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THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

Excellent Returns for Labor From the McKinley Law.

Stubborn Facts From a Democratic Report in York State.

Investigations by the Commissioner of Statistics Show a Net Increase of \$6,377,925 in Wages.

Also a Net Increase of \$31,315,130 in Production, in Sixty-Eight Industries, Employing 285,000 Persons.

Had a bombshell dropped into the Democratic camp from a clear sky, it would not have sent greater consternation into the hearts of the Cleveland Democrats than did the ninth annual report of the Democratic Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York. Charles F. Peck, made public last week. Senator Hill and his admirers, including Mr. Peck, look upon the dissatisfaction caused by this unanswerable statement with grinning countenances. They bear no love for Mr. Cleveland, and have not forgotten the insults heaped upon them at Syracuse and Chicago by the Cleveland faction. They look with evident relish upon the true statement which Mr. Peck presents of the prosperous condition of affairs, feeling that the statement bristles with stubborn facts which the Cleveland men cannot shake. The Republicans say the statements made by Mr. Peck carry great weight.

Mr. Peck's totals show a net increase in wages for 1891 over 1890 of \$6,377,925, and a net increase in products, in York State, during the same period, of \$31,315,130. The report of Mr. Peck shows only partially the prosperity of the country under the protective tariff. No better arguments are needed for the workingman than these continued favorable reports of business and the better condition of the wage-earners.

Commissioner Peck gives as a reason for selecting the tariff as the subject for his report that it especially affected the working classes. He had found that the statements of the Democratic speakers were not borne out by facts. Governor Campbell had said that not a single workingman's wages had been raised as the result of the McKinley act. "My reports show that there were just 285,000 men whose salaries were raised as the result of this law," asserted the Commissioner. Mr. Peck adds that he is free to admit that his report was not in harmony with the platform adopted at Chicago, in so far as it related to the subject of the tariff. However, his report was as he had found the condition of affairs.

The summary prepared by Commissioner Peck says, in opening: "Tariff, whether levied for revenue only, or for revenue and the incidental protection of American manufacturers and American labor," is certainly a question of such vast import as to enlist the most thorough and dispassionate investigation at the hands of the American people. And while the present report has, under the law, been confined to the State of New York, its results can but be taken as indicative of the conditions existing in every section of our country where manufacturing and industrial pursuits are followed.

With the exception of a limited number of the great industries carried on in our country, no State in the Union offers a field so varied or extensive within which the statistician can carry on his work with greater assurances of intelligent success than is presented by the State of New York. Within its borders are to be found by far the greatest number of manufacturing establishments, the most varied industries and the largest number of individual employers and wage-earners of any of the forty-four commonwealths embraced in the United States. So that, whatever the statistical data collected and tabulated may prove, relative to the effects of "Protection" on labor and wages in New York, may justly be taken as fairly representative of the conditions throughout the whole country.

Not for many years had the subject of the tariff assumed such great proportions as attached to it in 1892. Always an important and interesting question of political economics for discussion by our statesmen, yet by reason of the President of the United States, making it the sole subject of his annual message to Congress in December 1891, interest in it became general among the masses and a

memorable "campaign of education" followed during the ten succeeding months of 1892. It is not the province of the undersigned to here discuss the merits of a "protective tariff," or to pronounce for or against the public policy of a "tariff for revenue only." A majority of the American people declared by their votes in 1888 in favor of the latter policy, and yet their candidate was defeated by reason of our electoral system, the minority candidate and a Congress in sympathy with the Chief Executive being elected. The canvass was carried on with relentless vigor by both sides, and public interest was unusually aroused in a question of great public policy, rather than to the personality of candidates. The selfish business interests of the manufacturers and their employees were appealed to: larger production, wider markets and increased profits were promised the employers. More work, higher wages, shorter hours of labor and unexampled prosperity were among the inducements held out to the wage-earners by the advocates of "Protection." On the other hand, the advocates of the policy of a "tariff for revenue only" contended that only through a "reform" of our tariff laws, i. e., a reduction of our revenues to a basis of raising just sufficient money to defray the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, could all of these desirable results be obtained.

It may be urged by some that an investigation made has not been broad enough or of sufficient scope to fairly warrant the deductions arrived at, by reason of the fact that the cost of living including the necessities that go to make it up, have been given no place in the work. It should be borne in mind, however, that it has been my endeavor to investigate only that phase of the subject which relates simply to the increase or decrease of production and the rates of wages paid.

The period covered by investigation includes the year immediately prior to the enactment of what is termed the "McKinley bill" and the year immediately following its becoming a law. That is, the data upon which the report has been made was for the year commencing September 1, 1889, up to and including the 31st day of August, 1890, and the year commencing September 1st, 1890, up to and including the 31st of August, 1891.

The report here embraces a lengthy table of figures carefully arranged and then continues:

It is needless to comment upon the separate figures or the totals included in the above table; they tell their own story simply and with absolute truth. It appears that there was a net increase in wages of \$6,377,925.00 in the year 1891, as compared with the amount paid in 1890, and a net increase of production of \$31,315,130.68 in the year 1891 over that of 1890. A simple analysis of this table further demonstrates the interesting fact that of the sixty-seven industries covered, 77 per cent. of them show an increase either of the wages of product, or both, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increases of wages during the same year.

It has been my experience, as I doubt not, it has been that of every statistician, more or less, that one often finds himself tempted—unconsciously, perhaps—to pursue an investigation with a view to establish a preconceived theory. How often failure and positive discomfiture follow, I can safely leave to those who have engaged in the fascinating study of statistics. To the true statistician, however, uninfluenced by social or political considerations, the profession is an enviable one, and carries with it duties and responsibilities of the highest order. To him theories are as nothing; without facts to support them, they become misleading and therefore, worthless. Facts and truth are what he seeks; and having possessed himself of them he places them, hard and cold as they oftentimes are, before the public, satisfied that he has done but his duty and thereby attained his highest ambition.

The Democrats of this vicinity expect to have a grand rally in New Ulm on the 30th, when their candidate for Governor, Dan Lawler, will be present and speak on the issues of the day. It is quite likely that other speakers will also be present, but Lawler will be the chief attraction.

DEATH OF MR. STEINHAUSER

The Late Editor of the Fortschritt Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

Sunday morning the announcement was made that Editor Armin Steinhauser had died at three o'clock. Grief followed the telling of the news and in quick succession came feeling sympathy for the bereaved.

Mr. Steinhauser's sickness was of short duration. A few days ago he was in apparently the best of health, and at his office he could be seen attending to his duties with customary diligence. Suddenly an attack of inflammation of the bowels seized him and after a week of suffering, attended by a constant weakening of his physical powers, he gave quietly away to that dread summons, which marks at last the end of each and all.

To us his death has a peculiarly solemn meaning. Brought together by duties in which there was much in common we learned to know him as he really was and found him to be a quiet and unobtrusive individual with a most kindly nature that lead him to aid a friend whenever he could do so without violating his sense of right. His opinion once formed, he was tenacious of it; not lacking however in that element of conviction that must lie at the base of intelligent and conscientious action. He had all of an honest man's hatred of shams and about the only evidence of irritation exhibited by him was when some proof of insincerity was apparent. In the domestic circle as well as in professional life those who knew him best speak of many evidences showing him to be truly good. We can speak of him, only as we knew him from being thrown closely together and our only desire to comment at all comes from a high respect for the qualities that he possessed. Within him was integrity of mind and heart, and his family and his neighbors were better for his having lived. What more is needed to make of life an entire success?

The deceased was a comparatively young man. He was born on the 18th of 1863, and spent his earliest days in New Ulm with his parents. Nine years ago he removed to St. Paul and worked steadily in the office of the St. Paul Volkszeitung. While there he was married to Miss Emma Nix and their union has been a most loving and happy one, resulting in the birth of one child, a daughter at present hardly a year old. Two years ago he returned to New Ulm and assumed management of the Fortschritt, a position which he retained until two weeks ago when he resigned to accept a similar one on the Post. To his wife the grief that comes with his untimely death is almost unbearable and to his other relatives the load of sorrow is naturally a weighty one. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock from Turner Hall. Col. Pfaender made the address and at the grave Wm. E. Koch read a few parting words.

Geo. Scherer in Politics.

As has been stated previously, Geo. W. Scherer is a candidate for nomination as county superintendent of schools at the hands of the Republican county convention. He is a graduate of the Normal school and has taught successfully and is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the position. He has never held an office, but as editor of the Post for many years he did good service for the Republican party, and is deserving of reward at its hands. Mr. Scherer is an active, energetic young man, and would undoubtedly render valuable service to the schools of the county. He is the only Republican whose name we have heard mentioned in connection with the nomination and he will undoubtedly receive it unanimously, in which case he will certainly be elected.—Mankato Free Press.

NEW ULM LACE MAKERS.

They May Afford an Attraction in the Minnesota Exhibit at Chicago.

In the Minneapolis Times of Sunday there appears the following: "The Women's Auxiliary Board of the World's Fair of the state of Minnesota has discovered that the old industry of lace making on pillows exists in this state. It seems there is a community of Bohemians in New Ulm, whose women, after their day's work is done, spend their evenings working out on pillows the patterns that

have been handed down for generations. Mrs. Hunt, of Mankato, has obtained some excellent samples of their work, which, however, they insist must be returned to them, as they are very jealous of their patterns. It is likely, however, that pieces of the lace will be purchased of them for exhibition at Chicago, and possibly some of the women will be induced to go to Chicago and carry on the work.

The credit for the above feature if it is secured is due to the Ladies' Auxiliary which was started here several weeks ago. The ladies who compose it are making researches in all directions for means and methods in which to make Brown County prominent at the World's Fair and the above article shows that their work is being appreciated.

MINNESOTA'S PET FLOWER.

THE LADIES WORLD'S FAIR AUXILIARY SELECT THE LADY SLIPPER.

The state flower as selected by the Minnesota Woman's Auxiliary Board of the World's Columbian Exposition is the cypripedium pubescens or lady slipper. Belonging to the natural order Orchidaceae, it is one of the most beautiful flowers in the United States.

The following varieties are indigenous to Brown county: cypripedium candidum or small white lady's slipper; cypripedium parviflorum or small yellow lady's slipper; cypripedium pubescens or large yellow lady's slipper; and cypripedium spectabile or showy lady's slipper.



The first of the above is found in moist meadows and frequently in swampy bogs throughout the county. It blooms in May and June.

The second is found in the same localities as the first and usually blooms at the same time.

The third, which is the proposed state flower, and which is commonly called lady's slipper or Moccasin flower, is common in shady and moist woods and blooms in May and June.

The last is the most beautiful of the species and is found but rarely, usually in swampy and springy bogs, blooming only in June. It is very beautiful, exceeding in splendor some of the rare exotic orchids. All of the varieties are highly scented, while the large yellow lady's slipper is especially sweet.

No better choice of a state flower could be made and the selection should be ratified.

The cut which appears herewith is a good one, and is the only one published by the papers since the selection was made. Together with the description it was kindly furnished to us by Mr. Hendeman.

ROBBERY AT COURTLAND.

THE STORE OF SCHLOTTMANN BROS ENTERED WEDNESDAY NIGHT BY THIEVES.

THEY WERE NOTICED BY A CLERK BUT NEVERTHELESS SECURED SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOODS.

Wednesday night or rather Thursday morning between two and three o'clock a burglary occurred at Courtland. They entered the store of Schlottmann Bros. which is also the postoffice and opened the safe, but found that empty. Then they proceeded to the shelves and counters and a special to the St. Peter Herald says they secured between four and five hundred dollars worth of jewelry watches, fine dress goods and the like.

The thieves made an entrance through a side window and after securing what they wanted they repaired to the lumber yard near the track and disposed of jewelry trays, spectacle boxes and boards around which the dress goods had been wrapped. They had been two

suspicious looking characters around the store the night before and it is supposed they are the thieves. The clerk who slept in the upper part of the building heard the thieves when they entered and departed but was entirely unarmed and did not care to interfere, but gave the alarm immediately after and a posse was soon formed who watched the three o'clock passenger trains to see that they did not board either of them and must have been very near the thieves for an hour or more. No clue however as to their whereabouts has thus far been obtained although active search is being made by the authorities.

BIRCH COOLIE VETERANS.

THEY MEET, EAT AND FIGHT THE BATTLE OVER AGAIN.

The survivors of the battle of Birch Coolie met last night at the Merchants in St. Paul and fought the battle over again. The occasion was a very pleasant one and will long be remembered. The veterans who got together fought this battle thirty years ago at the time the Indian depredations were attracting so much attention in this state. Several companies of militia were just in the early stages of organization at the time, and when the news of the outbreak was received the raw militia was obliged to hurry to the front. It was just at this time that the notable battle of Birch Coolie occurred, and proved the turning point in the Indian war in the Northwest. There were but 150 men in this skirmish, and the survivors, all of whom were at the banquet, are: Capt. H. P. Grant in command of company A, 6th regiment; ex-Chief of Police John Clark, of the Faxon Rangers, under Capt. Joe Walker in Col. McPhail's command; Thomas E. Byrne, the youngest man in the battle, and attached to Capt. Anderson's volunteer cavalry; William H. Grant, who fought all through the battle independently and belonged to none of the companies; Judge J. J. Egan, Company A, 6th regiment, one of the officers, and the following of the same command: William Vashinger, H. C. Marsden, Andrew Kilpatrick, E. G. Erickson, S. C. Arbuckle, who was shot through both legs, and Charles Weed; also William Hart, of Capt. Anderson's volunteer cavalry.

Gov. Ramsey was the honored guest during the evening. Capt. Grant presided over the meeting. After several speeches had been made a motion was passed providing that a committee of five should be appointed to memorialize the legislature to erect a monument on the battle field. A lunch was served during the evening and the time was spent in listening to addresses by the old veterans.—Journal of Saturday.

NELSON ON THE STUMP.

The Little Giant Is Quick to Silence Lies of His Opponents.

The Republican stump speakers, says the Pioneer Press, are now meeting daily in their meetings with the long haired and be-whiskered sub-treasury crank, who has little else to do beside attend these political meetings and propound cut-and-dried questions with the intention of trying to "rattle" the speakers. Such an agitator was present at the La Crescent meeting Thursday afternoon. He had in his hand a slip of carefully prepared questions which he was holding in readiness for an opportune moment, and after Mr. Nelson, the Republican candidate for governor, had concluded speaking, he begged the privilege of asking a question or two.

"Is it not true that during the time of the grasshopper scourge in this state you voted against a bill in the state legislature granting relief to the farmers and extending the time for the payment of taxes, and voted in favor of a bill extending this latter privilege to one of the newly incorporated railroads in the southeastern part of the state?"

"The first is a lie," replied Mr. Nelson. "It is an example of the kind of warfare that the Great West has made upon me. My district was part of the country visited by the grasshoppers, and I would not likely have voted against any such measure, and I did not. In all my service in the state legislature I never received a complaint from one of my constituents. My record is open to all, and if you want to know what any people think of me I will send you out there at my own expense. It was right to grant the railroad the same relief I

was willing to give the farmers. This road referred to was built by local capital, and it was a time of great depression. Capitalists were as hard up as the farmers. While my sympathy is naturally with the poorer, I want to treat all classes with common fairness and justice. And if you want to get acquainted with 'Doc' Fish, who is evidently your authority," continued Knute Nelson, "you can take a second trip to the county adjoining my home, where Fish lived for several years, and you will find how he is respected. You can have 'Doc' Fish and his statements, but you do not want to go around lying about me. Do you want to know what Fish thought about me two years ago? I have in my satchel a letter written by him urging me to be their candidate—the candidate of Donnelly and Fish—but it cost me nothing to refuse their overtures. I would have gained nothing. That letter, which you read in the Pioneer Press, was written but two years ago, now he is my enemy. You can take Fish, you can dlp him, you can soak him, you can sugar-coat him and swallow him if you can."

NEWS OF OTHER TOWNS.

Events That Have Transpired in this and Nicollet county.

W. M. Georgius of Courtland will attend college in Naperville, Ill.

Courtland is to have a new blacksmith shop.

August Schultz of Golden Gate will sell his farm and move to Sleepy Eye.

Rev. Ukai, a native of Japan, spoke at the Methodist church in Sleepy Eye Sunday evening.

H. J. Hanson has sold his Sleepy Eye residence to F. Frank of Sigel, who will leave the farm and try city life for a while.

Geo. Vogel and Louis Brey, proprietors of the Springfield pop factory, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Vogel continuing in the business.

The Evan Republican club are making arrangements for a rally at their place on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., when Prof. T. J. McCleary of Mankato, republican nominee for congress, will be present to address the meeting. The meeting will be in the grove at Mr. Chas. Plath's and there will undoubtedly be a big crowd present.

The granary on the Donovan farm, recently purchased by Wm. Kreinke, four miles northeast of town, was struck by lightning and burned on Monday morning early. Between five and six hundred bushels of wheat, the property of M. Donovan, two seeders belonging to Mr. Kreinke and some smaller articles stored in the building were burned. The only insurance was a policy on the building carried by the Farmers Township Insurance Co., of \$80. The loss entire was close to \$600. This is the second season Mr. Kreinke has suffered from lightning and this time the damage might very easily have been greater as several stacks of grain were in close proximity to the fire.—Sleepy Eye Dispatch.

Quite a little commotion was stirred up Saturday over a stolen watch, or an alleged stolen watch. One Johnson, a farmer living in Redwood county, came into town Friday evening and after indulging in a little of the O-be-joyful retired to a hay-mow and spent the night. The next morning a transient happened into Frederickson's jewelry store with a watch which he asked the value of. Mr. Frederickson recognized the time-piece as being the property of Johnson, having sold it to him only a short time before, and remarked to his visitor that it was Johnson's watch. The fellow remarked "that if it was Johnson's watch he wanted no truck with it," and taking it went out. Not more than ten minutes later Frederickson saw Johnson and told him of the circumstance and they went out to look up the man who had it. They found him, but he said the watch had been given him by another party to whom he had returned it and the other fellow had left town. Johnson stated he would have the party arrested, but for some reason the case was dropped.—Sleepy Eye Dispatch.

Get Your Money Back. Many people think they are satisfied with the baking powder they are using, for the reason that they have never tried Horsford's. A grand surprise awaits you when you give it a trial. Do so at once and be convinced we are telling the truth. If it does not do as we say, return it at once to your grocer and get your money back.