

CARPET WOOL AND SHODDY.

A Case of Protection That Will Protect Nobody and Injure All.

Secretary Rusk insists in a recent letter that we can and must grow our own carpet wool. It is to bring about this result that the tariff bill now before Congress contains a clause which raises enormously the duty on carpet wool. At present carpet wool worth less than twelve cents a pound pays a duty of two and one-half cents a pound; carpet wool above the twelve cent limit pays five cents only.

The law now proposed raises the duty on wool worth twelve cents or less to three and one-half cents; and on that above twelve cents, the duty is to be eight cents a pound. This is an attempt to compel farmers to raise carpet wool.

But why do we not raise carpet wool? Because we have developed our wool-growing industry beyond that stage. Our farmers used to produce carpet wool but they soon found that they could improve the breed of their sheep and produce a finer grade of wool. Accordingly we produce no carpet wool now. The grower finds it much more profitable to produce Merino clothing wool worth thirty cents a pound, or more, rather than to waste his time and energies in producing carpet wool worth only ten or twelve cents. A sheep with coarse carpet wool on its back will eat just as much as one with fine clothing wool and will cost just as much in every way. Where is the sense then in trying to compel our people to grow carpet wool when they can do better for themselves? Is it not like a foolish attempt to make water flow up-hill, while it will serve our purposes better by flowing down-hill?

Besides this the carpet manufacturers of our country need the carpet wool of certain foreign countries. The manufacturers are seriously embarrassed in many places. In Philadelphia, which is the greatest carpet manufacturing center in the United States, several large mills are reported to be idle, and several thousand laborers in the mills are out of employment. Under the proposed tariff the manufacturers would be seriously hindered, the wool-growers would still refuse to raise carpet wool, and the people who use carpets would foot the bills for all this folly. The McKinley bill would put certain grades of carpet wools absolutely out of reach of our manufacturers. They will have to import practically every pound of wool they use, for even a tariff of 100 per cent. would not be sufficient to induce our people to go back to raising carpet wool.

It is estimated by a high authority that the increased cost of carpet wools under the proposed law would raise the price of carpets anywhere from nine to thirty-three cents a yard. Increased cost means fewer sales, fewer carpeted parlors, fewer carpet mills, and fewer workers in them. And who is to be protected by this law?

Nobody; absolutely nobody. It is simply a part of the scheme to humbug the farmer by making him believe that he, too, is getting some of the benefits of protection. It will be a nice thing to tell the farmer in campaign speeches, "Here is protection for you, too; we have not forgotten you; you also shall grow rich."

Men who expect the farmer to believe this stuff, so far as it relates to carpet wool, give him credit for a very shallow brain. Instead of helping him, this duty on carpet wool is a direct injury to him; for the farmer is to some extent a buyer of carpets. The price of carpets will be higher by reason of the higher duty. But this is not the whole effect. The quality of the carpets themselves will be made much poorer. Everybody knows that the use of shoddy in carpet making has been very largely extended during the past ten years. According to the census of 1890 we used fifty-two million pounds of domestic shoddy, besides what we imported. How much is used now nobody knows exactly; but a calculation has been made by the New York Commercial Bulletin to show that at least one-third of the material used by our carpet and woolen mills is shoddy. This paper is a high authority in trade circles, and its estimate deserves careful consideration from the grower of wool as well as from the consumer of cloth and carpets. The Bulletin estimates that the shoddy used last year was some two hundred million pounds. Every pound of shoddy used of course draws out an equivalent of pure wool. "But the wool-grower," as this paper says, "never stops to consider that this use of old wool, collected in the form of old clothes and rags and worked up after cleaning in the mills, is powerfully stimulated by the very steps he insists upon taking to shut out cheaper supplies of wool. Neither does the consumer consider that the deterioration in quality of goods produced, of which he often complains, is due in considerable measure to the same influence. The manufacturers of wool, when forced to choose between high-priced wool and shoddy, inevitably use more shoddy and less wool, and the growers and consumers both get the worst of it all the time. Nor is this tendency one which can in any way be arrested by legislative interference. There is no remedy for it possible, except to secure the amplest and cheapest possible supplies of wool for the manufacturer. Any attempt to enhance the price can only result in more rapid increase in the consumption of shoddy."

—A delegation of cigar manufacturers of Pennsylvania recently addressed Mr. McKinley's committee in opposition to an increase in the duty on tobacco.

THE TIN-PLATE TAX

One of the Most Outrageous Changes in the Tariff.

One of the most outrageous and unnecessary changes in the tariff is the proposed increase of the duty on tin-plate. We do not manufacture one pound of tin-plate, but get our supply from Wales, where nearly all the tin-plate for the whole world is made. The proposed tax is two and one-fifth cents a pound. The total amount collected last year from this source was \$7,400,000; and when the new bill goes into effect this tax will be about sixteen million dollars, provided the quantity imported remain the same.

The great development of the canning industry in this country has resulted in a great increase in our purchases of tin-plate, our importations last year being some three million pounds more than in 1888.

This tin-plate comes to us in boxes, which cost on an average \$3.42. On a box of the usual size the present duty is \$1.08, making the entire cost of the box \$4.50. Under the McKinley bill such a box would pay \$2.37; and the entire cost would then be \$5.79.

Tin-plate has three principal uses: It is used for roofing; for making fruit, vegetable and meat cans, and for making household and kitchen utensils. The great extent of its use makes almost every man, woman and child directly interested in keeping it as cheap as possible.

The only excuse for raising the duty so enormously is that a Mr. Cronmeyer, of Pittsburgh, appeared before the McKinley committee and said that he could manufacture tin-plate if such a duty were put on. Of course Mr. Cronmeyer got what he wanted, for Mr. McKinley and his associates are quite ready to tax all the people of the country for the benefit of one, two or three men—any Tom, Dick or Harry who can speak eloquently about what a good thing it would be for the country to protect him.

But the makers of tin-cans have not relished the proposed increase, and in various cities they have vigorously protested against it. The manufacturers in Philadelphia have this to say in their protest:

"Tin-plate is a part of every household in some shape or form, solely on account of its cheapness, and more so by the poorer and working class than by those who are more well-to-do; and a further tax on it, therefore, becomes a direct tax on every individual, as he will either be obliged to use it in some shape or form, or will pay the higher cost of its substitute. To increase the duty, therefore, means that every household shall be taxed; that industries national to our country, representing millions of dollars and employing hundreds of thousands of hands, shall be crippled, embarrassed, and perhaps ruined, simply in order that a few iron or steel manufacturers may be put in a position to experiment in the manufacture of this commodity.

"An adequate conception is hardly possible of the extent to which cheap tin-plate is used for packages and cans, but some idea can be had from the fact that the official statistics give the exports of beef, salmon, matches, gunpowder and other explosives, spices, lard, fancy goods, cosmetics, patent medicines, fish, oysters and petroleum, paints and painters' colors, prepared cocoa, vegetables, milk and fruits, the value of \$72,699,558 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888.

"As, therefore, no tin-plate is made in the United States, and has never been made, except as a matter of curiosity; as pig-iron is on the free list to encourage the manufacture of tin-plate; as the present duty is an equivalent ad valorem one, of 31-66-100 per cent. more than double what it formerly was; as no class of people have asked for an increase in the duty on tin-plate; as public opinion favors the reduction in the burdens of taxation upon the people, and as an advance in the duty would be a serious blow to millions of dollars invested in industries depending on cheap tin-plate, we respectfully request that no advance shall be made in the present rate of duty."

The committee was shrewd enough to delay the time when this duty is to begin till a year hence; for an election will be held next fall, and it might prove hazardous to pile on all these high taxes at once.

The Tobacco Duty.
The tobacco men of New York are taking steps to fight the tobacco schedule of the McKinley bill. The feature they object to is that which places a tax of \$2.75 a pound on Sumatra leaf tobacco. This is the kind of tobacco which is used for making wrappers for cigars. American grown tobacco does not supply wrappers of the grade required for good cigars; and as the Sumatra leaf is needed to wrap the native tobacco, it can be easily shown that it is a real advantage to our growers that these wrappers should be imported as largely as possible. This would be an advantage to the cigar-makers as well as to the growers of tobacco. The quality of native cigars depends upon the fine Sumatra leaf around them; and with an abundance of good wrappers we should have more workers in cigar factories and more in the tobacco fields.

One great piece of injustice in the proposed bill is, that if any part of a bale of tobacco will do for cigar wrappers, the whole bale shall be taxed at \$2.75 a pound. According to this if a package containing 100 pounds of tobacco should happen to have a few leaves fit for wrappers, the whole bale would be taxed \$2.75. The cigar-makers say that this would ruin their business.

To such extremes of injustice our high tariff law-makers are ready to go in order to make us "commercially independent."

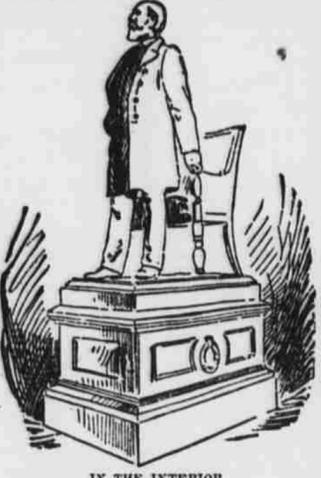
The Duty on Lamp Chimneys.
Here is perhaps the biggest increase in the new Tariff bill. The duty on chimneys for student lamps (the long, slender chimneys in common use) is now 45 per cent. In the McKinley bill this is raised to 49 per cent. And yet the glass industry of this country is in a highly prosperous condition.

IN HONOR OF GARFIELD.

The Great Monument at Cleveland Dedicated—President Harrison and Other Notables Present—Magnificent Street Parade.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Garfield memorial in Lake View cemetery was dedicated yesterday with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet and distinguished men from all parts of the country.

The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 165 feet above an eminence in the cemetery, which overlooks the city and surrounding country. The edifice cost \$150,000, of which amount one-half was contributed by the people of Cleve-



IN THE INTERIOR.

land, the remainder coming from every State and Territory in the Union and from many foreign lands.

The exercises began with a parade of military and civic societies, the procession forming in the center of the city and moving to the cemetery, a distance of five miles. The city was filled with strangers, and thousands of people watched the parade. The decorations were the finest ever seen here. The procession moved at one o'clock. General James Barnett was chief marshal, and General Edward S. Meyer was adjutant-general.

The day was perfect and not a cloud was seen in the sky. The procession, which was a very long one, was viewed by two solid lines of people extending from Erie street to Lake View cemetery, five miles. President Harrison, General Sherman, ex-President Hayes, Vice-President Morton and General Schofield were applauded very frequently. The spectacle, barring Garfield's funeral procession, was the most imposing ever seen in Cleveland.

A vast concourse of people had preceded the procession to the cemetery, and when the exercises began there were thousands congregated about the great stand that had been erected and on which were seated the distinguished guests. Ex-President Hayes, the president of the Memorial Association, presided, and after "America" had been sung by the memorial chorus, he spoke briefly of the monument and its history and purpose. The divine blessing was invoked by Right Rev. Bishop Leonard, and ex-Governor Jacob D. Cox, of Cincinnati, delivered the oration of the day. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It is well that this memorial should be built here in the capital city of the Western Reserve, on the eastern side, where the branching roads lead to all the counties of the old district that Garfield served for nearly twenty years. Himself a type of the Western Reserve boy, his marble effigy under the dome is a sort of apotheosis of Western Reserve manhood. It is the emblem of the heroic qualities developed out of the New England character in the pioneer life of the West. It typifies the courage of the men and women which planted new homes where savages still roamed; the physical vigor of body and limb, which felled the forest and subdued it to the plow; the tireless industry and thrift which would be content with nothing short of the highest civilization and the broadest enlightenment; the soaring purpose and unflinching will which made it possible for every farmer's boy to aim at the highest flights in literature, in science and in statesmanship."

The "Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel was next sung, after which President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, the members and ex-members of the Cabinet, the General of the army and the Governor of Ohio were presented.

Following brief ceremonies by the Knights Templar the "Doxology" was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. D. T. Powers, D. D. Then followed an impressive service by the Knights Templars. This closed the exercises and the crowds returned to the city.

Flour Trade Dull.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 31.—The Northwestern Miller says: The flour output last week was 107,340 barrels, averaging 17,800 barrels daily, against 129,740 barrels the week before and 105,000 barrels for the corresponding time in 1889, and 163,000 barrels in 1888. Under the influence of the present lifeless flour market there is a growing tendency to curtail the output. This is true of the country as well as of Minneapolis. Outside mills that have heretofore been able to keep more or less orders ahead are now beginning to run short of the usual supply and are reducing their product, while not a few others of large capacity are shut down entirely much of the time. The flour market is still extremely dull and sales are reduced to the minimum.

BAD FIRE.

An Aged Man Suffocated and Several Persons Severely Burned.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The building, No. 1833 Franklin avenue, the second floor of which is occupied as a tenement by several families and the lower floor as a paint shop, was discovered to be on fire about three o'clock this morning. The fire started on the second floor and burned for about half an hour before it was discovered. When the alarm was turned in the fire was well under way.

As soon as the firemen arrived a stream of water was turned on the burning building, but no effort was made to rescue the occupants until loud screams from the second story indicated that there were helpless people inside. The firemen entered and found the family of George Schlotzman struggling in the smoke and flames in two front rooms. Mr. Schlotzman was frightfully burned and was lying helpless on the floor. His wife and two children were also burned, and his father, who was nearly seventy years of age, had been smothered to death in his bed.

Charles Hauss, who occupied the rear apartments with his wife and child, had just left to go to work, and his wife and little son were caught in the flames. Mrs. Hauss could have escaped, but her little boy was too frightened that he ran under the bed, and in the frantic mother's efforts to save her child she was dangerously burned. The child was found in an unconscious condition, but the mother is able to speak. The injured were all taken to the dispensary.

Schlotzman is not expected to live. The recovery of his two children is also doubtful, though Mrs. Schlotzman may pull through.

Following is a list of casualties: George Schlotzman, thirty-two years, badly burned; Annie Schlotzman, his wife, burned about the head, neck, shoulders and arms, probably fatally; Harry Schlotzman, aged nine years; Walter Schlotzman, aged four years; Mrs. Mary Hauss, burned about head and arms, serious; little son of Mary Hauss, badly burned.

After rescuing the inmates the firemen turned their attention to extinguishing the flames. The damage will amount to \$10,000; insured.

George Hyde, the lessee, has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the building.

INTER-STATE DRILL.

Militia Boys at Kansas City Exhibiting the Science of War.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 3.—Three hundred tents are pitched in Camp Holmes, and 1,000 soldiers in bright uniforms have possession for a week. The soldier boys were a little strange in their new quarters during their first night of tent life, and there was some little confusion in getting arranged, but by to-day the camp life will begin in earnest, and the discipline of the army will be rigidly enforced.

The camp adjoins the Exposition ball park and is divided into two sections, the north and south. In the north one are stationed thirteen infantry companies and in the extreme northwest corner are the Colonel's headquarters and near by is the press tent. In the southern part of the camp are located the four battery companies, eight Zouave companies and one infantry company. The whole number of companies so far reported is twenty-seven.

The encampment is under the control of Colonel S. R. Burch, of the First regiment, Kansas Guard, Olathe, and his staff officers are:

Chief of Staff—Charles McCrumm, First regiment, Kansas National Guard, Garnett.

Aids-de-Camp—Captain L. H. Coon, First regiment, Kansas National Guard, Fort Scott, and Lieutenant H. F. De Wolf, First regiment, Kansas National Guard, Garnett.

Adjutant-General—John F. Waters, Third regiment, Missouri National Guard, Kansas City.

Colonel Milton Moore, of the Third regiment, Missouri National Guard, Kansas City, is in charge of the first division, and Colonel A. W. Hogle, of the Colorado Guard, Denver, has command of the second division.

Yesterday afternoon there was a dress parade and march through the streets, which was witnessed by thousands of persons.

A SMALL DELUGE.

A Waterspout Plays Havoc With an Iowa Town.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, June 3.—The village of Loveland, eight miles from here, was almost totally destroyed by a huge waterspout Sunday.

Loveland is located in the Beyer valley in a gully. A terrific storm amounting to a cloudburst passed over the valley, breaking a mile above town, sweeping down the street and leaving hardly a house in the town.

The loss of life as far as has been heard from includes Mrs. Sayles, an aged woman and her son and others whose names are now unknown.

One family was taken off the tree tops the next morning where they had been swept by the flood. One of the family had been swept past and drowned.

The search for the missing bodies is so far unsuccessful.

Advices later from the scene of the Loveland disaster indicate that the first reports probably overestimated its magnitude. Mrs. Sayles is the only loss of life so far as known. The village is a small one, and the material loss, therefore, is not large. The river has subsided to its usual channel, but an all-day search failed to reveal any further dead.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Terrible Accident Near San Francisco—A Passenger Train Plunges Into an Open Draw—At Least Thirteen Persons Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—One of the most horrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1:40 yesterday afternoon when the Oakland narrow gauge train connecting at Oakland with the ferryboats from San Francisco ran through an open draw bridge of the Antonio creek at Webster.

The yacht Juanita had just passed through the draw when the train appeared, going in the direction of Alameda. The drawkeeper endeavored at once to close the bridge, but it was too late and the engine, with its tender and first car, which was filled with passengers, passed into the river, which was there quite deep.

Engineer Sam Dunn and Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine. The former when he saw that the bridge did not close reversed the lever, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time. The weight of the engine and the first car broke the couplings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car and many of the passengers were thrown into the water.

It being a holiday the conductor stated that probably twenty-five persons had met their death. The top of the passenger coach was cut open as soon as it was raised above the water and the work of removing the bodies commenced, ten being taken out in quick succession.

Three women and three girls were taken from the water alive and removed to the receiving hospital. Another young lady died soon after being taken from the water.

The bodies of six men and two women were brought in aftersome of the bodies had been left at the receiving hospital where the injured were also taken. In a short time thirteen bodies lay on the floor and on the marble slabs of the morgue awaiting identification. Many heartrending scenes were witnessed as the friends came forward to claim their dead. The list of the identified is as follows:

Martin Kelly, Oakland, assistant chief wharfinger for the State; A. H. Austin, of Austin & Phelps, of San Francisco; Miss Florence Austin; Mrs. Bryan O'Connor, widow of the deceased member of the firm of Moffat, O'Connor, Moffat & Co.; J. D. Cowen, sewing agent at Oakland; E. R. Robinson, San Francisco; Luigi A. Malesta, San Francisco; Captain John Dwyer, Sacramento; Mrs. Williams, San Francisco; H. Wauld, colored, Honolulu; the two Misses Keenan, of San Francisco.

The thirteenth body was that of a Japanese boy supposed to be H. Malerta, of San Francisco.

A late dispatch says both the engineer and fireman were saved.

THE FATAL CIGARETTE.

Burning of the Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth—Several Killed and Many Seriously Injured During the Panic—Caused by Boys Smoking Cigarettes.

FORT WORTH, Tex., May 31.—The magnificent Texas Spring palace is in ashes; fifteen or twenty people are badly hurt; one man was burned to death; a child was killed, and three other persons are pronounced fatally injured.

At 10:30 o'clock last night, just as the chairs were being moved from in front of the grand music stand to make room for 500 dancers, R. H. Sellers saw a flash of flame spring up in front of two children seated on the floor in the second gallery under the eastern dome. He gave the alarm and tried to extinguish the flames, being joined in a few seconds by the ten firemen on duty in the building and a hundred or more visitors.

A panic seized the 7,000 or 8,000 people in the building and in an instant the wildest confusion ensued. Hundreds of men, however, kept their heads and the policemen behaved like heroes and the crowds were got out of the building with comparatively little injury.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the policemen and the citizens, who constituted themselves a guard of safety, a number of ladies and men jumped from the upper floor and in nearly every case were badly hurt.

Al Haynes, chief hydraulic engineer of the Fort Worth & Denver, while working heroically to get a number of ladies out of the fire's way, was badly burned and died at 11:30 o'clock.

A little girl six years old was thrown from a window in the second story and killed.

A large number, mostly ladies, were seriously injured by jumping from the building.

Russell Harrison, the son of President Harrison, was with the Leslie newspaper party viewing the palace when the fire broke out. When the panic came he threw himself in front of the main exit from the second story and called to the people to move carefully, then moved and directed the crowd until the people moved down the stairway like an army of soldiers. Several ladies who fainted were rescued by him. His example inspired a number of men to aid in the work of rescuing the people.

The list of injured grows larger every hour. Miss Annette Prosser had her spine injured; Mrs. O. S. Kennedy, badly bruised, being trampled on; Miss Lillie Burgess, left leg fractured and head cut; Judge Holland, head severely cut.

Two boys smoking cigarettes caused the fire.

The loss will reach \$250,000, with only nominal insurance.