

AMERICAN WOOLENS.

The Prosperity of a Great Connecticut Wool Industry.

THE FIVE MILLS IN ROCKVILLE

For Making the Finest Qualities of Goods—The Same Industry Under Two Political Administrations. Free Traders in American Woollens Without Knowing It—More McKinley Prosperity.

Special Correspondence of New York Tribune.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., Sept. 2.—In the early part of this century the site upon which this city is built was given in exchange for a lot that was needed by the town of Bolton to complete the symmetry of its village green. The exchange was thought to be, so tradition goes, to the advantage of the town. This place was then but a wild and desolate ravine of unusual size. Its hills were rugged, its valleys stony and the turbid Hockanum river and the Snipsic Lake, a mile and a half above, did not enhance the value of this tract of land. It was a most unattractive place for agricultural purposes, and in those days the value of land remote from settlements was estimated to a large extent on that basis. Even then Connecticut was not strictly a farming community. All of its farming implements and one-half of the clothing worn was manufactured in the state, and as water power has always been at a premium it was not long before a mill was built on the banks of the Hockanum. That river has grown up near its banks a city of ten thousand, which is constantly increasing in population. The surrounding hills are thickly covered with houses, hundreds of which are owned by mill operatives. There are several banks and many large stores. A memorial building of unusual beauty is the chief attraction, and along the bank of the now placid stream are five of the largest and oldest woolen mills in Connecticut—the Rock, the Hockanum, the New England, the Springfield and the American. Together they employ 2,000 hands; they pay out \$384,000 a year for wages, and the combined capital invested amounts to nearly \$2,500,000. There is deposited in the savings banks the sum of \$1,515,000, and it is estimated by the bank officers that at least two-thirds of this amount belongs to the operatives in the woolen mills.

DUE TO THE TARIFF.
The prosperity of this little city has been very closely identified with the history of the protective tariff system. Prior to 1863 its progress fluctuated with the success or defeat of the protective tariff, but the substantial growth of the city and the prosperity of its manufacturers began with the Morrill tariff. Since that time, however, there have been several distressing periods. The first began early in the Cleveland administration, when Secretary Manning, by a forced construction of the tariff of 1883, permitted worsteds to come in as woollens. Before that time worsteds never had been used except for trimmings. But this ruling was an inducement to the English manufacturers to change the character of the fabrics which they had formerly imported and which were commonly known as woollens. Consequently, large quantities of worsteds came into this country, and of course, in direct competition with the woollens manufactured here. This changed condition of the trade involved great hardship for the domestic manufacturers, which continued until General Harrison was elected. One of the first things that he did, as President, was to direct the ruling of Secretary Manning to be repealed. While this action was beneficial to a certain extent, the effect of President Cleveland's administration did not wear away until after the passage of the McKinley bill. Large quantities of English worsteds were rushed into the country prior to its passage, and they have been on the market ever since. It has taken nearly two years to absorb those importations. But that bill marks a new era in the prosperity of this city.

There are thousands of free traders in this country who want to have the McKinley bill repealed. It may interest them to know something about the growth of the manufacture of woollens in this country. It has prospered wonderfully since General Harrison has entered the White House, and there are now, we hundred manufacturers of woollen fabrics. As a matter of history perhaps these free traders may not know that it was in this state that the first woolen factory in America was started, and that the suit of clothes General Washington wore when he was inaugurated the first time was made from the first product of this mill. If these free traders are further interested in these historical incidents they may care to know that the vice president and the Connecticut delegation in Congress wore clothes of similar cloth. And to bring these incidents down to a more recent date, it may be worth while to mention that when General Harrison was inaugurated as President he wore a suit of clothes which was made from cloth woven in one of the mills in this city; and upon the occasion of the centennial celebration of the anniversary of the constitution, which was incidentally a commemoration of the beginning of the manufacture of wool in America, President Harrison was clad in a suit of clothes which was made from the cloth woven in another Rockville mill. To continue this lesson in history the following excerpt from the annals of the inauguration of Washington is given:

The cloth is of so fine a fabric and so handsomely finished that it was universally mistaken for a foreign manufactured superfine cloth; a circumstance which must be considered as not only flattering to our manufacturers in particular, but interesting to our countrymen in general, and that the appearance of the President, Vice President, and several members of Congress in suits of American manufacture was a distinguished token of attention to the manufacturing interests of the country.

AS GOOD AS THE IMPORTED.
General Harrison has given several "distinguished tokens of attention to the manufacturing interests of the country." To conclude this little chapter in history, it may be stated that the goods worn by President Harrison are similar in quality, texture and workmanship to those imported. The English manufacturers cannot tell the difference. The same wool and the same looms are used, and practically the same skill is exercised. Many of the American weavers are of foreign birth and learned their trade before they

came to this country. And as to styles, which it is maintained, make English goods superior to domestic goods, the American manufacturer is as well informed as to the styles in England as the English manufacturer is familiar with the German and American patterns. To obtain these styles is comparatively an easy matter. Each manufacturer makes his samples, at least, a year before goods are delivered and there is an understanding by which these samples are exchanged.

At least one-half of the product of the mills of Rockville is sold as "imported" goods. Probably the clothes of one-half of the free traders are made out of these goods. They detect, foolishly and ignorantly, all domestic woollens and worsteds, and tailors humor this caprice by selling them goods which even an expert cannot tell from a genuine imported article. What these customers call for are imported goods. They are satisfied simply to have it stated that they are imported and get, nine times out of ten, domestic goods. But they are never the wiser for the deception practiced upon them. These goods are sold by the mills from 75 cents to \$1.50 a yard cheaper than the English goods, duty paid. Sometimes the jobber sells the goods strictly on their merits, and again he may put a London ticket on them, which, of course, sells them at once.

The high standard of goods made here in Rockville may be exceptional. The Globe mills, of Utica, probably turn out as fine a product. In England the high grades of goods made at Huddersfield are more in the same line, but at present there is but little competition with them. The competition with English goods is more confined to Bradford than to Huddersfield. In Bradford worsted, inferior in quality to the Rockville make, are even now coming here in great quantities. Shoddy is used in them extensively, and even with a high duty upon them, they are sold at surprisingly low figures. To maintain any foothold in the United States it was necessary for the Bradford manufacturers to cheapen the quality of their goods and to reduce the wages paid. Since the McKinley bill passed wages have been reduced 17 per cent. by the English manufacturers. I was told by a Rockville manufacturer that he had just received a letter from Bradford saying that there had been four large failures there in the last six months. Not one of them was for less than \$250,000, and one amounted to over \$1,000,000.

Before General Harrison was elected the woolen business all over the country was terribly depressed, and even in Rockville, where the custom is of a superior kind, some of the mills for months were running on half-time. If the McKinley bill had not been passed the depression would have caused as many failures on this side as have occurred in England. But that bill has brought about a most wonderful change. The Rockville mills are now running on full time, sixty hours a week. They are filled to overflowing with orders, and even at this early stage of the season, three weeks after they had begun to show their samples for the trade next summer, the capacity of the mills, for a year in advance, has been taxed to the utmost. Further orders are declined, and none but regular customers can be supplied. Only last week twenty-six new looms were put in one of the mills, and improvements and additions are constantly making. The American output has nearly doubled. More wool is being used than ever before, and never in the history of the manufacture of woollens in this country has there been such a heavy demand for American goods. It is estimated that business to the extent of \$4,000,000 will be done by the Rockville mills.

ENGLISH COMING OVER.
The prosperity in this country and the depression in England, if continued, will probably bring about the settlement in Rockville of several of the largest English manufacturers of fine worsteds. In fact, the firm of Lodge & Sons, of Huddersfield, whose goods are the finest in England, now have the refusal of a mill site in Rockville. Whether they come or not is contingent upon the election of President Harrison. One of the members of the firm has practically abandoned his business, and has been employed in one of the mills here for some time as a designer of styles. He said that the "blamed McKinley tariff" had ruined the trade of their firm. The only thing for them to do was to come to America. Of course, he understands as well as his partners, that they will have to pay double the wages here that they pay in England, and they are willing to do so. They will start in Rockville on account of the skilled labor that can be found there.

I had a short talk with a weaver. He said that there was no question about the increased earnings of the operatives. The prices were all made by the manufacturers. There was no union to amount to anything, he added, in Rockville. The workmen preferred to deal individually with their employers. Most of them own their little homes and prefer to remain as they are. All work is paid by the piece or cut, of cloth of sixty yards. In Bradford a woman weaver gets \$1.25, or a trifle over 2 cents a yard for weaving a piece of cloth sixty picks or threads to the inch. In Rockville the same kind of work done by a man brings 11 cents a yard, or \$6.60 for the piece. The woman weaver in Rockville is paid the same as the man. The weekly wages here are about double what are paid in England. The following comparison is given:

WAGES OF WEAVERS.		
	England.	America.
Weavers (men).....	\$5 to \$6.00	\$9 to \$11.
Weavers (women).....	2 to 2.50	6 to 9.
Weavers (girls).....	1.50	5 to 6.

In England the working day is ten hours. In Germany a working day is twelve hours. It is understood that this difference in time enables the German manufacturer to sell woollen yarn in England more cheaply than it can be made at Bradford. So free trade England is learning what it is to compete with cheap labor, and the manufacturers as well as the operatives do not take kindly to the competition. Can the free traders of this country continue to argue that the adoption of their pet measure cannot effect wages here? Would not free trade have the effect of flooding this country with the woollen products of Bradford? As it is, that city finds its principal market in this country. If it could send its output here unrestrained, what would become of the American supply? It seeks no foreign market, and if Bradford should send its goods here, even under a low protective tariff, would not many of our busy looms be stopped as they were two years ago? And would not the stopping of the looms bring about a corresponding reduction in wages? The workmen of Rockville are firm in the belief that free trade or a low protective tariff would not benefit them. They are now satisfied and happy. They save their money and own their own houses. Many of them have become joint owners of the mills in Rockville. How little chance there is for such success in England! The son remains a weaver, the same as his father and grandfather. The earnings of generations have failed to buy a home. The contrast between free trade and protection is too marked to need to be explained to weavers of Rockville.

OLD SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

Low Rates and Great Preparations for Their Reunions at Baltimore and Washington.

The thousands of sailors and soldiers who participated in the late war feel an inspiring interest in the meeting of the Naval Veterans' Association at Baltimore, September 15 to 19, and in the National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic at Washington, D. C., commencing September 20. They will be the most extensive and most distinguished military gatherings in America since the close of the war, and as the G. A. R. Encampment so closely follows the naval meeting, an opportunity will be afforded for old sailors and soldiers to participate in the festivities of each occasion. The scene at each gathering will be fraught with a thousand memories of the war—of deeds of valor and heroism, of victories and the loss of loved comrades.

The President, his cabinet and other distinguished personages will review the Grand Army Parade on the 20th. The White Squadron by its presence in the harbor of Baltimore will add an important feature to the naval veterans' meeting.

Interest in the reunions will not be confined to veterans alone, but also, to thousands of appreciative citizens, to whom the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will offer the same low rates as to veterans. At both Baltimore and Washington ample provision will be made by local committees for the accommodation of all who may attend, and to all both cities extend a hearty welcome. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will add coaches to its regular trains, and will run special trains at frequent intervals.

Tickets sold by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to both Baltimore and Washington will contain most liberal privileges. They will be on sale at all stations, from September 13 to 20, inclusive, at rate of one lowest first class fare for the round trip, and will be good for return journey until October 10. They will be valid to stop off at all stations, from Cumberland to Baltimore—a region familiar to every veteran. During the encampment excursions at low rates will be run daily from Washington to Antietam, Gettysburg and other noted battlefields within access of Washington.

Regular trains leave Wheeling at 5:15 a. m., 12:25 a. m. (via Grafton), 7:20 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 5 p. m. (via Pittsburgh). Pullman cars. Round trip \$9. Correspondingly low rates from other stations. For more detailed information apply to John T. Lane, Traveling Passenger Agent, Wheeling, W. Va.

Prosecuting Attorney Howard.

To the Editor of the Intelligence.

SIR:—We have noticed with much interest the political manœuvres of our prosecuting attorney, Mr. Howard. It seems that when Mr. Howard is seeking votes among Republicans he is very mild and conservative in his utterances, but he is another individual when he opens his mouth before Democratic audiences. It is high time that Mr. Howard's Republican friends be posted on his virulent and offensive attacks on the party. No true Republican will endorse his course in stamping this county for the Democracy, especially when his utterances are nothing more than the pratings of a demagogue.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE only reason for Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and the thing that forced his nomination in spite of all the efforts of politicians, was the fact that, in the minds of the Democratic masses, he represents the idea of free trade. The platform is an unmistakable declaration against all parleying with protection. It puts the Democratic party in the field as committed to the policy of sweeping away every shred of a protective duty.—Henry George, the Free Trader.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will save doctor's bills.

Too Much Ice Cream.

C. H. Rohrer, agent of the Missouri Pacific railway, New Haven, Mo., says: "I suffered a great deal one hot evening last week, (July 21.) I had eaten ice cream for supper, and there seemed to be an internal conflict going on. A traveling man said he had something in his grip at the hotel that he believed would relieve me, and producing a small bottle of medicine gave me a dose. I felt better, and in a few moments took another dose which entirely relieved me. I believe that such a medicine is worthy of recommendation and that it should be kept in the house during the summer. The bottle was labeled Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy."

DAW

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try **BROWN'S LAXATIVE PILLS.** It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give you a good appetite.

IF THE ASSESSOR HAS OMITTED TO ASSESS YOU, see to it that you are listed. You will be deprived of your vote in November if your name is not on the assessor's book.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Kansas has seven newspapers edited and published by negroes, and not one of them is preaching the gospel of equality.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

STILL ROLLING!
St. Helena, England, is the seat of a great business.
BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all Bilious Disorders arising from Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Affections.
THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.
Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 261 Canal St.

In a Peck

of trouble—the woman who washes without Pearline. Her work is never done, and it's never done well. With Pearline she can do twice as much, and have it done better. There is little work, less wear, never the least harm. Try Pearline, and see it go for dirt; when you see dirt—go for Pearline.

Beware

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.



"A merciful man is merciful to his beast."

Keep a supply on hand.

Every Farmer—Every Stockman should be well supplied with the famous panacea

LIGHTNING HOT DROPS

A positive remedy for all diseases common to—

HORSES, CATTLE, FOWL,

Such as Bloating, Bots, Broken Wind, Cracked Hoofs, Distemper, Flux, Colic, Galls, Chicken Cholera, Hog Cholera, Old Sores, Scratches, Spavins, Wind Galls, etc. Sold by all dealers on the guarantee, No Relief—No Pay.

Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HERB MEDICINE CO., Weston, W. Va.



MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy in solid with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, Ailments and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to infirmity, Consumption and insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. \$1.00 per package by mail for 6 for \$5.00. With every \$10.00 we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. or refer to the LOGAN DRUG CO., Tenth and Main streets

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Recognize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.



W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. The BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, line call, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

\$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

\$2.50 Fine Calf, \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workmen's—Ingenue's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workmen have found this out.

Boys' Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the price. **Ladies' \$3.00 Hand-sewed, \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.50**—These shoes are made of the best English or the Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The \$2.00 shoe is a unique made shoe costing from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas's name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretenses.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by J. T. STONE, 1012 Main street. MENKELER & BARBER, No. 2151 Market St.

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Miss E. Zelda Hinchard, an eminent Pianist and Violinist, is the Preceptor of Music, which here receives special attention. Students receiving full hour lessons and advanced as rapidly as safe progress will permit.

Day and night classes in Bookkeeping (Double Entry), Shorthand and Typewriting.

For circular and terms call on or address

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Second annual session begins September 14, 1892.

Course of instruction includes Elementary English, English Classics, Latin, Higher Mathematics and Modern Language.

Mrs. Hart is assisted by a full corps of efficient and experienced teachers.

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Of the Grand Opera House,

Hereby announces to the public of Wheeling that he is ready to receive pupils on the PIANO, VIOLIN, ORGAN and for SINGING.

Please call at his residence, No. 60 Twenty-third street, for further information.

Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired at short notice.

A WORD

To Those who Contemplate Studying Shorthand.

You will make a GRAVE MISTAKE if you under

take to prepare thoroughly for filling first-class positions as amanuensis OUTSIDE of a school supplied with all NECESSARY FACILITIES for THOROUGHNESS and with an OLD and WELL ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, where you can be thoroughly drilled in Grammar, Spelling, Punctuation, Use of Capitals, etc., as well as efficiently prepared in Bookkeeping and Office Work, as BUSINESS MEN NOW REQUIRE. The REPUTATION of such a school is WORTH to you, BY OBTAINING A SITUATION, the entire cost of tuition with a private party or in