

## M'KINLEY WAGES.

Glove Makers' Wages Increased, and Yet Gloves are Cheaper.

## A GREAT EXPANSION OF TRADE

Caused by the McKinley Bill—Imports Have Decreased and the Number of American Glove Makers Increased—The Product Increasing Correspondingly—The Wages of Eight Thousand Working People Raised Voluntarily, and the Public Get Their Gloves Cheaper Than Ever Before—A Striking Tariff Object Lesson.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

GLOVESVILLE, N. Y., August 13.—This city of 18,000 inhabitants is well named Gloversville, for it is the home of a great community of glove-makers—the largest in the United States. Here and in the neighboring village of Johnstown, containing 9,000 inhabitants, and only three miles distant, are made two-thirds of the gloves yearly used in the United States. This year Gloversville and Johnstown will manufacture gloves worth \$10,000,000; and there will be imported, if one can judge by the custom house records of recent years, gloves worth \$5,000,000.

It is surprising even to the inhabitants of the two glove-making places that so great an industry as they possess should have been established in such an out-of-the-way neighborhood. Travelers by the New York Central, who glance at the village of Fonda, in the Mohawk valley, as they pass through it, have no hint that the little railroad which they see winding out of town and then up into the hills north of the village, will come, after four miles of ascent, to an upland plain covered with factories and workingmen labor and 25,000 persons live in "the twin cities" of Gloversville and Johnstown. Long before railroads existed, in 1803, a resident of this place, having been disabled by some accident, killed time during the long winter months in making gloves from the skins of deer that he had shot in the Adirondacks. That was the beginning of glove-making at Gloversville. The man's neighbors soon discovered that he was making money in his new business and they also went into the business of glove-making. Year after year passed and glove-making continued to be the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the place. Gloversville has become the leading city of the United States in the manufacture of gloves. Yet Gloversville and Johnstown are not alone in their attachment to this line of work. It is a trade which is shared by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the surrounding counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and Montgomery. The farmers' wives and daughters sew gloves, and the farmer himself at times aids them in this work. The territory, for twenty-five miles in every direction, from Gloversville and Johnstown, is filled with a working population which should be classified rather as glove-makers than as farmers. The soil of much of this territory is poor, so that the farmer's income is much more largely from glove-making than from agriculture. The additional earnings from glove-making range from \$100 to \$900 a family yearly. The glove-making region is now enjoying the greatest prosperity. Every one of the 171 glove manufacturers of Gloversville and Johnstown is running six days in the week at full time, and has more orders for gloves than it can fill. Hands are needed by many of the factories, and placards are hanging upon their doors announcing that fact. Several of the companies have recently enlarged their buildings and all of them are employing more hands than they ever hired before.

What is the cause of this unworldly and remarkable prosperity? The manufacturers and their workmen believe that it is due to the operation of the McKinley tariff. That tariff imposed higher duties upon the finer grades of gloves, and as a consequence the American market has been widened and secured for American glove manufacturers. Formerly confined in a large degree to the manufacture of low grade goods they can now compete with the foreign glove manufacturer upon nearly all lines of gloves. As a consequence of this expansion of the limits of their trade the manufacturers are now making more goods than ever before, they have lowered the price of their goods, and they have increased the wages of their workmen and workingmen.

In speaking of this subject to-day M. S. Northrup, of Johnstown, secretary of the Glove Manufacturers' Association, said: "It was freely predicted by the advocates of a low tariff upon gloves when the McKinley act was passed that we glove manufacturers would create a trust and then raise the price of gloves. Despite the statement of Senator Vest to the contrary, there is no trust in the glove trade. There is competition all along the line. We have reduced the price of our goods and our men receive larger wages; for they are employed all the time. Before the McKinley act was passed we used to have slack times, when many factories would be closed for weeks. Now we shall not be able to close our factories during Christmas week. The whole line of laborers has been advanced to higher wages through promotions. To illustrate: the \$2.25 a day man have been put up to \$2.50; the \$2.00 a day man to \$2.25; the \$1.75 men to \$2.00; the \$1.50 men to \$1.75; the \$1.25 men to \$1.50; and the \$1 a day men to \$1.25. The result of these promotions has been that it has left vacant hundreds of places for unskilled laborers, and so has given employment to young men from the farms at more remunerative rates of wages than they have been receiving. This will apply to the piece worker to a greater or less extent. The laborers as a whole receive better pay and twelve months' work."

"Has there been any reduction in the amount of goods imported?" I asked Mr. Northrup.

"Yes," he replied, "the large number of 200,000 dozen. A large proportion of them were lined kid gloves with broad bands for American workmen. They were made in Germany, where the labor was so low-priced that the German importers could even afford to pay the fifty per cent duty. There wasn't a line of these goods that came into our country last year. If the increased duty had not been in the way I believe that 500,000 dozen would have been imported, and thus the bread would have been taken out of the mouths of American workmen. We have made these 200,000 dozen gloves, given our workmen higher wages and yet sold the goods at the same price. Moreover, the tariff has enabled us to manufacture in America the fine grades of ladies'

eight and twelve button lengths of suede gloves, which now pay a specific duty, thus stopping undervaluation, from which we suffered greatly. The specially protected gloves are the lined kid gloves, ranging in price from \$4 to \$12 a dozen. The duty on these gloves previous to the passage of the McKinley act was 50 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff imposed an additional duty of \$1 upon these gloves if they are for men and \$1 if they are for ladies. Our business of glove-making in Gloversville and Johnstown is growing rapidly, and the future will bring us still greater prosperity if the duty is maintained. The protective duty upon leather is not sufficient to establish here many leather-dressing firms who manufacture the finer grades of leather for a more expensive class of goods. But nevertheless, American ingenuity has devised new dressings for castors which have proved superior to European modes of dressing."

According to Mr. Northrup in 1890, the year the McKinley Act was passed, the large number of 1,100,000 dozen gloves were imported into this country. Their value was \$5,411,424. In 1891 there were imported only 893,088 dozen, or 206,312 dozen less than in 1890. The value of the goods which were imported was \$5,156,158, or \$255,265 less in value than in 1890.

James P. Argeringer, another manufacturer of Johnstown, gave to-day his testimony as to the lowering of the price of goods. "We are selling what we call the 'imported kid glove,' (we import the kid) for a lower price than we did in 1890. We are also selling for less money the domestic kid glove, and all buckskin gloves and the calfskin glove. Calfskin gloves sold for \$10.50 a dozen four or five years ago. They now sell for \$7.50 a dozen. The gloves we make here in Johnstown and Gloversville upon the average are selling for five per cent less than they did in 1890. Upon many lines the reduction is greater. A mocha castor sells for fifty cents a dozen less.

"We have made this reduction despite an increase in the price of skins and an increase in the wages of our hands. The mocha skins have advanced from 27 1/2 to 40 cents a skin. We are paying 5 cents a dozen more for making gloves, and yet they are selling for 5 cents a dozen less. We manufacturers make less money on each dozen of gloves which we sell, but we sell more gloves since the McKinley act was passed. \* \* \* The shutting out of 200,000 dozens of foreign gloves last year by the McKinley bill put \$600,000 in the pockets of American working people."

This is easily calculated. To make these 200,000 dozens of gloves required an increase in the number of employees of 1,025, who earned an average of \$550 each during the year, or \$216 per day. Next year the increase will be still greater.

## HIS SILVER VIEWS

Too Much in the Direction of Honest Money for the Democrats.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., August 17.—Harmony with a very large sized "H" was the rule to-day in the largest Democratic convention which Michigan ever saw. The withdrawal of Governor Edwin B. Winans left smooth sailing in respect to gubernatorial honors, and there was scarcely enough rivalry in regard to the minor places on the ticket to make the proceedings interesting.

The speeches made both by temporary and permanent chairmen were eloquent and received great applause. A letter was read from Governor Winans, in which he said that views on the silver question were not agreeable to the majority of Democrats, and, rather than have a division, he tendered his resignation. Nearly all the nominations were made by acclamation and are as follows:

For governor, Allan B. Morse, of Ionia; for lieutenant governor, James P. Edwards, of Houghton; treasurer, Frederick Marvin, of Wayne; secretary of state, Charles F. Markey, of Saginaw; auditor general, James A. Vanni; of Marquette; attorney general, Adolphus A. Ellis, of Ionia; superintendent of public instruction, Ferris S. Fitch, of Pontiac; commissioner of state land office, G. T. Shaffer, of Cass; member state of board of equalization, James A. Burr, of Genesee; elector at large, eastern district, George B. Durand, of Genesee; elector at large, western district, Peter White, of Marquette.

The platform, after endorsing free silver, says:

"WHEREAS, Recent labor troubles at Homestead and elsewhere have caused general disaster and great injustice, and

"WHEREAS, This convention desires to affirm the Democratic doctrine that all such disputes should be settled by fair and judicial arbitration, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty of the state legislature to establish a proper tribunal with power to summon defendants before it, adjust all disputes and enforce its judgments by proper process. That we pledge the Democrats of the state of Michigan to the establishment of such a tribunal when laboring men and labor organizations can have a fair hearing and proper redress.

The ticket named is universally regarded as an exceedingly strong one. The convention concluded its labors and to-night the city is full of enthusiastic Democrats with the scent of victory in the air and are ratifying the ticket with the boom of cannon.

## A FALSE RUMOR

Causes Military Precautions—Accident at the Carnegie Mill.

HOMESTEAD, PA., Aug. 17.—Major Crawford, of the militia, received information last night that an attack was to be made on the mill by the strikers this morning. As a result several companies were kept under arms all night, and shortly after day light the entire town was patrolled by strong detachments. No violence was offered by any one. Although there seems to have been no truth in the report, the utmost vigilance is maintained by the guards.

The strikers indignantly deny that an attack on the Carnegie property was planned or even thought of. The feeling against the military by the Amalgamated men is becoming more bitter daily. A quantity of gas was allowed to accumulate in one of the pipes in the Bessemer furnace this morning. A non-union man named Cooper did not know how to deal with it and caused an explosion. Cooper's leg was shattered so badly that amputation was necessary. The damage to the machinery was considerable and will take a day or two to repair.

Carnegie's Money Will Help the Strikers. LONDON, August 17.—Mr. Keir Hard has sent as a contribution to the Homestead strikers fund the 100 pounds given him by Mr. Carnegie for his expenses in the recent general election.

An Englishman on Our Strikes.

LONDON, August 17.—The Post says: It is impossible to read the accounts of labor troubles in America, without feeling the gravity of the crisis through which the great American republic is passing. The moral should be laid to bear in England where the new unionism seems disposed to go to extreme lengths if a favorable opportunity presents itself.

## THE NEW CABINET.

Comments on Gladstone's Political Advisers—New Men Rapidly Advanced.

LONDON, August 17.—The Times this morning says that it is not without significance that Sir George Trevelyan's political promotion moves like his political professions, in a circle. Baron Houghton is a surprise, but he possesses important qualifications for the post, and in spite of the obvious disadvantage, which bespeaks public sympathy, there is every reason to believe that he will prove as efficient a representative of the sovereign as that mongrel, a home rule viceroy, can be. Taken as a whole, the ministry can scarcely be expected to display, with one or two exceptions, that independence of thought, which was formerly supposed to be an honorable distinction of liberal administrations. It approaches closely Mr. Gladstone's ideal of himself as the government, and his colleagues as the chief clerks, which he had independent colleagues like Lord Hartington, John Bright, the duke of Argyll and Joseph Chamberlain. Putting Lord Rosebery aside, the cabinet is not likely to have much influence on Mr. Gladstone's policy.

The news says: "We consider it immaterial who the viceroy of Ireland is just now, as long as Mr. Morley has the practical conduct of the government of Ireland; but it is satisfactory to know that Baron Houghton is regarded as a man of great promise and is likely to go far in a career of statesmanship. The new government as far as it has been arranged, has a good deal of youth about it. Messrs. Asquith, Acland, Arnold and Morley are examples of rapid but well deserved elevation. The heaviest work will fall upon Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and John Morley as the inner council for drafting the Home Rule bill. It can hardly be said that the new cabinet is not a duly representative one. Nor can the old complaint be made that the peers have it all their own way."

The Chronicle thinks that Mr. Gladstone selected the members of his cabinet rather on the theatrical star company system. "Forces of genius," it says, "are with difficulty discernible, but they are sound and faithful men who will stick to business and to the leader in sunshine, and perhaps will form as good a ministry as the Premier, who is himself a ministry of all the talents, could wish for, while he has to depend upon a vacillating electorate for a heterogeneous majority." The Chronicle considers a young Peer willing to say "ditto" to Mr. Morley a better appointment as Irish viceroy than Lord Brassey, whose sympathy with Ireland is a trifle doubtful.

The Standard thinks Baron Houghton old enough to have given evidence of the qualities essential to a statesman. Lord Rosebery's appointment, it says, is evidence of the conservatism with which his more advanced admirers have often reproached Mr. Gladstone and is a warrant for predicting that Mr. Gladstone's bark will prove worse than his bite.

The Telegraph announces that Lord Salisbury in an unselfish spirit will accept no distinction from the crown except the privilege of wearing the Windsor uniform, which has only been granted during the present reign to Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston and Earl Grey.

## That "Force Bill" Issue.

The following is the plank in the Republican platform which the Democratic party denounces as "revolutionary and an outrage on the people of the South." Will any honest, patriotic citizen say that it is unpatriotic and un-American? The "force bill" issue is a side issue raised to create sectional prejudice and to hold the solid south in line, and here is the Republican declaration it is based on:

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

## A Mate Recovers Speech.

Alphonse Hemphling, of Summit township, Butler Co., Penn'a, made an affidavit that his twelve-year-old son, who had had St. Vitus Dance for twelve years, lost his speech, was completely cured after using three bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve, and also recovered his speech. Thousands testify to wonderful cures from using it for nervous diseases, dyspepsia, nervous debility, dullness, confusion of mind, headache, etc. Four doses of this Nerve cured Mrs. W. E. Burns, South Bend, Ind., who had been suffering with constant headache for three months. Trial bottle and elegant book free at Logan Drug Co's.

Half Rates to Kansas City via B. & O. Ry.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will sell excursion tickets at half rates from August 18 to 21 inclusive to Kansas City, Mo., where the Annual Encampment of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will commence on August 23. Tickets be valid for return journey until September 15. Passengers will have option of route via St. Louis or Chicago. For round trip rate from this vicinity consult appended table:

Correspondingly low rates from other stations.

For detailed information as to time of trains and sleeping car accommodations, apply to nearest Baltimore & Ohio agent.



Mr. L. B. Hamlen.

Of Augusta, Me., says: "I do not remember when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla; it was several years ago, and I have found it does me a great deal of good in my declining years."

## I am 91 Years

2 months and 26 days old, and my health is perfectly good. I have no aches or pains about me.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

regulates my bowels, stimulates my appetite, and helps me to sleep well. I feel that I am getting on my feet again. L. B. HAMLEN, Elm Street, Augusta, Me., Sept. 26, 1891.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, palatable, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable.

WARM WEATHER GOODS—GEO. R. TAYLOR.

## WARM WEATHER GOODS.

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Ladies' White Lawn Waists,  
Ladies' Figured Lawn Waists,  
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Boys' "Star" Scarf Waists,  
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Ladies' Cambric Gowns,  
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Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose,  
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## MARKED DOWN SALE

Spring and Summer Dress Goods

CONTINUED.

## MOURNING GOODS.

Special attention called to our complete line of Priestley Henrietta Cloths, which we believe to be the best made. All the different grades and prices represented.

CENTEMER KID GLOVES, 5-BUTTON, COLORED, \$1 35.

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Hard wood, antique finish and in new designs. A few leading sizes left, which we offer at a price that will sell them, as we need the room and they must be sold.

Call early and get a bargain in the best Refrigerator in the world, as they will all go in a day or two.

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EDW. L. ROSE & CO.

Are still making a Special Sale of their



BOYS' and YOUTHS' WHEELS

With a few very RARE BARGAINS in Second Hand, Full Size



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Of the Best Make. Boys should call early.

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THE WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER is a bright, sparkling, instructive family journal. It is original in every department, clean in every line and suited as it is intended to interest and improve every member of the family, whether in city or country.

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1852. BARGAINS. 1892.

Wall Paper and Borders,

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On second floor of No. 1065 Main street. River view. JAMES L. HAWLEY.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES GLASS COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 10, 1892.

Dividend—The Board of Directors of the United States Glass Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT (4 per cent) on the preferred capital stock of the company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable September 1, 1892.

We also declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT (3 per cent) on the common capital stock of this company out of the earnings of the past six months, payable September 1, 1892.

The transfer books will be closed from August 20 to September 1, both inclusive.

au13-27thAS ANDREW H. BRYCE, Secretary.

## WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 111 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va. jyl-27-wear

EMPLOYMENT FOR GOOD BUSINESS MEN.

Good, energetic business men wanted to travel in all parts of the United States in the interests of the AMERICAN UNION LEAGUE, a patriotic, fraternal, benevolent and protective society. This society possesses strong and powerful fraternal and protective features than any other insurance order in existence. No "short-term" or "endowment" scheme, but a perfect plan of protective life insurance, SAFE, EQUITABLE, ECONOMICAL and easy to work. The plans are excellent, readily understood and recommended throughout the world. This society now numbers among its members a large percentage of intelligent business and professional men, in proportion to its total membership, than any other order. The most liberal inducements are regarded pay, steady employment, territory, etc., offered the right men to act as special agents. Call at our address.

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FOR SALE—THERE HAS BEEN left with us for sale a ten-horse-power Autum-Taylor for Tractor. Engine, complete, and in first-class order; not been used more than two weeks. This is a bargain. A. J. SWEENEY & SON, City. au5

ROBERT LUKE, No. 1430 MARKET street, has for sale one No. 1 Sorrel Horse. Come and see me. Also one Black Colt, five year old, never had harness yet, weight 1300 pounds. Both new and second-hand Carriages and Buggies for sale. jyl-27

FOR SALE.

Large, Comfortable Dwelling House,

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