

FOR men only—the woman's page in the average Sunday paper.

THE Prince of Wales is 50 years old, but his dear mamma is 72 years young.

If it be true that an odorless whisky has been invented half the spice will be taken out of man's life.

MRS. LANGTRY is having a new play written. Now if she would only have some good actress employed to play her role.

A PENNSYLVANIA man after preaching twenty-five years has become principal of a grammar school. Once a parson always a parson.

THE American hog is the modern conquering hero in Europe. Soon, like Alexander, he will weep because he has no other worlds to conquer.

CHICAGO has 180 square miles of territory, more or less, but there is no room anywhere within its limits for the flag of anarchy. This is official.

A MISSOURI barber was suddenly stricken dead by apoplexy Sunday while playing "Annie Rooney" on a guitar. Papers everywhere please copy.

"Or what earthly use is chicory anyway," exclaims the Boston Post, in a burst of unseemly passion. Chicory, dear friend, is useful as a rhyme for Terpsichore.

CANADA has declined to accede to the international copyright treaty. It is safe in doing so, for the pirate is yet to be found mean enough to steal a Canadian book.

"How to Feed a Railway" is the title of a new book on practical science. It doesn't say so, but probably the most common fodder is stock after it has been well watered.

ST. LOUIS claims to have a cat that drinks whisky. No creature with less than nine lives can tackle St. Louis whisky with impunity. It is almost as bad as Chicago water.

It is said the Russian peasants are eating straw in their bread. The French peasants were eating grass by the roadside not long before the revolution of 1793. History may repeat itself.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD expresses himself as much pleased with America. Will some one please mention this fact to Rudyard Kipling? This country is rather pleased with both opinions.

A RESTAURANT with Delmonico prices is to be established at the World's Fair grounds. The proprietors must expect that the much banqueted commissioners are going to re-tain their appetites forever.

RUDYARD KIPLING, it seems, is on his way from Australia to Ceylon, and so far as he is concerned the American public will not be seen in its great act of licking the hand that cuffs it until another season.

If it had occurred to Edward Bellamy in writing "Looking Backward" to make the age at which the men of his ideal community quit work 25 instead of 45 he could have had twice as many enthusiastic followers as he has.

GEORGE PARSONS LATHROP announces that there is in the United States a wide-spread contempt for authorship. In what part of the Union has he been staying? Let him go to Boston and he may change his mind.

THE lessees of Wallack's Theater, in New York, complain that a ghost walks in the cellar at midnight. This is an odd time and place for a ghost to walk, but any actor who has toured it in the provinces will agree that it is better than not walking at all.

A WESTERN girl is papering her room with love-letters. The dado is composed entirely of proposals for marriage, arranged chronologically. If she would secure copies of her refusals of all these matrimonial offers and place them at the top of the room, they would make a very good frieze.

A STORY of inhumanity comes from Oregon. A convict in the State Prison at Salem, who cut off one of his hands about two years ago to avoid work, has been obliged to drag a heavy piece of iron over a distance of road backward and forward for ten hours a day for a year and a half. The punishment has driven him into insanity.

TRAIN-ROBBERS went through a passenger train within a few yards of the city limits of St. Louis the other night. Very unfortunate situation that town occupies. To get into it from the east passengers have to submit to being robbed by the bridge company, and to get out of it by the west they have to yield up their wealth to the road agents.

THE admirers of "the red flag" and "the stars and bars" may as well take notice that Uncle Sam has no use for them in any public demonstration. People who don't think "the star-spangled banner" good enough and "Hail, Columbia!" and "Yankee Doodle" the right kind of music had better move to some other country.

Every loyal American citizen will applaud the Chicago police that "hauled down the red flag" of anarchy and compelled the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes.

THE most dull imagination must have received a flip at the announcement last week of the discoveries at Chillicothe. The bringing to the light of day of the armor-enclosed skeleton of the hero who was buried six hundred years ago with his mouth full of great pearls is an incident which appeals not alone to the historian and the archaeologist, but which arouses the interest of who ever has imagination or curiosity. The romancer and the poet will not be slow to take advantage of this new light upon the mysterious Mound-Builders, and who knows what literary inspiration may not come from it.

ONE of the most alarming results of the trial of the Earl Russell case in London has been the doubt which certain of its revelations have cast upon the heretofore well-received works of Mrs. Alexander and "The Duchess." These authoresses have given us to understand that the conversation between earls and countesses has always been marked by the courtesy of the courtier and the dignified eloquence of royalty. It seems, however, that during the exigencies of domestic disagreement countesses are in the habit of using profanity in order to express freely their opinion of their husbands. As there is no other appropriate place for French realism, it might be applied to the English aristocracy, in the hope that the ultimate result would be mutual destruction.

SOUTHERN farmers are considering the subject of limiting the area for the growth of cotton. They assert that cotton will impoverish both land and owner if its cultivation is persisted in. Even if the acreage is decreased on the old cotton plantations it will not decrease the crop, for in the Mississippi Valley, in Arkansas and in Texas new lands are being planted in cotton. The movement for diversified crops, though long agitated, does not seem to make much headway in the South. Yet instances of its benefits are not wanting. An Alabama paper the other day mentioned that a farmer had come to town with seventy-five dozen of eggs and seventy-five chickens. He sold them for \$30 cash. A friend came in the same day with a bale of cotton which he sold for \$30, but he had to pay out a part of this for guano.

OUTRAGES by policemen upon defenseless persons have become so frequent in New York that the drastic remedy applied a few days ago by a magistrate was fully needed. An officer arrested an aged and respectable woman, who has long earned a living by keeping a stand for the sale of newspapers, and took her before a justice, where he made oath that she was drunk. As these magistrates too often do, the justice accepted the word of the officer without question and committed the woman to the workhouse for nine months. But the case got into the newspapers; witnesses came forward to prove that the woman was not intoxicated, and the further investigation then had resulted in the discharge of the woman and in the holding of the officer to answer a charge of perjury. What ever may be the final end of this case, it ought to remind policemen everywhere that it is their duty to be as cautious in making affidavits as in the use of their clubs.

WELL, now! Did you ever? A wily young Chicago schoolma'am, with the sweet name of Mabel Merrill, has struck a blow which threatens the fabric of American independence and the ostracism of the odorous onion. The children came to her school-room with breaths that smelled strong as a high-hole's nest, and the faint, delicious, just-barely-suggestive odor of eau de cologne which permeated the atmosphere surrounding the aesthetic young teacher wasn't in it. The onion, which Noah Webster naively says belongs to the genus allium, and then quits there, reigned supreme. The children's breaths salled forth, permeated the ozone until further percolation was impossible, and then dropped in chunks upon the floor with a dull, sick—, etc. The children were sent home, and then commenced the fun. An irate father interviewed the superintendent, and after a hard fight came off with flying colors. Miss Mabel's action was pronounced an excess of authority, and at present the children are at liberty to carry their vociferous breaths to school with them. Mighty is the onion!

HOW MONKEYS SLEEP. "Do you know," said the monkey at the Zoo, "that few people ever saw a monkey asleep? I suppose there are people who imagine they never do sleep, as they are usually alert in the presence of visitors."

DOUBTLESS that apostle of high protectionism, Mr. R. G. Horr, who is employed by the New York Tribune to tell the farmers how good a thing the McKinley tariff is for them, will say of this, as he did of the statement of Mr. Farquhar, that it's "an abominable free trade school."

ANOTHER WAGE REDUCTION. To the list of protected industries which have reduced the wages of their workers, the New York Mills Cotton Company at Utica, N. Y., may be added. The President of the concern is W. Stuart Walcott, and the Treasurer is Samuel R. Campbell. Both are ardent and active Republican politicians, and devout disciples of McKinleyism. Mr. Walcott has long been credited with aspirations to the State Senatorship from his district. Mr. Campbell is the son of the late State Senator Samuel Campbell. He is a liberal contributor to Republican campaign funds, and in Presidential

CHEAP TO FOREIGNERS.

TRUSTS SEND THEIR SURPLUS ABROAD.

ANOTHER WAGE REDUCTION IN A PROTECTED INDUSTRY—ELI PERKINS AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST—PROPOSED TARIFF REFORM—HIGH PRICES AT HOME.

HOW PRICES ARE KEPT UP.

WHEN the manufacturers of harvesters were holding meetings for the purpose of considering the best ways and means of consolidating their interests in the form of a "trust" J. R. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, who is a stockholder in one of the companies which entered the "trust," said in an interview in the New York Tribune: "An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling, or offering to sell machinery in Russia, Australia and other wheat-growing countries at a lower figure than they do in this country." That this system of selling cheaper to foreigners than to our own farmers is adopted by other manufacturers of farm implements, is shown by Mr. A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural machinery in the United States. In May last, Mr. Farquhar, in replying to a letter of inquiry written to him by the Home Market Club of Boston, said: "In reply to your favor of the 16th inst., I have to acknowledge that our firm sells its implements and machinery through Mexico, South America and Africa at prices from five to ten per cent less than they are sold for in this country."

This system of favoritism to foreigners is characteristic of the trusts in this country. Trusts are formed by manufacturers in the same industry for two purposes. 1. To limit and control productions, and 2. To control prices, and thus prevent competition. The ultimate aim, to accomplish which trusts are organized, is to increase profits. Whenever they fail to gauge the extent of the home demand and have on hand more of their products than the home market will take at the high and arbitrary prices they fix, the trusts resort to exportation to dispose of their surplus. In foreign markets they must meet the prices at which their competitors in other countries are willing to dispose of their productions. Since the prices which prevail here under our tariff are higher than in other countries for the same products, the trusts—what is known as a special export discount—fix home prices to foreign buyers. These extra discounts are in most cases a combination of two forms. In order to prevent the foreign buyers from selling their goods in this country again, the trusts pay the freight to and put the goods on board ship at the port of exportation. This of itself is equivalent in most cases to a liberal discount. In addition to this they also give a special discount on home prices varying all the way from five to twenty-five per cent.

In some cases the trusts go further, and agree to lay the goods down at the wharves in the foreign port, paying all the freight. This is the system adopted by the glass trusts.

HOW THE TRUSTS OPERATE. The trusts operate to keep up prices here and to sell their surplus abroad, so that it will not interfere with their home trade, is well illustrated by the history of the American Ax and Tool Company, commonly known as the "ax trust." The first meeting of the manufacturers of axes was held in Buffalo in February, 1890. At a subsequent meeting in March the trust completed its organization. The trust is composed of the following companies:

Davidson & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Douglas Ax Manufacturing Company, East Douglas, Mass.

William Mann's Ax Works, Lewiston, Pa.

Johnsville Ax Manufacturing Company, Johnsville, N. Y.

Rockerocker's Works, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Peerless Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Romer Bros. Manufacturing Company, Gowanda, N. Y.

Lippincott & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Underhill Edge Tool Company, Nashville, N. H.

The Globe Axe Company, Boston, Mass.

Carpenter & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

The Buffalo Ax Works, owned by G. W. Francis—in all twelve companies,

AS SOON AS THE TRUST WAS ORGANIZED IT RAISED PRICES, AS THE IRON AGE FOR MARCH 27, 1890, SHOWS: "THE GENERAL FEELING AMONG THE TRADE IS THAT THE AX-MAKERS HAVE FORMED A VERY SENSIBLE 'ASSOCIATION' AND HAVE TAKEN CONTROL OF THE MARKET, OR SO HOPEFULLY SO THAT THE OUTSIDE MAKERS WILL HAVE SCARCELY ANY APPRECIABLE EFFECT ON THE PRICES. IT IS FOUND THAT SCARCELY ANY ORDERS CAN BE PLACED WITH OUTSIDE MANUFACTURERS WHO ARE NOT UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE AMERICAN AX AND TOOL COMPANY. THE TRADE WILL DO WELL TO NOTE THE CHANGED CONDITION IN THIS LINE OF GOODS AS REGARDS THE HIGHER PRICES NOW RULING, AND THE STRONG PROBABILITY OF THEIR MAINTENANCE FOR SOME TIME TO COME. ON FIRST QUALITY GOODS AN ADVANCE IS NOW MADE OF \$1.75 TO \$2.25 PER DOZEN."

THIS ADVANCE HAS BEEN WELL MAINTAINED. BEFORE THE TRUST WAS FORMED PLAIN AXES OF THE BEST BRANDS WERE SELLING AT \$5.25 PER DOZEN. THEY NOW SELL AT \$7 PER DOZEN.

SO FAR AS CONCERNED THE HOME MARKET IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. IN THAT IT IS ABLE TO GET AT \$1.75 MORE FOR A DOZEN AXES THAN THE MANUFACTURERS WHO FORMED IT WERE ABLE TO GET BEFORE IT HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO THIS BY ITS COMPLETE CONTROL OVER PRODUCTION HERE.

AND NOW AS TO THE WAY IT DISPOSES OF ITS SURPLUS. IN ITS FOREIGN TRADE THE TRUST IS REPRESENTED BY BRANCH HOUSES IN NEW YORK. THUS THE BRANCH WHICH EXPORTS ITS PRODUCTS TO THE SPANISH COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA IS UNDER THE CHARGE OF G. P. MALEZA.

THE MAKES OF AXES KNOWN TO THE TRADE AS THE "OHIO," "YANKEE," AND "KENTUCKY," WHICH THE TRUST SELLS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR \$7.00 PER DOZEN, ARE OFFERED BY MALEZA FOR EXPORT FOR \$6.00 PER DOZEN DELIVERED ON BOARD SHIP. OTHER BRANDS AND SHAPES ARE SOLD AT SIMILAR LOW PRICES.

BY PUTTING THEIR PRODUCTS ON BOARD SHIP AND GETTING THE BILL OF LADING, THE TRUST IS ABLE TO PREVENT HOME BUYERS FROM TAKING ADVANTAGE OF ITS LOW PRICES TO FOREIGNERS.

WHAT IS TRUE OF THE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL CLASSES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND THE AX TRUST IS TRUE OF OTHER TRUSTS, DEPENDING ON THE TARIFF FOR THEIR EXISTENCE, AND IN THE PROTECTION GIVEN THEM TO SWELL THEIR PROFITS BY HIGH PRICES AT HOME.

DOUBTLESS THAT APOTLE OF HIGH PROTECTIONISM, MR. R. G. HORN, WHO IS EMPLOYED BY THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE TO TELL THE FARMERS HOW GOOD A THING THE MCKINLEY TARIFF IS FOR THEM, WILL SAY OF THIS, AS HE DID OF THE STATEMENT OF MR. FARQUHAR, THAT IT'S "AN ABOMINABLE FREE TRADE SCHOOL."

ANOTHER WAGE REDUCTION. TO THE LIST OF PROTECTED INDUSTRIES WHICH HAVE REDUCED THE WAGES OF THEIR WORKERS, THE NEW YORK MILLS COTTON COMPANY AT UTICA, N. Y., MAY BE ADDED. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONCERN IS W. STUART WALCOTT, AND THE TREASURER IS SAMUEL R. CAMPBELL. BOTH ARE ARDENT AND ACTIVE REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS, AND DEVOUT DISCIPLES OF MCKINLEYISM. MR. WALCOTT HAS LONG BEEN CREDITED WITH ASPIRATIONS TO THE STATE SENATORSHIP FROM HIS DISTRICT. MR. CAMPBELL IS THE SON OF THE LATE STATE SENATOR SAMUEL CAMPBELL. HE IS A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTOR TO REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUNDS, AND IN PRESIDENTIAL

YEARS GENERALLY EQUIPS ONE OR TWO CAMPING CLUBS AT THE MILLS.

ON SATURDAY NOTICE WAS POSTED IN WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE LOWER AND MIDDLE MILLS OF THE COMPANY THAT A REDUCTION IN THE WAGES OF THE WEAVERS WOULD TAKE PLACE ON DECEMBER 7. THE FORMER SCHEDULE WAS 77 CENTS FOR WEAVING A CUT OF FIFTY-FIVE YARDS OF SHIRTING, AND EACH WEAVER HAD CHARGE OF FOUR LOOMS. THE NEW SCHEDULE MAKES A DIFFERENT SCALE, AND PROVIDES THAT THE WEAVER SHALL OPERATE FIVE AND SIX LOOMS INSTEAD OF FOUR.

THE NEW PRICE IS 70 CENTS PER LOOM FOR THE WEAVERS WHO HAVE CHARGE OF FOUR LOOMS, 66 CENTS A DAY FOR THOSE WHO FIVE LOOMS, AND 63 CENTS A CUT FOR SIX LOOMS. THE AVERAGE OPERATIVE CAN GET TWO CUTS A WEEK FROM A LOOM. UNDER THE OLD SCHEDULE THE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF WEAVERS WAS \$6.10. UNDER THE NEW SCHEDULE THE AVERAGE WEAVER WILL EARN NEW SCHEDULE \$5.60 A WEEK WORKING AT FOUR LOOMS.

THIS REDUCTION MAKES A BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR THE WEAVERS JUST AT THE BEGINNING OF WINTER, AND THE WARMEST INDICATION IS EXPRESSED BY THEM. THE WEAVERS SAY THAT THEY CANNOT RUN SIX SIX LOOMS BECAUSE THE COTTON IS POOR, AND SOME OF THE OPERATIVES ARE INEXPERIENCED. THEY INSIST THAT FOUR LOOMS ARE AS MANY AS THEY CAN HANDLE.

IT IS SAID THAT MANY OF THE BEST WEAVERS WILL HAVE TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT ELSEWHERE. AT ANY RATE THE NEW ARRANGEMENT WILL COMPEL THE DISMISSAL OF FROM ONE-TENTH TO ONE-FIFTH OF THE FOUR OR FIVE HUNDRED WEAVERS, AND HARDER WORK OR SMALLER WAGES WILL BE THE LOT OF THOSE WHO REMAIN.

ONE OPERATIVE SUMMED UP THE SITUATION IN THIS FASHION: "WE WILL SAY YOU ARE PAYING A MAN \$1 PER DAY FOR SAWING WOOD AT THE RATE OF A CORD A DAY, AND IT IS ALL HE CAN DO, AND YOU SAY TO HIM THAT HEREAFTER YOU WILL PAY HIM \$1.50 PER DAY IF HE WILL SAW TWO CORDS."

PERKINS AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST.

IN THEIR SEARCH FOR POWERFUL ADVOCATES, OUR HIGH TARIFF FRIENDS HAVE FOUND THE TRUTHFUL ELI PERKINS, AND WE UNDERSTAND THAT HIS SERVICES HAVE BEEN ENGAGED BY THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE FOR THE CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL CLOSE IN NOVEMBER NEXT. HIS FIRST ARGUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN THE TARIFF LEAGUE'S BULLETIN, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN ECONOMIST, OF THE 4TH INST.

THE SUBJECT OF HIS FIRST ARGUMENT IS CHICORY, AND THE TARIFF LEAGUE PLACES AT THE HEAD OF THE ESSAY THIS STATEMENT: "THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF A MCKINLEY INDUSTRY."

"I SUPPOSE," SAID MR. PERKINS TO THE EDITOR OF THE TARIFF LEAGUE PAPER, "THAT YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT CHICORY IS."

THIS IS ALMOST AS BAD AS SAYING THAT THE TARIFF LEAGUE'S EDITOR "DON'T KNOW BEANS."

ELI EXPLAINS THAT IT IS A VEGETABLE WHICH "TASTES LIKE COFFEE" AND THEN GOES ON AS FOLLOWS:

"TO GET TO THE STORY. WHEN THEY WERE PUTTING ON THE TARIFF ON DIFFERENT THINGS LAST YEAR, AND GOT DOWN TO 'C' THEY CAME RIGHT ON TO CHICORY."

"WHAT'S CHICORY?" ASKED MAJOR MCKINLEY.

"NO ONE WAS ABLE TO TELL ANYTHING ABOUT IT, EXCEPT THAT WE PAID \$8,000,000 EVERY YEAR TO GET WHAT WAS USED."

"WELL, WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT?" ASKED SEVERAL CONGRESSMEN.

"WE CAN'T RAISE IT," SAID MCKINLEY, "AND THE PEOPLE WANT IT, WE WILL PUT A PROTECTIVE TARIFF ON MANUFACTURED CHICORY."

"WE WILL TRY AND BRING THE MANUFACTURERS OF CHICORY TO AMERICA IF WE CAN'T RAISE THE STUFF."

"AND SO, THE TARIFF WENT ON MANUFACTURED CHICORY."

"SOMEONE NOTICED A GREAT STIR AMONG THE CHICORY IMPORTERS."

"WHY, THIS MCKINLEY BILL HAS RAISED THE DICKENS," THEY SAID. "WE CAN'T IMPORT GROUND CHICORY ANY MORE FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY. WE MUST MAKE IT HERE."