

STILL ONE MORE TRUST.

IS COMBINING TO REAP THE M'KINLEY SPOILS.

The Makers of Table Glassware Make a Combination—They Mean to Have Uniform Prices—How Labor Will Be Protected.

One of our latest McKinley trusts is that of the glass tableware manufacturers. Nineteen manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia have just entered into a combination "to bring about uniform prices." Their plea for keeping up prices is as follows: "If at any time business should be dull at one of the factories, that plant will close down and its orders be transferred to other factories. Should general dullness ensue, the trust will operate only as many factories as are necessary."

This is the account of the trust as printed in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, a leading protection journal.

In protecting itself the glassware industry makes no provision for protecting labor; yet when representatives of the industry went before Maj. McKinley a year ago to get higher protection they put their plea upon the usual humbug pretense of protection to labor. Not only has the higher protection not been followed by higher wages, but a trust is at once formed whose plan is to throw a part of its labor out of employment at the first approach of "dullness."

When the glassware men were before McKinley last winter one of their number, a Mr. Gillinder, of Philadelphia, had much to say about the low wages paid glassmakers in Germany. Besides being a manufacturer of pressed glassware he makes lamp chimneys, shades, etc. Showing the committee nine specimens of these latter, he said:

"The wages paid where these goods are made are very low, not more than one-third of what is paid in this country. The result is that they can import large quantities of these goods at such prices that it is impossible for us to compete with them. We do not think for this class of goods our men are overpaid, we do not think they average over nine months' work in the year; we therefore ask that, in addition to the present rate of duty, you put a specific duty on all these articles in addition to the ad valorem duty, not asking so much as the difference in wages, but as per inclosed paragraphs, which we think would enable us to make them in this country to a much larger extent than we now do, and would give more employment to the workmen engaged in that branch of the trade."

Mr. Gillinder was apparently under the delusion that a high tariff makes high wages, and he did "not want to see our well-paid labor put on the same footing with those who are said to get meat only once a week." Yet he had to admit that the wages of glass workers were not as high in protected Germany as in free-trade England. This is a part of his testimony:

Mr. Flower—Some statement has been made as to the efficiency of the German labor?

Mr. Gillinder—I have not been in Germany myself, but my brother visited there and was very much astonished by the skill and quickness displayed by the German glass blowers.

Mr. McMillin—Does not your competition come more from Germany, where they have a protective tariff, than from England, where they have not?

Mr. Gillinder—I think that is true. The reason for that is that labor in England is as two to one in Germany. Where a workman gets \$12 in England he gets \$6 in Germany.

Mr. McMillin—And yet Germany is protected and England is not?

Notwithstanding this manufacturer's knowledge that protection did not raise the wages of labor in Germany, he was willing to try the experiment here. Well, he got higher protection. The old duty was 40 per cent.; the McKinley duty is 60 per cent. But nobody has yet heard of higher wages to the workers in glassware factories. The only news on the subject in this dispatch, which means that some of the workers are going to lose their employment.

There was absolutely no excuse for the McKinley increase of duties in this case. Even under the old tariff the domestic industry was prosperous and developing rapidly. It has recently been stated by a reputable trade journal that the number of pots at work in the glassware industry has been increased by 75 per cent. within two years. The same journal states that the demand for glassware has increased so greatly of late that manufacturers are not afraid to hold their goods for an advance in prices, which is looked for at an early day. The trust will doubtless see to it that this expectation shall not be disappointed.

Cheap Iron in the South.

A leading member of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who is an expert of the highest standing, has written a report on an iron ore property in the South in which he says that pig-iron can be made from the ore in question at \$7 a ton. This is cheaper than at any place in Europe, as reported in the late "Preliminary Report on the Cost of Production," issued by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor. The lowest European cost given in his report is \$7.67 per ton, and the average cost is \$9.91. In his report seven Southern furnaces are given in which the cost of production is lower than this European average. In most of the Southern establishments the cost is a little greater than in Europe.

In the Commissioner's report no European establishment is given where the cost is so low as \$7 a ton. Notwithstanding this fact our high tariff legislators put a duty of \$6.72 a ton on pig-iron to protect our producers from European competition. Our ironmakers went before McKinley a year ago to fight for the existing duty and got it retained. They had tables to show the low wages paid iron miners in Spain. Even from the South, where labor is cheapest and where iron is produced at lowest cost, interested capitalists were before McKinley's committee to plead for protection to labor. It is true that no laborers came from the South to ask for such duties to protect themselves; it was the men who employ labor and employ it at the lowest market price. Only another example of the insincerity fostered by protection.

The Tariff in the Next Congress.

Representative W. P. C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has no idea that the Democrats of the Fifty-second Congress are going to let the tariff issue drop out of the public mind. In a recent address before the Harvard Free Trade Club at Cambridge, Mass., he said the Democrats "will tender the Republican Senate a well-considered tariff bill, and when they reject

it, they will go the people on that issue in the fall of 1892, and will leave all other questions among them to look out for themselves till this taxation question is settled. The people do not want sentimentalism, or jingoism, or a war with England, but they want the taxes removed from the necessities of life and a fair ballot. This is a small beginning, but it means much for the future." The Kentucky Congressman hopes an extra session of Congress may be called in the spring, in order that the Democrats may have the earliest possible opportunity to begin action on the tariff.

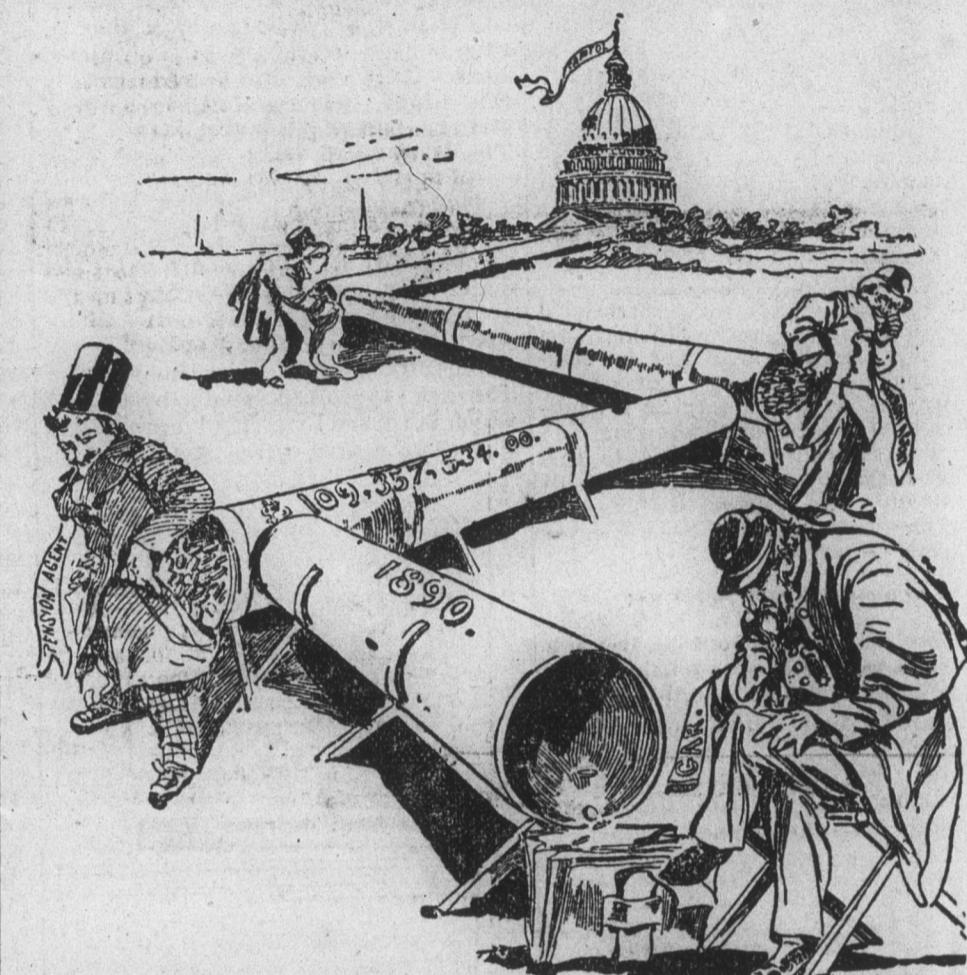
AND AN OATMEAL TRUST.

The Oatmeal Duty a Specimen Humbug in McKinley's "Farmer's Tariff"—No Farmer Asked for an Oatmeal Duty, Yet McKinley Doubled It.

In the McKinley tariff law there is a schedule called "agricultural products and provisions." Although most of the articles in this schedule were taxed under the old tariff law, McKinley made a new schedule, raised the duty on the farmer's products, and placed them in his "farmer's tariff" to fool him into thinking that he, too, is to have some of the benefits of protection at last. In his speech in introducing his bill, McKinley said on this part of the measure:

"It has been asserted in the views of the minority that the duty put upon wheat and other agricultural products would be of no value to the agriculturists of the United States. The committee, believing differently, have advanced the duty upon these products."

LEAKS IN THE PENSION PIPE.



Veteran—Over a hundred millions a year for Pensions! Where does it go? I get precious little of the stuff.—Chicago Times.

In McKinley's schedule of agricultural products and provisions one item is: "Oatmeal, 1 cent per pound." The duty under the old law was one-half of a cent. A great number of farmers appeared before McKinley's committee to ask for duties. Some wanted higher duties on beans, on potatoes on barley; others on wheat, turnips, hops, etc. The farmers of Lancaster, Pa., sent resolutions asking, among other things, even for a higher duty on oats; but no farmer thought it worth while to mention oatmeal. In all the lists of duties drawn up and handed to McKinley by farmers, oatmeal was not once mentioned. But all the same McKinley doubled the duty on oatmeal, and wrote it down in his "farmers' tariff" at 1 cent per pound.

Why it should be just there is not clear, for oatmeal is a manufactured product and the duty on it does not in any way protect our farmers. On the contrary, many farmers are buyers of oatmeal, and if McKinley's double duty affects them at all, it simply increases the price of their oatmeal.

How little reason there was to doubt the oatmeal duty may be seen from the figures of our exports and imports for the past three fiscal years. Those figures are as follows:

Year.	Exports, lbs.	Imports, lbs.
1888.....	4,323,293	1,067,620
1889.....	10,310,413	1,961,483
1890.....	25,460,122	2,868,380
Total.....	39,993,928	5,836,800

It is thus seen that our exports of oatmeal are increasing by leaps and bounds, while our imports are insignificant.

McKinley's double duty on oatmeal went into effect on the 6th of last October, and what is the first result? The oatmeal manufacturers have taken steps to form a trust. It is reported that each mill is to lose its identity in a big concern with a capital of several million dollars, and some of the smaller mills are to be closed down. That means labor thrown out of employment, a reduced output, and higher prices to the consumer.

In this beautiful scheme the farmer, of course, will not get one penny more for his oats, but if he has oatmeal for his breakfast he will pay more for it. In which case let him not forget that the oatmeal duty is a part of the McKinley "farmers' tariff."

There are thousands of people in our cities and towns, many of them poor people, who use oatmeal extensively. Most of these can ill afford to have the price of this staple breakfast dish increased. But McKinley must do something to fool the farmers.

An Enormous Duty.

Secretary Windom has recently decided that according to the McKinley tariff law common goat hair must pay a duty of 12 cents a pound. As the price of the hair is only 4 to 6 cents a pound the duty thus imposed will be equal to from 200 to 300 per cent. ad valorem. This goat hair is used almost exclusively in making the cheaper kinds of carpets; and it is said by Bradstreet's that the domestic supply of it is not 5 per cent. of the quantity demanded. The larger part of it is consumed in Philadelphia; and the high tariff carpet manufacturers of that city have been to Washington to try to get the decision reversed.

Referring to their visit the New York *Dry Goods Economist*, which is itself a protection paper, says: "The recent classification of goat's hair as wool of the second-class has excited the indignation of such extreme protectionists as Thomas Dolan, Mr. Donnan, of Donnan Bros.; Mr. Bromley and Mr. McClure, of Philadelphia; and others. They therefore appeared before Secretary Windom on

Tuesday and requested of him a different interpretation of the new tariff. Section 377 classifies wool, etc., of the second class so clearly that we must express surprise at the desire of the above-named gentlemen to have goat's hair admitted free, in flat antagonism to the McKinley tariff on raw materials. We must applaud their efforts, however, for if they are successful they will have a numerous following for a like classification of other textile materials, and especially clothing and carpet wools."

The unreasonable duty will stop all importations; and it is said that shipments now on the water will be returned by the dealers without even having the hair entered at the custom house. Our imports amount to about 3,000,000 pounds, nearly all of which goes into the carpets of the poorer people.

The beauties of McKinleyism are gradually coming to light; and as the people get a better sight of them the less they like them.

GREAT TARIFF REFORM.

SENATOR CARLISLE'S SERVICES IN THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

He Is a Friend of the Consumer and a Foe of Protection—A Political Philosopher with Accurate Practical Knowledge Hostile to a Moneyed Oligarchy.

Among all the tariff reformers in Congress none is more able or more conspicuous for intimate and correct knowledge of the tariff question than Senator John

STATE OF INDIANA.

BIG CRIST OF LATEST STATE NEWS.

A Pretty Romance in Real Life—Monon Railway Sued for \$5,000. Escapade of a Barber—Suicide, Deaths, Accidents, Etc.

Pretty Romance in Real Life.

Two or three months ago a 12-year-old boy made his appearance at the home of Henry Weikel, a farmer near Elkhart, and stated that he had just escaped from a band of gypsies, who had stolen him from his home and had had possession of him six years. Mr. Weikel gave the boy a home, finding him perfectly trustworthy, and notified Marshal Coleman of the affair. The boy said he thought his father lived at Marion, Ind., and that his name was Hale, whereupon the officer wrote a letter which he requested the Marion postmaster to hand to somebody named Hale. This was done, and after the letter had made an extensive round, the officer received a reply from the boy's father, who expressed great joy over the recovery of his son, and sent a ticket for his immediate return. The letter contained no particulars of the stealing of the boy.

Minor State Items.

—Greensburg is pestered to death with tramps.

—Evansville promises itself rapid transit before '92.

—Mrs. J. Robertson was found dead in bed at Kokomo.

—Indiana is the greatest boat-building State in the interior.

—Martinsville spent \$100,000 in building improvements in 1890.

—Railroad property in Indiana is said to be valued at \$250,000,000.

—John Byers, Jr., Shelbyville, shot his foot full of bird shot while out hunting.

—The J. & L. Bridge Company did not accept Jeffersonville's \$75,000 to locate there.

—A laundry and machine shop is being built at Argos, citizens having donated \$400 towards it.

—Gamblers have got to "get right out" of Washington. Police are after them night and day.

—Mrs. Willard Ray, residing in the southern part of Monroe County, has given birth to triplets.

—William De Sana, who disappeared from Noblesville some time ago, has turned up in that city.

—Joseph Eberle, aged 14, was accidentally shot by his brother John, while hunting near Lafayette.

—Frank Huntsman's large saw mill burned down at Rolling Prairie. Loss, \$10,000; no insurance.

—Joseph Lockridge fell dead at the dinner-table at Manville, after making a hearty meal of oysters.

—The boiler in Coopridge's saw-mill, at Middlebury, exploded, wrecking the engine. Nobody was hurt.

—Marion is wild with excitement over the discovery of a supposed rich oil field four miles south of the city.

—Mrs. Carrie Kuehiman fell from a second story window in Seymour, and will die from injuries received.

—George Turner, an undertaker of Nashville, attempted twice to poison himself, but failed both times.

—Wheatland has quarantined Joseph Roll's family, recently moved there, and all just recovering from small-pox.

—Red Key is real vexed about the report circulating around that their natural gas is failing. It's no such thing!

—A kindly Uncle farmer has a large natural gas jet burning in an open field around which his cattle hover and keep warm.

—William B. Russell has sued his father-in-law, Benjamin Oliver, a wealthy farmer of Wabash County, for libel, asking \$5,000 damages.

—It has been ascertained that the clay on the Coleman farm, near Crawfordsville, will make the finest quality of paint, as well as pottery.

—Sheriff Wm. C. Smith, Bartholomew County, offers \$4,000 for a wife. He is given to spreeing, and says nothing will ever save him but a good wife.

—Of the twenty children taken to Crawfordsville, from the Boston Orphans' Home, seven have been returned and the others have found good homes.

—Daniel Wilkinson, aged 60, a leading citizen of Peru, pioneer manufacturer and inventor of the double cylinder high pressure engine, died of cancer of the stomach.

—While Tom Bowers, of Waynetown, was changing his revolver from one pocket to another, it was discharged, the bullet going through the arm of Andrew Maltbarger above the elbow.

—Mrs. Russell Blair, of Elkhart, has been driven insane by the prediction of one "Dr." Baker, a fortune-teller of Mishawaka, who told her her husband would be killed in a railway accident.

—Wood Grimes, mail carrier between Martinsburg and Crawfordsville, was seriously injured by attempting to get off a Monon train, at Lafayette Junction, while the train was in motion.

—Grant Johnson and his cousin, Mrs. Rose Parks, of Bloomington, both injured in the Monon collision at Shiffield, have compromised their \$50,000 suit against the Monon for \$4,500.

—James Daugherty, of the vicinity of Roachdale, Putnam County, dropped dead while sitting in his chair. His age was 90 years.

—It is definitely settled that Peru will be in the Indiana trotting circuit for 1891, and the dates for the races will be July 7 to 11.

—Barb Ship, M. D., Mormon elder from Salt Lake City, is visiting in Columbus. His five wives and thirty-five children are keeping house during his absence.

—A big gray wolf is depredating among the Putnam County sheep.

—Just as the fun was about to begin at a Crawfordsville prize fight, the mother of one of the fighters appeared on the scene with the marshal and deliberately waited her son home.

—Benjamin Dilger is the John L. Sullivan of Jeffersonville. The other night three footpads collided with him, much to their sorrow. One was knocked down and the other two escaped by virtue of their abilities as sprinters.

—A child was born to Lewis and Delilah Bailey, who reside in the northwest part of Morgan County, which has but one hand. Where the other hand should be, appears a perfect mole's head and one forepaw. The child is in healthy condition, and otherwise well formed.

—Some interest is being manifested in different parts of Perry County over the proposed scheme of removing the county-seat from Cannetton to Tell City. The Tell City Business Men's Association held a meeting, a few nights ago, and they decided to open the fight right away.

—A State Typographical Union was organized at Lafayette, and the following officers elected: President W. P. Duffy, Fort Wayne; Vice President, William Sherman, South Bend; Secretary and Treasurer, Daniel Cominger, Lafayette; State Organizer, John P. Hannegan, Lafayette.