

**OVER \$100,000,000**

SENT FROM THIS COUNTRY IN 1905 TO EUROPE.

Immense Sums of Money Saved by Foreign Born Work People in the United States Remitted Every Year to Their Needy Relatives in the Old World.

American labor, every man who works for wages, every labor organization, every trade union, will be interested in the following official statement showing the number and amount of postal money orders issued in the United States for payment abroad during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, from 1892 to 1905, inclusive. Year ending:

Year ending	No. issued	Amount
1892	885,476	\$18,129,272
1893	1,055,939	18,344,828
1894	917,822	13,792,462
1895	909,278	13,296,492
1896	885,799	13,556,616
1897	941,125	13,528,279
1898	955,244	13,239,759
1899	988,591	13,744,770
1900	1,102,097	16,749,918
1901	1,247,887	20,072,645
1902	1,334,134	22,974,475
1903	1,314,149	23,227,859
1904	2,208,244	42,550,254
1905	2,506,284	47,516,292
1906	3,025,585	62,047,967

In the eight years, 1892 to 1899, inclusive—two of these years being protective tariff years, and six years covering the free trade tariff period and the recovery from the effects of that tariff—American money orders sent abroad amounted to \$112,586,585, being an average of \$14,072,046 per year.

In the next ensuing seven years of the full benefits of Dingley tariff protection, 1900 to 1906, inclusive, the total of money orders sent abroad was \$249,148,982, the yearly average being \$35,572,783.

These are purely postal figures. They do not include the amounts sent abroad by express money orders, by registered letters, or by small drafts purchased from American banks. It would be safe to say that, all told, the 1905 remittances by American wage earners to foreigners amounted to fully \$100,000,000.

Is not this a unique, an extraordinary showing?

Does it not reflect in striking form the unparalleled position of American labor?

Does it not bear directly upon the question whether the wage earners have or have not shared liberally in the great gains of American industry in the past ten years of adequate protection to domestic labor?

Does it not tend to prove that the increase alike in the rate of wages paid and in the total sum of wages has far outrun the increase in the cost of living?

Over \$63,000,000 was sent abroad through the post office during the year ending June 30, 1906, by prosperous Americans of foreign birth or extraction to their relatives in other lands.

The figures of postal orders issued in the United States for payment abroad began with 1892. That was what may be termed a normal protection year. The labor of the country was well employed under the McKinley tariff of 1890. At the end of June, 1893, the Wilson-Gorman bill had not yet been enacted. Labor had not begun to feel the pinch of tighter times. So the amount sent abroad went up to \$16,341,838.

Now, note the next year, 1894, after the force of the panic of 1893, a free trade panic, became visible. There was a drop to \$13,792,462. The next year, 1895, after the mills and factories had closed their doors to a million work people, there was a further drop to \$12,903,486. This was low water mark. Wage earners had less to spare to send abroad.

In 1897 came the Dingley law. Meanwhile the warehouses and store shelves had been filled with foreign goods rushed to the United States at lower tariff rates in anticipation of the higher tariff of 1897. Wherefore the real benefits of the Dingley tariff were not visible until these supplies were exhausted, and it was not until 1899 that the first big jump in foreign remittances occurred. That year the postal orders amounted to \$16,749,918.

The sums sent to other countries by wage earners in the United States in postal orders increased by leaps and bounds from 1900 on. In 1901, over \$23,000,000; in 1902, nearly \$23,000,000; in 1903, over \$25,000,000; in 1904, over \$42,500,000; in 1905, over \$47,500,000; and in 1906, over \$62,000,000.

Where did all this money come from? Not from the savings banks, for the savings deposits of \$1,747,461,280 in 1894 (free trade tariff period) had in 1905 been increased to \$4,261,236,119, an increase of almost 100 per cent in the protection period. Not from the building and loan association form of savings, for these show an almost equivalent increase in 1905 as compared with 1894. Not in diminution of what is known as industrial or wage earners' life insurance, for this line of insurance has increased enormously in the past ten years.

So the 63 and odd millions of dollars which went abroad last year in postal orders to foreign relatives most represent clear savings after meeting the increased cost of living, after seeing the savings bank deposits to an estimated total of \$4,000,000,000 for 1906, and after investing money in building and loan associations and in life insurance.

There is no escape from the conclusion that the wage earners of the United States are accumulating money at a phenomenal rate in these years of protection prosperity.

THE ONE GREAT QUESTION.

Tariff a Matter of Wages and the Scale of Living.

One great central fact that should stand head and shoulders above all other elements in a discussion of the tariff seems to be entirely ignored in Miss Tarbell's treatment of the question. That fact is that first, last and all the time, whatever the past history may have been in periods when the subject of protection was but partially understood, the tariff is a question of wages and the scale of living.

Miss Tarbell may not be aware of this, or, knowing it, may not consider it worth mentioning as a part of the story of the tariff in our times. But it is, none the less, the one overshadowing arc of the economic circle.

Those who attempt the overthrow of the protective policy invariably emphasize the importance of low prices to consumers and neglect the importance and value of high wages and a high standard of living. They refuse to recognize the wage earned as the unit of all thrift, the basis of all prosperity; that upon the wage earned must depend the ability to purchase and the volume of consumption. They also fail to observe that a vast preponderance of consumers must first of all be wage earners, and that only a limited few of the idle rich are non-producers.

If the people of this country are to be won over to the cause of free trade it should be upon a fair and candid consideration of the question whether they are ready to throw away the American wage scale and the American standard of living, both higher by far than in any other part of the world. That is the question. Exaggerated statements of errors or faults in the earlier stages of tariff making are beside the mark. The thing to consider is the tariff of to-day and what it has done and will do for the American people as a whole. The story which omits a record of tariff-protected wages and a protection standard of living is but a meagre and partial history of the tariff in our times.

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.



Impossible to Please Everybody.

A great many Republicans would favor a revision of some of the tariff schedules if it did not mean a general revision. The country is in a very prosperous condition, but it could not stand the uncertainty of a reconstruction of the tariff without serious embarrassment. Those who are familiar with the history of tariff legislation know that each section wants protection upon the things it produces and free entry for the things it buys. The farmer wants protection upon the raw material he produces and no tariff upon the finished product he buys. The manufacturer wants free trade on raw material and a protective tariff to protect his finished product. The laborer wants the high wages which protection gives, but he would like to purchase with those wages things at the free trade price.

And so when it comes to making tariff schedules selfish interests are always at work, and the result is always a compromise, the product of log rolling and a measure of doubtful expediency. And these are facts which make many statesmen doubt the wisdom of ripping up a law under which the country has prospered and is prospering. Merchants and manufacturers must have stable conditions.—Lancaster (O.) Gazette.

An Industrial Crisis: When?

In the current discussion as to the outlook for continued prosperity varying opinions are expressed by financiers, railroad men, manufacturers and college presidents. The weight of judgment seems to be on the side of continued prosperity. This view is sustained by the fact of a power to consume equaling the power to produce. The power to consume rests chiefly upon wages earned and paid. Employment and wages are at high water mark. Will these conditions continue? That would seem to be the main question. Intimately related to that question is the question whether and when wages and industrial production are to be unsettled by tariff reduction and reciprocity arrangements designed to increase foreign competition with American labor and industry. Given the date when tariff revision downward and reciprocity in competing products shall have been definitely determined upon, and it will be much easier to guess at the date when the present prosperity will be followed by an industrial and commercial crisis.

In the tenth year of the Dingley tariff close upon five times the money went abroad from American wage earners that was sent in 1895, the first year of the revised tariff known as the Wilson-Gorman law—\$62,047,967 in 1906 as to \$12,903,486 in 1895.

ALMONDS AND SOUPS

FORMER IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY APPRECIATED.

Can Be made to Form Important Ingredients of Many Substantial Desserts—Two Appetizing Recipes for Soup.

Almonds are not nearly so much used in America as they are in Germany and Hungary, where they form an important ingredient of many entrees and soups, as well as desserts. The almond tree flowers in the spring, producing its fruit in August. The best sweet almonds are the "Jordan," from Malaga. In ancient times the almond was greatly esteemed. Jacob included them among the presents which he designed for Joseph. The Romans believed that eating half a dozen secured them against drunkenness. Almonds are considered indigestible, and it is not well to eat too freely of them, as they contain a principle that produces two violent poisons, a volatile oil and prussic acid. They are considered least dangerous to the digestive organs when salted. Almond paste is the foundation of some of our most delicious candies, macaroons and other French cookery. Here is a particularly novel and appetizing way of preparing them in a soup, with two other new recipes for soups:

**ALMOND SOUP.**—Boil four pounds of lean beef with a scrap of mutton in two and a half quarts of water until the meat is done and the gravy is rich; strain and add eight ounces of vermicelli, four blades of mace, six cloves, and boil until the spices flavor. Blanch and pound half a pound of sweet almonds, mix a little soup while pounding, in order that the almonds may not grow oily; add the yolks of six hard-boiled eggs, pound until it is a mere pulp, mix all together, strain, heat, and just before serving add a gill of rich cream.

**APPLE SOUP.**—Peel and core two pounds of good boiling apples, put them into a stewpan with three quarts of beef stock and stew slowly until tender; then rub through a strainer add six cloves, one-half teaspoon of white pepper, salt and cayenne to taste. Serve with toasted bread squares.

**ARTICHOKE (JERUSALEM) SOUP.**—Put three slices of lean bacon into a stewpan with four ounces of butter, half a bunch of celery, one onion, one turnip, all cut fine, and braise then a quarter of an hour, keeping them well stirred. Wash and pare four pounds of artichokes, add them to one pint of white stock. When these have stewed down to a pulp add two quarts of white stock, a tea-spoonful of sugar, pepper and salt, simmer five minutes and strain. Pour back into the pan and simmer five minutes more. Add a half pint of boiling cream, and serve with sippets of bread fried in butter.

**Potato Salad Dressing.** Make a good mayonnaise in the usual way, and to a cupful add two large potatoes prepared thus: Boil in their jackets, peel while hot and rub through a fine colander or vegetable press. Whip, when cold, into the mayonnaise gradually, stirring until the cream mixture is smooth. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of onion juice, and just before serving stir into the mayonnaise the white of an egg whipped stiff. This is an excellent dressing for a macedoine salad, one of tomatoes or of fish. It is best suited for a side dish at luncheon or supper. Eat with brown bread and cheese.

**How to Make Eyelets.** There's a new way of making those troublesome eyelets, discovered by a girl who is locally famous for inventing labor-saving ideas. It consists in running the eyelet around and then cutting it from end to end, and buttoning it, making the stitches as deep as those upon the usual buttonhole, but reversing the stitch so that the edge catches back upon the material instead of around the open edge of the eyelet. It is about one-fifth as hard to do as the usual way, and the difference in length of time is even more marked.

**Mildew on Linen.** First of all take some soap and rub it well into the linen, then scrape some chalk very finely and rub that in also, lay the linen on the grass, and as it dries wet it again. This done twice or three should remove the mildew stains. Another way is to mix soft soap and powdered starch with half the quantity of salt and juice of a lemon. Lay this mixture on with a brush, and let the linen lie out on the grass for a few nights and the stains will disappear.

**For a Black Eye.** If a child, or, indeed anyone else, receives a blow over the eye which is likely to become black, there is no remedy superior to nor more likely to prevent discoloration than buttering the parts for two or three inches around the eye with fresh butter, reapplying it every few minutes for the space of an hour or two. This remedy is equally good for any bruise not broken.

**Batter Pudding.** Four eggs, 1 1/2 cups of sifted flour, salt, and one pint of milk. Beat the eggs, yolks and whites together for three minutes, add the milk and pour onto the flour the same as you would in making soda biscuit. Boil 1 1/2 hours, being careful not to let the water stop boiling for one instant. Eat with sauce.

"Soap Sense."

The difference in cost between a poor toilet soap and a good toilet soap such as Buchan's soap, is a cent or two per week. The difference in results, though, cannot be measured in money. The cheap soap made from impure fat and powerful alkali, irritates the skin and results in all kinds of skin trouble. Buchan's Antiseptic Soap, however, is not only absolutely pure and a fine cleanser, but it contains Phenol Absolut, an ideal antiseptic protecting the user against contamination. If your dealer does not keep it send his name and address with 18 cents to Buchan's Soap Corporation, New York, and they will send you a full size cake.

**By Endless Chain.** "Speaking of the endless chain prayer that is going the rounds," said the woman with the cheerful voice, "I can't see what good that can do, unless, maybe, it might start some poor wretch on the road to glory, but I got an awfully nice silk petticoat through an endless chain once. The manufacturers sent letters asking for five names and a ten-cent piece. I sent five names and the ten-cent piece, not thinking much about it, just trying it, and it wasn't long before they sent me this lovely silk petticoat. It was the nicest sort of silk, too. An long as I wore it it didn't croak."

FEARFUL BURNING SORES.

Boy in Misery 12 Years—Eczema in Rough Scales, Itching and Inflammation—Cured by Cuticura.

"I wish to inform you that your wonderful Cuticura has put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot and treated same with different remedies for about five years, but when the spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. The longer the doctors treated him the worse it became. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed, and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. When I think of his suffering, it nearly breaks my heart. His screams could be heard downstairs. The suffering of my son made me full of misery. I had no ambition to work, to eat, nor could I sleep. One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up for a bad job. One evening I saw an article in the paper about the wonderful Cuticura and decided to give it a trial. I tell you that Cuticura Ointment is worth its weight in gold, and when I had used the first box of Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent, my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Michael Steinman, 7 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

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MRS. JAMES CHESTER

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