

FULLER'S GLEANER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. M. FULLER, of New York, Editor.

All communications should be addressed to J. M. Fuller, Editor, Post-office Box 346.

TARIFF TALK AMONG WORKING MEN, AND THE EFFECT OF WAGES.

History in past centuries from Professor's mind in an event of hearing in past ages by two nationalities between home and abroad which is as follows.

"My friend can you give an idea as to your idea of the Tariff talk in powers of conversation?" asked a Wall street man to a tailor from an up town office a few months ago. "It seems to me sir a good deal," said the tailor. "You and I doubtless know that the wages in England are about two-thirds as to what they are in this country and if goods were made one-third cheaper in England than here being allowed to come free tax or duty it is to see that our workmen must work cheaper or else be discharged. American goods or articles as a rule cost one-third more while the English could not be sold except at a loss."

"I know," replied the tailor who was a little confused "but I can say this. English goods added to those made in this country would so glut the market, so to speak, they would have to be sold at less than cost. You then would be at a benefit to tell me that our goods with a few workmen who have money to buy with, but to those who have not and have no way of earning any, why the American men could not get men to work as cheaply as they do in England and the consequence would be work would stop."

Wall street man says "according to your idea men would be ruined if not lost in the country, and fear of bankruptcy according to our best men. Where are your workmen if the manufacture of this country cannot get men as cheap as those in England?"

"Because," said the tailor "this is more than you or I can tell as the work in older times is said to be of old trades as there would not be employment at other trades as most kinds of manufactures would be in the same unfortunate condition."

"You think then," said the Wall street man "that the trade has been tried in this country?"

"Yes I do by George," says the tailor - getting excited. "The result has always been disastrous to the manufacturer's business. Doubtless interested in the point in 1837 and 1857, yet you don't know the cause of it. Let me give you another idea. You know well as I" replied the tailor to the Wall street man, "that special specie in this country is very scarce, that if we take a sudden all loan on the bank on paper they would have out and we know would business becomes suspended to a certain degree while importations are larger than exports, yet all we can do is to send the remaining specie abroad to pay the difference. Look in cases of cotton and wheat are short in crops while large importations of goods we can and do make at home."

"How was it in 1837, before they got started again?" replied the Wall street man to the tailor. "I think it has or was about in 1837 protection tariff went into effect and things in general to a sh start. Old mills and new

ones were not running, employment of thousands, and it looked like a city of people that even England could never allow our United States to do her own manufacturing if she permitted it. Why, if she did England take spite to break our tariff and get the market for themselves, and if these efforts were accomplished we are sorry to say they were successful for they did break down our interest and have to keep possession of our markets for years and years.

"This information suits me for which I am very glad," said the Wall street man. "and as it is lunch time will you dine with me?"

And during lunch the conversation was brought up by the Wall street man as follows:

"Well, Tailor if freetrade or these duties cause so much of a distress and trouble why are there so many in favor of the system who seemed surprised?" said the Wall street man.

"Well," said the tailor "every man has reasons of his own. If he is an agent for English goods that is his reason. Another man might think of buying goods cheaper than us and you think he is prosperous under the protective system and yet you will have a change."

They want a free trade for reasonable by which traders of this country of money and influence which is on this side of the Atlantic" replied the Wall street man to his neighbor. "With the idea to press upon his mind that foreigners have so far planned and prevented as to make a strong party in its favor" replied the tailor "and what is more we would naturally ask of the present protective laws would reduce the duties. I can tell you if they made an attempt and should succeed nothing could save the manufacturers from ruin."

"It seems strange," said the Wall street man after a glass of wine. "How is it that England put her question to us when they buy your home made work from them and they will like our production of farms in return."

"We have heard that England has adopted the free trade theory to such an extent that many good results have been obtained by it."

"Turkey, Egypt and India are very productive and our own country would be the same if we let England make all our manufactures for us," replied the Wall street man.

"Look at Ireland," said the tailor "at one time had flourishing manufactures which became useful members of society. As to free trade, say that protective duties (used) manufactures. I believe it so as a child needs protection and so does industry. Let us take into consideration that a new country like ours with high priced labor can make things as cheaply as England who had protection for hundreds of years."

"It is a question to my mind, Tailor" says the Wall street man who has an idea in his head. "Sir, in 1842 Horace Greely who then was a farmer in Canadian county, Ga., had always opposed protection as enriching the manufacturer at the expense of his own class. He contracted for clearing 100 acres of his woodland at 10 per cent per acre and what could be made from the wood. Before the job was finished the tariff of that year was passed, while a furnace for making pig iron was constructed made of charcoal and put up in his neighborhood and its owner paid him \$20.00 per acre for the wood on

200 acres of like woodland. Here was a difference of \$6,000 to him between iron made at home to that which was imported. Notwithstanding he had a home market for all he raised. Even cabbages as well as cattle abound thickly as well as the community known to be thickly settled, such cases like that. Yet you say by all these things to buy cheap from mills and if they cannot supply goods so as to sell them as cheap as American workmen who must work cheaper or take the consequences.

"You don't mean," says the tailor "to have wages reduced to that of European workmen so if men get their \$3.00 a day must take \$2.00. Men take \$1.00 or no work."

"Well, Tailor," said the man of Wall Street "you and I know that before the war of 1861 there was a larger portion of articles imported but since that time a wonderful change has taken place. I should think about nine-tenths of the goods have been made and consumed in this country. At our own doors we see raw material, the farm products and skilled workmen. Look at our railroads for transportation, are they not superior to those of other nations? It is indeed. We can safely say now that we can make about everything through the war and can do so now if allowed."

THANKSGIVING DINNERS-AT ASHEVILLE-1895.

Doubtless many homes were made happy by our homes of many places in this city, on Thanksgiving Day when surrounded by friends and relatives as they partook of the repast set before them. The dinner to which Editor was at where he boards was wonderfully carried out by his friend Mrs. C. M. Platt. Many boarders were there of course with him as well as herself. Editor presided at one table and his grace and power were well looked upon.

The second table was fine and the beaming and lucrative remarks were laughable and afforded great pleasure to the High Church members who are not as subdued and quiet as those at the Editors table, notwithstanding all behaved well and seemed to be contented while seated waiting for the repast as it came in and out by the servants who waited on the hungry patients. The dinner courses were on menu cards at each plate of the patients, and the first course on the card would read as follows:

Thanksgiving of 1895.
Raw oysters with lemon sauce, which did not appear as they were omitted by accident, probably forgotten.

The second course was bouillabaisse soup accompanied with lamb chops and French peas cranberry sauce and olives. Third course, grape fruit with sherry administration which adorned the center of the fruit. Fourth course, turkey, rice, potatoes, celery, cauliflower and punch. As to dessert, pumpkin pie, bisque cream, coffee and salted almonds. All very nice and a grand success which I quite a compliment to Mrs. C. M. Platt and her guests.

Fore part of the day was quiet and peaceful while the rest of the afternoon was mingled with football games and many other amusements to the general public. Editor was quiet in his room the greater portion of the evening except before retiring he took a walk down the street and had a chat to C. H. Pelham and then to the cigar store dealer, then home.

EDITOR'S TRANSFORMATION-EDITOR TO ACTOR.

To whom we are concerned in hearing the news of which circulation reports in recent months of one of writers for world who having reached the top round of the ladder of fame, which he has now fallen to the earth. To which men of this kind, knowing the temptation is easy and yet to noted men of culture why is it necessary to robbing of hen fruit be on such an occasion as this lessening in quantity of poultry raiser known as to the farmer's interest from their sale of produce. Is it not a shame?"

Let us think for a moment in moral society to be dashed away in wit and humor in addition to illustrate an experience of hen fruit depriving them of their manufacturing fast enough to be dealt with from powerful hands to smash against the walls of Editor's back in public interview. Science says as to our heroes seems to have undertaken too much. His inability of justice did not serve him right while making plans in his Editorial Studio.

Even our Gleaner and other newspapers have overpowered this worthy writer and as to Professor he in one of his calls upon this worthy editor one day was told by W. E. N. that he thought of going on the stage. Prof. replied to let that alone. Mr. Nye, it is well enough to be an editor, but as to your going on the stage is out of the question. Editor Nye seemed quite astonished at this remark and yet not being convinced that Professor was right in his estimation of Nye's ability and the gentleman was on the stage in less than no time and was seen at the First Baptist church in Passaic, N. J. and not many minutes the manager got away with \$250 for the entertainment and the result he was egged. The first word was announced that Mr. Nye has come and gone, may be not return soon his performances.

At Chickering Hall, New York City the impression was left that he was there and a rush for seats had been taken before eight o'clock the house was full. As to the lecturer he was a little late yet was in good spirits and said he felt all right and well able to perform his duty and about 8:30 p. m. a very large and fashionable audience was seen in the hall. No one seemed to know but the time was taken up in an interview between a member of some club or other the fact of this a third party had been brought along by manager. There added to the suspicious at Editor's sight on his arrival in time had caused the committee was all right to take up the lecturer himself about the matter.

However, to make a story short I think the Gleaner is ahead of all general newspaper men like the style of W. E. Nye and his performance in generally speaking has come to the end of journalism. Doubtless he meant well but yet when a man has gone just so far and no further why can't they rest? But no, that wont do, the more he gets the more he wants and he tries to get so far that he looks at civilization as a small thing but as to Professor's estimation of Mr. Nye, though he is a fine speaker and means well but yet with over-powerful estimation in a small framework of head that has had its turning point in life it is time for some one else to gain points of methodical editorial

chair and we look to the Gleaner in time to be one of the number two next in rank of any masterpieces without the aid of stage performances.

Assailed by egotism thrown in his face notwithstanding editors as a rule have many annoyances in their line of trade yet with due respect and although it may look easy to see a newspaper and the general style of readable matter while some men have a poor way to show the lack of brains and think anything will do and no one will be any the wiser all the same yet from experiences that has been seen that all editors cannot be in the same place and yet with all due respect in general estimation we cannot have a calling for two places and yet succeed, namely editorship and stage lecturer.

Each man has one place in life to fill and let him hold it as such while the Gleaner sails by as one of the stars who outshine the heavens in all her glory and there shall not one be arraved like one of these. As Gleaner undoubtedly and our illustrious hero has not sunk with hen-fruit if in civilization.

BEATTY'S Pianos \$225 up to \$1,000
Painters wanted. Address or call, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

HELP WANTED

Imperial Portrait Co.,

No. 9 W. Court Square,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

All kinds of small pictures enlarged to life size. In Crayon, Pastel, Sepia, India-ink, Oil and Water Colors.

In soliciting orders for enlargements from the trade we wish to remind it that our business is divided into departments, and each department is thoroughly organized with an expert artist and competent workmen under him. Our Crayon and Pastel department is very complete in all its appointments and we have the best facilities for making this class of work that money can procure. Our customers can rely on our using the same care with our work that has enabled us to build up our present reputation.

All of our portraits are finished by hand and oil-brush. And we claim that a higher class of finish can be obtained by this method, than in any other way. Our portraits have been thoroughly tested as to permanency and have never been known to fade.

Our Pastel, Sepia and Water-color department is conducted with the same care and efficiency, and every care is taken to make the work satisfactory to our patrons. A full guarantee is given as to the quality of the work; that if a Crayon, it will be the best that can be made from the original sent us, and if a Pastel, that it shall be done by a competent artist and be fully up to the standard for the class of work ordered. If for any reason the work is not satisfactory at first, we will make it so. Our customers run no risks. Our prices are lower than any house in the North can offer for the same grade of work. For instance, we will make you an enlargement for \$1.00 and up, and guarantee a perfect likeness.

Anyone interested in Portrait-ure will do well to call on, or write us. Prompt attention given to all wishing information on anything in the portrait line.

Any one wishing to take an