electoral Commission declared—so Mr. Conkling is made to say—that Rutherford B. Hayes has received the electoral vote of Louisiana. After the accession of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency, he affirmed that Packard, who had received some 8,000 votes less than Samuel J. Tilden, was Governor of that State. If Packard was Governor, then Rutherford held his place by the most palpable fraud ever perpetrated. This is fact; this is truth, and there is not an intelligent citizen of the United States who will not share with Mr. Conkling the disgust, the indignation, and the shame which attach to the so-called Presidency.

Foster and Sherman have joined forces, it is said, against Arthur. It has not been decided as yet which shall have custody of the partnership at Chicago. If it is Foster he will be required, no doubt, in view of the experience four years ago, to give heavy bonds.

Can the man who keeps putting question marks opposite underlined passages in borrowed books be said to speculate in margins?

SAN-AB-BRAM, the Eurnese lecturer, is in Indianapolis.

OSCAR WILDE says that everything in America is twice as large as it need be.

of this wretched intruder at Washington.—*New York Sun*.

## A BASE FABRICATION.

Exposure of a Vile Attempt of the Republican Members of the Copiah Committee to Manufacture Political Capital by Circulating a Wretched Lie.

A week or two ago the following dispatch was sent out from Washington, and has been printed in nearly all the Republican papers in the land:

Republican members of the Copiah Committee say that at one of the balls given in New Orleans, at the Mardi-Gras, Jefferson Davis, with his daughter, the daughter of Gen. Lee, Gen. Longstreet, and some other noted Confederate generals, sat in a box which was draped with Confederate flags: that a florid sword, decorated with the Confederate colors, was added to the display. The "President" was presented to this noted ex-Confederate party in the box, and was accepted. "And," said one of these committee, "I did not think that that looked very much like reconstruction. In a good many countries of the civilized world it would be called treason."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, one of the most conservative journals in the South, comments upon the above as follows:

We doubt if there is a single truthful sentence in this whole telegram. It is true that the daughters of Gen. Lee were there, but not that the daughter of Gen. Longstreet was with them. The box was draped, but not true that it was draped with Confederate flags. It is true that Mr. Jefferson Davis was in the box, but it was also true that Admiral Cooper, of the United States navy, was, with his wife, in the box with him. It is true that a florid sword was presented, but it is not true that it was presented to Mr. Davis. It is true that the sword bore a legend, but utterly and absurdly false that the legend read: "To the President." The simple truth is, that the presentation was made with the marks of a liberal and affectionate from Gen. Lee's so-dires to Gen. Lee's daughters. It bore the inscription, "The sword of Lee" and possessed no earthly significance beyond that which appeared upon the surface. It was designed to tell the orphaned daughters of a brave and honorable gentleman that his old comrades held his memory in love and reverence. The human being who could misunderstand or misrepresent a demonstration so innocent and so beautiful must be base indeed, and we do not envy Senator Cameron, Hoar, and Frye, who among the odious seem to be distributed. We believe all three of them are sincere and gentlemen were invited to the ball, and, therefore, the one who gave the alleged information had the opportunity, at least, of knowing that it was utterly and unqualifiedly false in both substance and intention.

These ladies sat in the box with a distinguished leader of the now dead and buried Confederacy, and with an officer of high rank in the Federal navy. The box was draped in red, white, and blue, and the tributes paid to the daughter of Lee were the emblem of a sword, which was supplied by any mean or ignoble deed—a simple and loving testimonial to two fatherless ladies, and wrought in flowers which are now as dead and withered as the regrets that wailed up in five million hearts on the day that saw their cause entombed some nineteen years ago.

Just one week after the Mistick Krewe ball and the events which some evil heart has so cruelly distorted, the Misses Lee stood under an awning of United States flags to see the firemen in processions. They were unconscious of any tribute to the box which Stonewall Jackson laid down his noble life as they were innocent of treason to the Government under which they live when they accepted the tribute to their father's pure and spotless memory.

The whole fabrication we have quoted is a mean and contemptible falsehood from beginning to end. There is not a fiber of it but is steeped in malice and baseness. If any of the three Republican Senators present in New Orleans at the time has authorized this outrage, he is unworthy to touch the hand of any honest man, North or South, Republican or Democrat, who values the integrity of his word or loves the white raiment of his honor.

## For the Benefit of the Workingman.

John Roach is a great protectionist. He has used his influence for many years at Washington to perfect the system of taxation under which he holds a virtual monopoly of his business of building ships. It is never for his own interest that he advocates high taxation.

A CASE of remarkable longevity has just come to light in Fayette County. About a month ago Mrs. Hannah McFeeley died at the County Poor Asylum, where she had been almost from time immemorial. An old family Bible was found in her room, containing a record of the birth and marriage of all her brothers and sisters, and father and mother. It shows that she was born 1760, thus making her 124 years old. She has a sister Nelly, now residing somewhere in Ohio, who has frequently visited her of late, and whose age, as shown by the record, is 101 years. The last time she visited her she looked very aged, though she was quite active. From the record there seems to be no question about the authenticity of her age as above stated. The deceased's maiden name was Hannah Allen.

Zealous Men the Successful Ones.

As far as natural endowments determine, the zealous men are par eminence the successful ones. But they have a besetting sin, which being intrinsic, is, therefore, perhaps not quite a sin—bigotry. Except in the base of great creative minds, it is necessary to be somewhat partial in order to succeed in affairs. Broad culture is seldom efficient in any immediate way, and narrow, intense purpose accomplishes the hard enterprises of the world, and is everywhere at a premium among those who are interested in getting things done.

I have a respect for bigots and partisans, and believe that the world owes a great debt to intolerant, one-sided men. It must have them; it could not push its reforms, or get its rough, unpleasant work done else. Narrow men are edged men, men of single and determined purposes; and in their pursuits they are apt to succeed.

The liberal, the spirits of insight, really rule all; they are not always seen to do so; they create the thoughts that direct the world's forces. But they turn over their thoughts to armies of stirring partisans who adjust by force of arms the claims of opposing truths. The philosopher would prefer to wait for evolution, and let things settle themselves quietly; but the reformers cannot wait for this. So they organize boards, wage religious wars, and piously burn the witches. There is a sad waste of force in these proceedings; but men promise to become wiser in course of time, and meanwhile the machine creaks slowly along, and some progress is made.—*Titus Munson Coan, M. D.*

## Monster Sea Serpents.

That there are sea monsters, spoken of as "sea serpents," not hitherto actually captured and scientifically described and well established, although some naturalists still regard these creatures as fabulous. One of the latest accounts touching this matter is the following: While the boats of the bark Hope On, commanded by Capt. Seymour, were on the watch for whales off the Pearl Islands, between forty and fifty miles from Panama, the water broke a short distance away, and Capt. Seymour made ready for a whale. But a head like that of a horse rose from the water and then dived. The creature was seen by all the boat's crew. Capt. Seymour describes the animal as about twenty feet long, with a handsome, horse-like head, with two unicorn-shaped horns protruding from it. The creature had four legs or double-jointed fins, a bronzed hide profusely speckled with large black spots, and a tail which appeared to be divided into two parts. It was seen on two different days, and if whales had not been seen about at the time an effort would have been made to catch it.

Capt. Seymour and his officers agree that the creature is peculiar to the locality, and that it could easily be killed with lances and guns. It is important to notice that officers of the Pacific Mail Company state that they have seen the animal on several occasions, but not so closely as did officers and men of the Hope On. This account is repeated by Richard A. Proctor, the popular writer on science, in the Newcastle *Chronicle*, who evidently gives it full credence. Norwegian fishermen relate numerous traditions of sea serpents seen on their coasts, particularly in Molde fjord. [See *Naturalist Library*, Vol. III., Edinburgh.] Incredulous naturalists assume that all these observers were more or less ignorant and superstitious, coloring their stories with their recollections of the fabulous serpent, "Midgardsormen," of the old Scandinavian mythology, who was represented as dwelling in the depths of the ocean and enfolding the foundations of the earth in his coils. But however ignorant fishermen may be of other matters, they are certainly less likely than any other class of observers to be deceived in a case of this kind. In the reports of the Linnean Society of New England will be found accounts of the appearance of sea serpents off the coast of New England. An animal supposed to be a sea serpent was seen off the coast of Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in 1817. Eleven witnesses of good reputation testified before several magistrates—one of whom was himself a witness of the fact—that this animal was like a huge serpent, dark brown in color, or, as others said, mottled, with white under the head and neck. Its head was as large as a horse's, but shaped like a serpent's, and its length was estimated at fifty feet. Col. Perkins observed something projecting in front of the head like a single horn, but others took this to be the monster's tongue. Since then there have been several other instances of a similar sort, a monster having been reported as discovered off the New Jersey coast—not many months ago, and another off a part of the English coast very recently. Gosse, in his "Romance of Natural History," and some other naturalists maintain that the evidence is sufficient to warrant the assertion that there is a race of marine animals, apparently of several species, characterized by a serpentine neck, a head large as compared with the thickness of the neck, an air-breather, propelled by paddles, something not unlike the plesiosaurians now found in the fossil state among the rocks of the mesozoic age.—*Inter Ocean*.

A sad accident occurred to Arthur Regenass, aged about 19 years, son of Rev. E. J. Regenass, Moravian minister at Hope. While the boy was playing with a dynamite cartridge, by picking the composition from the closed end with a horseshoe nail, the friction generated an explosion of the copper-plating, which lacerated his right hand, tearing the middle finger from the hand, also severing one thumb and cutting the hand in a terrible manner.

The little village of Ogden, two miles east of Kingstown, some weeks ago was considerably excited over the attempt of Frank Hodson to hang himself with a strap thrown over a beam in a hay mow. Since that time he has been watched closely for fear he would again attempt to take his life. Recently he left the house, and had gone but a short distance when he took his pen-knife and cut his throat, severing the jugular vein so that he bled to death in a few hours.

AMONG the curiosities ex-Mayor Grubb, of Indianapolis, has brought with him from Mexico is one of the steel gaits which the Mexicans use in cook-fights. It is in the shape of a sickle, and is about four inches long and sharp as a razor, and with a point like a needle. This ferocious weapon, which is large and sharp enough to kill a man with, is buckled securely on to the chicken's leg, and it is needless to say that it does not take long to tear a chicken all to pieces with it. It often happens that a chicken is torn open with this barbarous weapon at the first lick.

Cook-fighting is a favorite sport and pastime with the Mexicans. There is no law against it, and, among those indulging in the cruel and barbarous sport, policemen are always prominent.

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PATENTS have been issued to Indiana inventors as follows: Elias C. Atkins, Indianapolis, machine for dipping saws; Wm. T. Bennett, Newport, ditching machine; John E. Basell, Tipton, fastening device for doors; Irvin M. Brown, Covington, fence; Wallace H. Dodge, Mishawaka, band saw machine; Moses F. and T. A. Foley, Waveland, grain driller; H. H. Fulton (assignor to Indianapolis Machine and Bolt Works), wheel or pulley; John W. Fulton, Roanoke, automatic grain measure, register and sacker; Wilbur F. Heath, Fort Wayne, two-wheeled vehicle; Nicholas A. Hull, Peru, desk; Evans H. Jenkins, Richmond, watch-case spring; James B. Ross, Union City, fence post; John H. Schaffer, Blue River, mechanical power; James Sharkey, Honey Creek, car-door lock; E. S. Smith, Rushville, table for tile miles; Harrison D. Spangie, assignor to Norris & Bro., Rushville, seedling machine; John Werkert, Indianapolis, rotary coal-sifter; Henry C. Williamson, Michigan City, furnace; Isaac P. Woodward, Richmond, combined food-cutter, corn-sheller, and feed mill.

CINCINNATI paper: A few days ago a well-known young business man of Brookville, Ind., came to this city to buy goods. He was formerly a clerk in a well-known house, but by hard work and economy had saved enough money to establish a business of his own. On Monday night last the young business man left his home with \$1,200 in cash. This was all the money the young man had in the world, and represented the savings of a lifetime. It was his intention to buy a stock of goods for his store in Brookville, but he was met by a friend, and, after a few drinks, was invited into a well-known poker-room on Race street. The young man was asked to play, and soon consented to risk a few dollars on the infatuating game. At first he won, but soon the wind blew the other way, and dollar by dollar it drifted away. After playing all night, the early dawn found the young man with only \$18 left. Disheartened with the loss of his money, the young man began drinking, and for the past three days has been wandering the streets in a state of depression. His friends were advised of his condition, and came to the city last night and took him home. The loss will prove disastrous to him and will ruin his business.

Mrs. SARAH SMITH was born in Harrison County, near Muscineau's Mills, on the 18th day of March, 1807. Her maiden name was Sarah Albin, and she was married to Henry Smith in 1824. She is the mother of ten children, the youngest of whom is Dr. J. L. Smith, of New Middletown, Harrison County, with whom the venerable lady now resides. She is hale and hearty, and has resided all her life within two miles of the place of her birth. Mrs. Smith is thought to be the oldest native-born resident of the State.

THE GERMAN AUTOCRAT.

Lower Albany has a case of varioloid and one of small-pox.

It is claimed by those of Indianapolis who are in roller skating, that their watches gain time while they are skating.

HON. J. B. WINSTANLEY, a prominent citizen and politician of Indiana, died in New Albany, of pneumonia.

DURING a revival in a New Haven church, Trenton Warren, a young man, became insane, and, standing up in the church and shouting, "The Lord be praised!" fired four bullets through the palm of his left hand. He will be sent to an asylum.

A PRIVATE letter from President Smart, of Purdue University, announces that the difficulty with his eyes, although very troublesome, will in time be removed. He thinks if the trouble does not extend any further, that he will be able to stand it as it is.—*Indiana Sentinel*.

THE GERMAN AUTOCRAT.

The Official Documents Relating to the Lasker Matter Sent to the House.

Secretary Frelinghuysen Refuses to Receive the Resolution Returned by Bismarck.

All the documents relative to the Lasker resolution were transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives on the 10th of March, and the reading of them was listened to with breathless interest. Mr. Hiscock, of New York, immediately offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reciting that, as a friendly and respectful communication to the Parliament of the German Empire had been intercepted arbitrarily by a "person" now holding the position of Chancellor of the German Empire, the House cannot but express surprise and regret that it should be even temporarily within the power of a single subject to interfere with such a simple expression of kindly feeling between two great nations; that the House reiterates its expression of sincere regret at the death of Eduard Lasker and its sympathy with the Parliament of the German Empire.

Among the documents sent to the House by the President relating to the now famous Lasker resolution are a number of telegrams which passed between Secretary Frelinghuysen and Minister Sargent, relating to the return of the resolution to Bismarck, and by Bismarck to Mr. Sargent, who said that he had been wholly disregarded. Next is a memorandum of a conversation March 7 between Secretary Frelinghuysen and Herr Von Elsenecker, the German Minister, in which the latter presented the following dispatch from Bismarck returning the resolution:

(Translation.)

FRIEDRICHSBURG, Feb. 9, 1884.—The Envoy of the United States of America has communicated to me the documents sent to the House of Representatives dated the 9th of January, in which the House expresses regret at the death of Dr. Eduard Lasker.

Even the appreciation which the personal qualities of the deceased merit, and the high position which he occupied in the German Empire, cannot but be pleasing to our national feelings, especially when emanating from such an important body as the American House of Representatives. I should, therefore, have gratefully received Sargent's communication, and should have given it to the Emperor, to enable me to present it to the House of Representatives. I am, however, of the opinion that the 9th of January did not at the time contain an opinion on the direction and effects of the political action of Representative Lasker which is opposed to my convictions.

It is, however, my opinion that it is in relation to the deceased that "his life and his