

Et Change

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THE HUNTSVILLE STAR.

VOLUME I.

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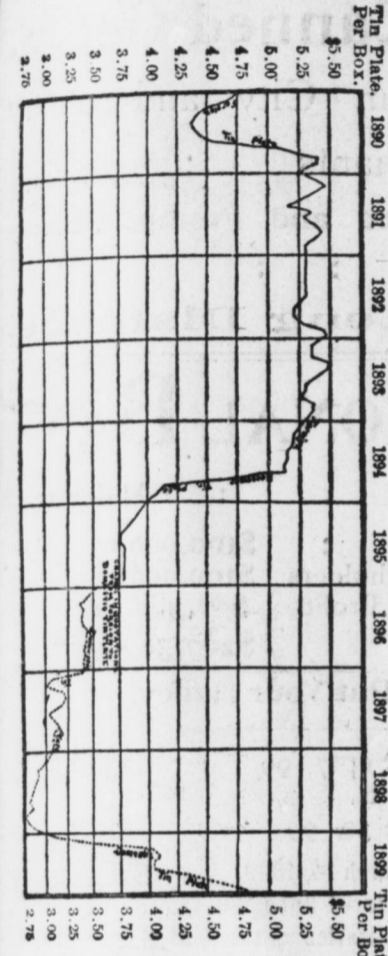
NUMBER 1.

TIN PLATE PRICES.

Facts Which Disprove Assertions of Free Traders.

Cost to American Consumers Cut Down One-Half as the Result of Home Development Under Protection.

The following diagram, reproduced from a recent issue of the Iron Age, a standard American authority on metals, will be found useful in tracing tin plate prices from 1890 to the present time:



It will be remembered that in 1890, the first year covered by the diagram, there was no tin plate production in the United States. Starting at \$4.75 per box, the price of foreign plate dropped to about \$4.37 1/2, and from that point the price rose rapidly, until in 1893 it had reached \$5.50, the top figure. By this time American tin plate production, called into active existence by the McKinley protective tariff of 1890, began to be heard from, and with the result invariably attending the stable establishment of a new industry under the stimulus of protection—namely, a swift decline in the price of the imported plate. Welsh plate fell from \$5.50 a box in 1893 to \$3.75 a box at the close of 1895.

At this point domestic tin plate became the controlling factor, and our diagram, beginning with 1896, shows the price rise when the domestic producers, guarded by a protective tariff, became masters of the situation? On the contrary, prices of American tin plate steadily declined until the latter part of 1898, when the low point, \$2.75 per box, was reached. At this time, mark you, American consumers, under protection, were paying precisely one-half what they had paid for Welsh tin plate in the absence of protection.

Beginning with 1899, in response to the largely increased cost of materials and wages, tin plate prices took an upward turn, reaching \$4.75 per box early in the fall of this year. The present price is \$4.65. But it will be observed that the rise of the current year has not carried prices back to the free trade level of 1891 to 1894. The home consumer of tin plate is to-day paying 85 cents per box less than he paid in 1891, when the foreign producer was master of the situation and American competition had not yet come to the front as a result of the protective tariff.

One more fact remains to be considered. A glance at the high range of prices for tin plate paid by American consumers prior to the establishment of the industry in our own country reveals an impressive contrast with the low range of prices that have prevailed since the time when American tin plate producers were able to control the situation. Taken as a whole, and counting in the present advanced price, resulting, as before stated, from heavy advances in cost of materials and heavy advances in the wages of tin plate workers, it is found that many millions of dollars have been saved through protection to the consumers of tin plate from 1891 to date, to say nothing of the many millions of dollars kept at home and paid out to American labor in the shape of wages.

At Both Ends.
The American farmer appears to be catching prosperity at both ends of the trap this year. The war in the Philippines, by cutting off the supply of hemp, has greatly enhanced the value of flax. It is estimated that North Dakota farmers alone will get more than \$10,000,000 for their flax crop, which will enable them to hold their wheat crop for better prices.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

THE "CROWN OF THORNS."

Mr. Bryan's Famous Figure of Speech Rendered Ridiculous by the Facts of Prosperity.

The army of the unemployed is at work. The soldier who marched under the command of Gen. Coxe or Carl Brown has a job if he wants it.

Evidences of the fact that these laboring men's times loom up before one by the time he can get a block from the depot. There is more work than workers. The toiler is in demand; he has it his way; there is competition for his services; wages are advancing. That is what makes times good. The country cannot have hard times when the wage-earner has steady employment at good pay, and when the farmer has a good price for his produce.

It seems that all these good times had been brought about as though by magic. It was not magic. Before he was elected president Mr. McKinley told us what was needed. When he said it seemed to him that it would be better to open our mills to the labor of America than our mints to the silver of the world, his words were good, hard headed protective sense.

But Bryan in smooth metaphor told the republicans that they must not press the crown of thorns on the brow of labor; that they must not crucify mankind on a cross of gold. McKinley opened the mills by putting a protective tariff duty on foreign goods. These times of steady work and advancing wages are what Mr. McKinley said would come, and what Mr. Bryan said would not come.

The states of the west are beginning to call on each other for help in these times of long demand and short supply of labor.

Here are a few sample thorns that are being pressed down on the brow of labor right here in Kansas City. I plucked them off an advertising board on Union avenue:

Laborers wanted daily for Memphis; transportation free.
We want coal miners for Colorado and New Mexico. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

One hundred Rock men wanted; fare free. We want carpenters at 27 1/2 cents an hour. Wanted, men for a fence gang at \$1.75 a day.

Laborers wanted daily for Wyoming; no office fee charged, and railroad fare furnished free.

These few little piercing "thorns" tell of a wreath of prosperity that reaches from Tennessee to the Pacific coast.

The 1899 army of the unemployed that was to march across the continent under the leadership of Carl Brown started at Wichita and ended at Wichita. Signs like these in Kansas City stand out like picket posts of prosperity to intercept him. It is impossible to march through the lines of jobs awaiting workers; impossible to dodge employment. These are protection times again. The free silver cry proved a false alarm, and the laborers will not be fooled by the same man flying anti-trust, anti-expansion colors.—E. G. Pipp, Kansas City, Mo.

THEY TELL THE STORY.

Record of Mortgages Filled and Released for the Past Six Years in Nebraska.

A great truth was spoken when the Kansas City Journal exclaimed: "Nebraska is as prosperous as Iowa, but her people are too much blinded by Bryanism to admit the fact at the polls." The records of mortgages filed and released each year in Nebraska during the past seven years ought to be sufficient in itself to demonstrate to the people of that state that it is under republicanism that they prosper. The record is as follows:

Year	Filed	Released
1892	\$38,847,833	\$31,912,276
1893	21,691,318	26,178,745
1894	31,690,054	26,438,030
1895	22,733,364	22,648,917
1896	16,474,996	18,213,382
1897	15,550,721	22,215,759
1898	21,303,855	27,498,070

The Nebraska business man, farmer or professional man who could look upon such a record and then vote for Bryan is indeed blind. The figures speak for themselves, and it is very plain that the return of prosperity has struck the people of Nebraska. It has enabled them to materially reduce their indebtedness during the past few years, and it is putting them on their feet again for a fresh start. Before 1896 the record shows that the aggregate amount of the mortgages filed each year was much greater than the aggregate of releases, clearly demonstrating that in those days of hard times the people of Nebraska were slipping deeper and deeper into the swamp of debt, while beginning with McKinley's election the tide turned. With the coming of McKinley the people of Nebraska began to not only make a good living for themselves, but they commenced to lay something by and soon they began paying off their debts. The people of Nebraska have, indeed, had their eyes closed by Bryan when they will permit him to make them believe that the paying off of their debts and the burning up of their mortgages has been an injury to them!—Des Moines (Ia.) State Register.

Leave Substitutes Behind.
"Dead men tell no tales."
"They don't have to; they leave widows who can do the talking."—Town Topics.

HEAVY ON KANSAS BANKS.

Congressman Bailey Endeavoring to Have the Bank Tax Modified or Repealed—A Statement by the Congressman.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Congressman Bailey, of Kansas, says he is endeavoring to have the bank tax modified or repealed. Said he: "There are 88 banks in Kansas, with a capital of \$5,000 each. The tax of \$50 on every bank is imposed without discrimination as to the amount of capital stock. These small banks exist in many Kansas towns, not as an investment, but as a business necessity. They generally represent contributions of money by public-spirited citizens. There are also 87 banks in our state with a capital of \$10,000 each, and 280 other banks with a capital of less than \$25,000 each. Banks with small capital find the tax especially burdensome. In the case of banks with \$5,000 capital you will observe that the tax amounts to one per cent. of the amount of capital represented."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MAKES AN ADDRESS.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Booker T. Washington addressed the Young Men's Sunday club yesterday at Quinn chapel, his subject being: "The Industrial Development of the Colored Race in the United States." The speaker predicted a bright future for the colored people in this country. He appealed to his hearers to cultivate a high moral character and try and elevate men and women of the race who are less fortunate. At the close of the address a large sum was collected for the benefit of the Tuskegee school in Alabama.

COMMISSIONER VANLANDINGHAM DEAD.

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—A. J. Vanlandingham, commissioner of the St. Louis Traffic bureau, died at his residence on Washington boulevard at 8:30 o'clock last night of pneumonia. He has been in bad health for several weeks, ever since his return from a trip to Washington, where he caught a severe cold. Mr. Vanlandingham has been commissioner of the St. Louis Traffic bureau for several years, coming here from Kansas City, where he held a similar position. He was well-known to railroad men all over the country.

ASHLAND WOOLLEN MILLS BURNED.

Ashland, Ore., Jan. 22.—The Ashland woolen mills, one of the oldest industrial establishments in the state, owned and operated by E. K. and G. Anderson, were yesterday morning morning destroyed by fire, which is supposed to have originated in the weaving room. About \$6,000 worth of blankets and blanketing in process of manufacture were also burned. The total loss is \$65,000. The insurance on the building and its contents amounts to \$13,000.

STRETCHER BEARERS DESERT TO BOERS.

London, Jan. 22.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard says: "It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher bearers, on their arrival at the front, walked deliberately across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps. It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the convent church at Newcastle in an indescribable manner."

DENTISTS WANTED FOR PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Gen. Otis, in a report to the war department, says that a year in the tropics with army rations has practically ruined the teeth of 50 per cent. of the men in the army, and that the teeth of the rest show evidences of decay. He wants dentists sent at once, and the war department will ask congress to make provision for the addition of dentists to the army. The surgeon general is heartily in favor of the plan.

NO ACTUAL CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senator Dewey, in speaking of the reported consolidation of railroad interests east of Chicago, said its extent and scope had been entirely misrepresented. There was, in fact, to be no consolidation or actual merging of the roads. It was in the line of the different roads, and also with a view of carrying out the interstate commerce commission's idea of maintaining established rates by the abolition of rate cutting.

OPERATORS REFUSED TO CONFER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 21.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, speaking on the question of the 75,000 or 100,000 anthracite coal miners who are threatening a general strike in Pennsylvania, said that trouble among the men dates back several months, but the grievances of the dissatisfied men are sharpened by the refusal of the operators to join the men in a wage conference.

TROY STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22.—All the street cars in Troy were tied up yesterday as a result of the strike of 365 motormen and conductors of the United Traction company. The men demand 20 cents an hour and a ten-hour work day. The company operates lines in five cities, including Albany, but the other men refused to touch a car.

PLEADED THE STATUTES.

Capt. Frederick J. Mills, of Salt Lake City, Acquitted of Killing a Man Who Despoiled His Home.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 21.—Capt. Frederick J. Mills, former lieutenant governor of Idaho, was acquitted of the charge of murder. The jury was out only a quarter of an hour, just long enough to elect a foreman and take a ballot. Capt. Mills killed John O'Melveny, chief engineer of the Oregon short line in this city, on October 3 last. The evidence showed that while the defendant was absent serving as an officer of the volunteer army of the United States, his wife and O'Melveny became criminally intimate. The captain learned of these facts on the day of the tragedy, his wife making a full confession. The killing followed. The defendant pleaded the Utah statute which justifies the act of a husband who kills his wife's seducer and also sets up the plea of insanity.

OVER FIFTEEN MILLIONS.

War Department Gives Out a Statement of the Entire Receipts for the Year from Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The war department gave out the statement that the total receipts for the entire island of Cuba for the month of December were \$1,733,221. The total receipts for the entire island for the calendar year ended December 31, 1899, by items were: Customs, \$14,072,114; internal revenue, \$757,283; postal receipts from July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, \$94,514; miscellaneous receipts from July 1, 1899, to December 31, 1899, \$293,554; total receipts, \$15,217,497.42.

HARD BLOW TO NEEDY ONES.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22.—The failure Saturday of the Knights and Ladies of the Fireside with about \$1,000 assets and more than \$15,000 liabilities, will bring disappointment and sorrow to many a family in Kansas. The majority of its 2,200 members live in Kansas. Most of them have been paying increased assessments for years to try and keep up their insurance in the order. Many of them are widows and orphans whose death claims against the order have been in litigation. Now all of these members and beneficiaries alike, may rest assured that they will never get a dollar because the treasury is practically empty.

DISTASTFUL EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

Colima, Mex., Jan. 22.—An earthquake shock began here at 11:45 Friday night and assumed serious proportions at Tenimata, many houses being badly injured and some of light construction were wrecked. There was great consternation and people rushed into the streets, some barely escaping with their lives. Seven people were killed outright and 60 were wounded and are being cared for by local surgeons.

DOWAGER EMPRESS ALARMED.

Yokohama, Jan. 3, via San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Lively interest has been aroused by the publication of the secret decree of the empress dowager of China, in which she shows a sense of the danger which threatens the empire from foreign aggression. "The various powers," she says, "are casting upon us looks of tiger-like voracity, hustling each other in their endeavors to be the first to seize on our innermost territory."

A GRANT TO LAND IN KANSAS.

Columbus, O., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Edgar A. Storer, wife of a Columbus broker, recently discovered among some old papers that had belonged to her mother, a grant of 80,000 acres of land in the west to her grandfather for distinguished services in the revolution. The grant is signed by one of Washington's generals. The matter has been investigated and it is said the family has a valid title to the land, which is located in Kansas.

THE CANAL AS A WATERWAY.

Summit, Ill., Jan. 21.—To demonstrate the practicability of the drainage canal as a link in the deep waterway between the lakes and the gulf, the sanitary trustees Saturday aboard their private yacht, the Juliet, made the first trip between Chicago and Lockport over the new water course. The 25-foot depth of the canal afforded ample room for the trim yacht and the voyage was made in quick time.

ARMY CHAPLAIN'S WIFE ARRESTED.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Mrs. M. A. Swift, wife of an army chaplain now in the Philippines, is under arrest here, charged with embezzlement and forgery. It is stated that the accused obtained goods to the extent of several thousand dollars from merchants here by forging her husband's name to a number of checks. She denies her guilt, and has appealed to Gen. Shafter for aid.

WILL FOUND M. E. CHURCH IN HAVANA.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 22.—Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist church south, will leave Atlanta Tuesday next for Havana to establish a church in that city. He takes with him \$5,000 raised by his personal efforts in Georgia. This will be the first church and school of the Methodist denomination to be established in Cuba.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Proceedings of Our National Lawmaker from Day to Day in Condensed Form—Resolutions and Bills.

At the conclusion of routine business in the senate on the 17th the resolutions calling for information regarding the Philippine insurrection were debated and the one offered by Senator Hoar (Mass.) was adopted. The resolution offered by Senator Hale (Me.) as to the seizure of four by the British authorities was adopted after a spirited debate. The resolution of Senator Pettigrew (S. D.) calling for information from the secretary of war as to the fiscal operations in Cuba was also passed. Senator Teller (Col.) then made an address on the financial bill. It having been decided to take the final vote on the measure on February 15. The house had another inning over the sale of the New York custom house by Secretary Gage, Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) charging that his resolution to investigate the transaction was to be suppressed. This precipitated a debate lasting for three hours. The urgent deficiency bill was afterwards passed.

In the senate on the 18th Senator Wellington (Md.) continued his debate on the Philippine question, declaring that the United States, after subduing the insurrection should confer upon the Filipinos the right to govern themselves, affording them such protection as they might need. Senator Teller (Col.) afterwards spoke on the financial bill, criticizing it because the government surrendered its power to make money and gave banks the opportunity to issue paper money. He also declared this was not a safe case to effect a change in our monetary system, there having recently been a serious money panic in New York. The house passed the senate bill to extend the powers of the director of the census and the committee amendment to contract for extra printing with private firms. Mr. DeArmond (Mo.) introduced a bill to repeal the bankruptcy law and Mr. Fitzgerald (Mass.) a resolution that soldiers and sailors should have chaplains as far as practicable of their own faith.

In the senate on the 19th Senator Hale (Me.) made an impassioned speech in which he declared that the American people sympathized with the Boers in their struggle for liberty against Great Britain. The occasion of the speech was caused by a resolution by Senator Allen (Neb.) calling for information as to whether a representative of the Transvaal had applied to the United States government for recognition. The resolution was adopted. Senator Morgan (Ala.) then spoke on the financial bill and an adjournment was soon afterwards taken until the 22nd. The pension appropriation bill carrying \$145,246,250, was passed by the house. It was made the vehicle for an attack upon the commissioner of pensions by Messrs. Curtis (Kan.), Lentz and Norton (O.), and several others. The commissioner was defended by a score of members from both sides of the house. A rider was put on the bill empowering the commissioner to withhold the fees of attorneys where he was satisfied they had not prepared the cases under their personal supervision.

The senate was not in session on the 20th. The reports of the special committee in the Roberts case were presented to the house. A bill was passed to grant the Rock Island railway a right of way through the Fort Sill and Fort Reno military reservations in Oklahoma. Mr. White (N. C.) presented a petition signed by 2,412 persons for national legislation against lynching and mob violence and eulogies were pronounced on the late Representative Danford (O.).

BUSINESS FIRST.

Fussy Man (hurrying into a newspaper office)—I've lost my spectacles somewhere, and I want to advertise for them, but I can't see to write without them, you know.
Advertising Clerk (likely to be general manager some day)—I will write that ad. for you, sir. Any marks on them?
"Yes, yes. Gold-rimmed, lenses different focus, and letters L. O. C. on inside. Insert it three times."
"Yes, sir. Eighteen shillings, if you please."
"Here it is."
"Thanks. It gives me, sir great pleasure to inform you, sir, that your spectacles are on the top of your head."

BROKEN COMMANDMENTS.

The brilliant young preacher when he makes his parochial calls endeavors to cultivate an acquaintance with the development of the younger minds, thus after a fashion keeping tab upon his Sunday school teachers.
While he was waiting in the drawing room of a Cass avenue residence for the appearance of Elsie's mamma, he was entertained by the little daughter herself. He began a review of the church lessons that had been given to a little maid of five. "Can you tell me, Elsie, how many commandments there are?" "Yes, sir; seven or eight." "Oh, no, dear; there are ten." "Yes, I know there used to be, but I heard papa tell mamma yesterday that you had broken two or three of them at least, and that would leave only seven or eight, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

A MISLEADING APOLOGY.

"When you eat, be careful to leave off hungry," is advice often given at the dinner table, but seldom received in an obedient spirit.
The caution was repeated not long since to a young man of vigorous appetite.
"Pshaw," said he, "you might as well tell me to wash my face and be careful to leave off dirty."—Youth's Companion.

VERY MOIST.

Jaggles.—What does Suburbs do with that cellar of his?
Woggles.—Keeps ducks in summer and uses it for a skating rink in winter.—N. Y. World.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."
If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling," a life filled with nameless pains and sufferings. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HIS MISTAKE.

An American Girl Gives an Englishman a Little Light on Ladies.
A Louisville girl, who was recently in Germany, met a young English officer who was in the same city, and, in fact, in the same house with her for two months, studying German for his promotion. Like most Europeans he had the usual absurd ideas about the girls of this country, who, in the minds of the untravelled foreigner, are rather hoyden creatures who smoke and have other masculine traits.

After dinner one day, in the early acquaintance of the couple, the officer offered the Louisville girl a cigarette, and, upon her refusing it, he said:
"Why, I thought all the girls in the United States smoked."

"So we do," replied the girl, "but never cigarettes; only pipes. If you will get that pipe off the mantelpiece in the next room I shall be charmed to smoke with you."
Not suspecting the joke she was playing on him, the officer brought the pipe and filled it, and it was not until he saw the wry faces his friend made in attempting to carry out the joke that he appreciated the situation. He was continually telling the American in a tone of surprise that she was just like the girls at home in England, and her rejoinder was:
"Lieutenant, don't you think a lady is a lady the world over?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The man who has nothing to do but clip coupons cuts quite a figure.—Chicago Daily News.

Facts For Sick Women

First—the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Second—Mrs. Pinkham can show by her letter files in Lynn that a million women have been restored to health by her medicine and advice.

Third—All letters to Mrs. Pinkham are received, opened, read and answered by women only. This fact is certified to by the mayor and postmaster of Lynn and others of Mrs. Pinkham's own city. Write for free book containing these certificates.

Every ailing woman is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham and get her advice free of charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

Send at once for this TWO-STEP MARCH. It has the full swing and the air is catchy and equal to Sousa's. Send Ten Cents in money or stamps to G. J. JOHNSON, Attention to Allen Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

SAFE
Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. Made from hickory wood. Cheaper, cleaner, sweeter, and surer than the old way. Send for circular. E. K. KRAUSERS & SONS, Millers, Pa.