NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

Official Paper of the County and Village.

LET CHEBOYGAN COME TO THE FRONT.

We have no doubt that the agricultural products of Cheboygan county this season would average equal in quality and quantity per acre, to any county in the state, What we need to secure emigration to the county, is to secure the belief of the people generally that this is the case. A large portion of the residents of the state are in perfect ignorance regarding the resources of the county. We should disseminate this knowledge broadcast over the state. This done we would see hundreds of farmers coming to this locality to settle and improve the lands. In no way can this knowledge be spread to so good advantage as to prepare samples of the crops grown here and exhibit them at the state fair, as the "productions of Cheboygan county." This is a matter that we would naturally look to our agricultural society to take charge of, and the directors are proper parties to take action in the premises. This action should be immediate, so that samples of the growing grain crops could be secured. Let the directors at once appoint some gentleman, we would suggest Col. H. G. Davis, to look after securing the proper samples, and to go to the state fair with them, and exhibit them, and represent the county. It will pay a larger interest on the investment, than could be secured in any other way. Our friends in Chippewa county saw these suggestions made in the TRIBUNE months ago, and are acting promptly in the matter. Will Cheboygan be behind them? We can make as good a showing as any northern county in the state. Again we urge it upon our people, let not this important matter be neglected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CAPTAIN GREEN, an American military attache, has received the order of St. Vladimir for the passage of the Balkans with General Gourko.

THE names of Prof. W. W. Payne, of Adrian, a well-known teacher and educational author, and of C. B. Stebbins, of Lansing, for many years the deputy in the State Superintendent's office, are being pressed by their friends for the vacancies occasioned by Superintendent Tarbell's resignation.

THE Republicans of the Fourth District have selected as their Congressional candidate the Hon. Julius C. Burrows of Kalamazoo. Mr. Burrows is one of the best known of the Republicans of the state, and one of the most effective political speakers in the Northwest, has had public experience, and will make a useful and industrious representative.

THE English government will not produce the documents relating to the Schouvaloff agreement. If Beaconsfield allowed these to be published, he would betray the secrets of the Russian government as well as his own, and shed more light on the plans for the future than would be politic. The English people have indorsed but the first step in the Anglo-Russian programme.

THE Turks have at last given up the strongly fortified town of Schumla. The Turks captured the place in 1387, and have held it ever since. It was fortified in 1689, and since that date has been counted one of the Turkish strongholds, and in all the wars between Russia and Turkey, it formed the point of concentration for the Turkish array. The town is in a gorge on the north slope of the Balkans and the fortifications are very extensive. The population is about 30,000.

THERE are 285 postal savings banks in Canada, with 25,535 depositors and deposits to the amount of $2,544,984, the average of each account being $107.87. This a gain of 1,461 accounts and $114,547 in deposits over 1877, and for the first time since 1874 an increase in business is shown, comparing the year with that preceeding it. This is encouraging evidence of the re-establishment of prosperity in the Dominion, and of the popular recovery from the effects of the crisis of 1873.

AT CINCINNATI Professors Gilbert and Hayden, both aeronauts of some note, have made a match for a balloon race between the balloon "Aerkenbeckr" holding 60,000 feet of gas, and the balloon "Leuisteele," holding 48,000 feet. Hayden bets $500 against $300 that he, with the smaller balloon, will rise higher and remain in the air longer than Gilbert, with the larger balloon. Each is to send a man with his rival, carrying an instrument to determine the height attained. The match, from its novelty, is attracting considerable attention. The date of the ascension is not yet fixed.

THE Duke of Connaught, one of the younger sons of Queen Victoria, is about to marry a German princess, and, after the fashion of the royal mendicants of England, he comes before parliament asking for a little something to start housekeeping with. The House of Commons has voted him $50,000 a year, with an annuity in the event of his death, of $30,000 to his widow. This is equal to the salary of the President of the United States. The reigning family of England is a thrifty one, and manages to lay by a very tidy sum from the millions which are appropriated from the national treasury for the support of its various scions.

A ST. PAUL, Minn., dispatch, dated July 25, says the wheat harvest is generally in progress in Minnesota. Reports from fields continue dismal, but allowance must be made for disappointment of the extravagant expectations first held. The estimate of twenty-five per cent. deficiency holds good for some of the Southern counties Other districts will have a full yield, The estimates range from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre. The deficiency in the crop will probably be compensated by increased acreage, making the aggregate product about the same as last year. The quality will be much lower, however.

THE National Greenback county convention of Ingham county, last week, through its committee on resolutions made the absurd charge that the bullionists instigated the burning of farming implements in Ohio and elsewhere for political effect, but didn't attempt to explain how these outrages could have any political effect against the National Greenback party unless that party had in some way been getting mixed up with Communistic doctrines. A delegate was foolish enough to charge that Zach. Chandler could be convicted of hiring the scoundrels who burned William Johnson's reaper near Pontiac for campaign purposes.

Mexican silver dollars and United states trade dollars are purchased at the Philadelphia mint and Assay Office at New York at the equivalent of the London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less one half-cent per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars. The bullion or mint value of the Mexican and trade dollars, under the above regulation and the present price of silver, is about 90½ cents. Neither the Mexican nor the trade dollar is a legal tender, and, when offered in payment, may be lawfully refused by any one. It was expected that the New Orleans Mint would be ready to commence purchasing Mexican and trade dollars on the above terms about Aug. 1.

The total receipts of the government from internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1878, were $111,089,319.91, or $7,905,865 34 less than the year preceeding. This is accounted for and is shown to be owing to the agitation of the whisky and tobacco taxes during the last session of Congress, as it was during that time that the receipts fell off. The decrease was principally on spirits, on which there was a tax of ninety cents per gallon. On this item the decrease was $6,663,073. On brandy there was a falling off of $379,807. 72. There was an increase of $3,504.17 on retail liquor dealers, special taxes, and stamps for spirits intended for export. Of the the total revenue receipts for the year, $50,420,502.04, or nearly one-half, was from the tax on spirits.

Labor-Saving Machinery The Best Friend of Workingmen.

The burning and breaking of farm machinery, especially of reaping, and mowing, and binding machines, is a form of outrage never known in the United States until the formation of the "National" party, and the commencement of its systematic work of stimulation, by speeches and documents, an ignorant and dangerous hatred of those who have succeeded in accumulating anything, much or little. And it is noticeable that, wherever the "National" party and its doctrines are pretty well established, this form of violence has broken out. We have accounts of such outrages in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan—all states in which "Nationalism" has acquired something of a foothold. But leaving the political aspect of the subject out of the question, we wish to say something on the economic phases of this labor-saving machinery.

Were it not that these outrages against the use of labor-saving machinery prove that there is a large class of prejudiced, unreflecting people who are the victims of very false ideas on this subject, it would seem useless in this country, whose inventions and machinery have raised it to one of the grandest positions among nations, to argue at all over the plain fact that labor-saving machinery and invention are not only the best friends of the country as a whole, but also the best friends of the working classes. It is self-evident that, if the steam engine, the improved inventions, were stricken out of existence, civilized world would thereby be moved back into barbarism. But, this aside, every educated person knows that in all countries where labor-saving machinery most abounds there the wages of labor are the highest; and in all countries where labor-saving machinery is least used, their wages are the lowest. Further, in all countries where labor-saving machinery abounds workmen live best, and are surrounded with comforts and luxuries which can only be enjoyed by the rich in countries where machinery is little used. Further, wages in all countries are exact proportion to the increase of labor-saving machinery. The history and statistics of the world prove this. The United States is peculiarly the country of invention and labor-saving machinery; and workingmen receive the highest wages in this country and live the best. England employs more labor-saving machinery than any other European country; and she pays higher wages to labor than any other European country. France next; and so on, till you get to Turkey and Russia, where the least machinery is used, and where wages will scarcely keep soul and body together. In China, Japan and India machinery is but little used; wages half a cent to five cents a day, and millions starving. Two centuries ago, before England used much machinery, laborers worked hard fifteen hours a day for three pence or less and skilled artisans for a six pence to a shilling a day. In the United States, when many now living were young, eight dollars a month was considered good wages for carpenters, and less for common laborers. Everything was then done by hand labor; and a workingman's home had a table, fire-hearth, benches, and a little other rude furniture; one suit of clothes was expected to last a whole year; the food was of the coarsest; and the laborer never had any money to spend. Labor-saving machinery produced employment, and has steadily increased wages.

Not only does labor-saving machinery produce high wages, but it also employs the largest number of workingmen. In countries where there is little machinery there is little labor hired. England, the United States and France swarm with workingmen, because machinery employs them. The more factories, mills, mines, workshops and foundries there are in a country, the more men, women and children find employment for wages, and the easier it is for a working man to make a living.

But let us appeal to statistics—the statistics of the United States. We will begin with reaping machines, which fanatics would destroy. Reaping and mowing machines first came into use about the year 1850. They are now used principally in twelve states. The United States census statistics show the result. The number of farmers and agricultural laborers in these twelve states in 1850 was 1,301,863. In 1870, the date of the last census, the number had increased to 1,641,830—an increase of the number of working men on farms of a million and a third. But the increase of wages was still more striking. In 1850, the average wages on farms was eight dollars a month; in 1870 it was thirty dollars a month. In 1850, the average wages of harvest hands was eighty cents a day; in 1870, it was three dollars and seventy-eight cents. This year in spite of the hard times, the wages of farm hands by the month was at least twice and a half what it was in 1850, and harvest wages average in the twelve states two dollars and a half a day. This is the result of the enormous increase in farm machinery. Besides there are now thousands of men profitably employed in the manufacture and sale of reaping and mowing machines, and other farm machinery.

Take the sewing machines, against which the tailors of New York struck in 1852, because it was going to ruin tailors, sewing women, etc. By the census of 1850, there were 52,069 tailors in the United States, having a total population of 23,191,876, or one tailor to every 445 people. In 1870, after twenty years of sewing machines, there were 406,579 tailors in a population of 38,558,371, or one tailors to every 261 people—one tailor to half as many people after twenty years of sewing machines as before the sewing machine era. Sewing women increased in like ratio, and wages in 1870 for sewing women and tailors were more than double what they were in 1850. Besides 20,534 people were employed in manufacturing and selling sewing machines.

About 1860 sewing, pegging and other machines were employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Foolish workingmen struck because they said machinery would ruin their trade. But the census tells the story in the following figures:

	1860.	1870.
Hands	181,549	2[illegible]6,378
Wages	$47,201,719	$70,401,567
Product	106,416,400	395,158,565

Ten years of machinery in making boots and shoes produced these extraordinary results: The number of workmen increased one-half; the wages paid more than doubled; and the price of boots and shoes was reduced, for all other kinds of workingmen to buy, one-third. Besides, thousands of mechanics were employed in making these machines, and thousands more in tanning leather to keep the machines going.

But some may say that these are selected specimens, and still believe that labor saving machinery hurts labor. Let us then try *all* labor-saving machinery by the census figures. These figures include all machinery, and all working men and women employed in the trades or working for wages. The result is somewhat surprising, and a complete answer to the diatribes of demagogues against labor-saving machinery:

	Hands	Wages.	Population.
1850	9[illegible]8,079	$256,759,464	2[illegible],191,876
1860	1,311,246	378,878,995	31,443,321
1870	2,053,996	775,584,343	38,558,371

This table shows that during the last recorded twenty years of machinery and invention the hands employed have more than doubled, and the wages have nearly quadrupled, while the population only increased sixty-seven per cent. The product increased the average wealth of every man, woman and child about three times! Any laboring man, if he will listen to reason, ought to be convinced by these statistics labor-saving machines and invention are the best friends to his his class. The statistics of all other countries show the same remarkable results. Labor-saving machinery and inventions everywhere steadily increase the number of working people employed; steadily increase the comforts and luxuries which working people can buy, because they make the prices of luxuries and necessaries cheaper; and steadily increase the world's wealth with which to employ labor. They also steadily increase those businesses which must employ labor. They have also steadily decreased the number of hours of labor per day, and bettered the social; moral, and political condition of the working people. New inventions create new industries, giving new occupation to thousands. And while large factories are increased, the number of small workshops is much more increased. A single machine is often all the capital required to start in business. No one can point to a single great invention, which has ever injured labor; or which has failed to largely help labor.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE, Lansing, May 1, 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Cheboygan county, heretofore reserved on a Road contract, which land has reverted to the State, will be restored to market at this office, June 13, 1878, at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

B. F. PARTRIDGE, Commissioner.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.
S w 1 4 of s e 1-4	26	37 N	1 E