# The Huron Signal

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE:

NORTH-STREET, GODERICH.

It is a wide-awake local newspaper, devoted o county news and the dissemination of useful knowledge.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$1.50 a year; 75c. for six months; 40c. for three months. If the subscription is not paid in advance, subscription will be charged at the rate of $2.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Legal and other casual advertisements, 8c. per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Measured by a nonpareil scale.

Local notices in nonpariel type 5c per line.

Local notices in ordinary reading type 1c pe word.

Business cards of six lines and under $5 per year.

Advertisements of Lost, Found, Strayed, Situations Vacant, Situation Wanted and Business Chances Wanted, not exceeding 8 lines nonpariel $1 per month.

Houses on Sale and Farms on Sale, not to exceed 8 lines, $1 for first month, 50c per subsequent month. Larger advts in proportion.

Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or company, to be considered an advertisement and charged accordingly.

These terms will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Special rates for larger advertisements, or advertisements for extended periods made known at the office of publication.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

A fully equipped Jobbing Office is carried on in connection with the ordinary newspaper business, where first-class work is turned out at reasonable rates. Everything in the printing line can be done on the premises from an illuminated poster to a visiting card.

All communications must be addressed to

D. McGILLICUDDY,
Editor of THE SIGNAL
Goderich Ont.


# HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1888.

## *THE VOICE FROM MICHIGAN, AGAIN.*

We thought that in our previous replies to the Canadaphobes we had placed the situation of politics in the United States very fairly so far as they affected Canadian interests. It seems we have not done so sufficiently to meet the requirements of Mr J. B. Nairn, of Detroit, and he returns to the question in a letter which we publish in full in this issue.

His first contention in the present letter is that a man has a perfect right to forget the land of his fathers just as soon as he begins to make money in a new land, becomes a citizen of the new country and swears allegiance to it. That was the policy of the mercenaries all ages, and if our correspondent likes to fall back upon that line as his defence for his antagonism to Canada we are perfectly willing to accept his reason for his present position, and value it at its worth.

But, apart from Mr Nairn's motive for being a Canadaphobe, he has fallen into a serious error if he believes that only in the Republican party can a man of loyal sentiments find a resting place. He knows little of the history of the United States who would dare to say that the party known today as Republican, is that which alone contains in its ranks the patriots and statesmen of that great nation. Such a creed might do for a ward politician or a party heeler, but no student of history could possibly accept it.

Four years ago the Republicans, of which Mr Nairn claims to be representative, were shrieking that the election of Cleveland would cause a collapse of industry, a depreciation in securities, an unsteadiness in business, a stoppage of growth, and the ruination of things generally. The four years have passed, and find the United States still "lives and moves and has its being." The ward politicians and prophets of evil have had to acknowledge that the national debt is still decreasing, while the Democrats have not succeeded in emptying the treasury, but on the contrary have had to increase the size of the vaults to contain the surplus specie which the continuation of the war tariff entails.

In the second place, our correspondent claims that the majority of the ratepayers of Canada have on two different occasions declared in favor of a similar policy to that advocated by the Republicans, and he wants to know what we think of them. We will answer the last part of the question first. We think the people of Canada who favor the restriction policy do so from the same motives that induces our correspondent to hold similar views—because they think it pays them; and patriotism and the good of country fades away in the estimation of these gentry when the element of "make" becomes a factor. The politicians who wanted office in Canada in 1878 raised the cry of "Protection," as a retaliation on the United States for keeping up the war duties against this country, and claimed that by raising our tariff the United States would be forced into reciprocal relations with us. At that time the principle of protection was untried, the anxiety for reciprocity was great, and the country was carried by the demagogic cry. So satisfied were the Dominion Government that the tariff as an issue would not be sustained on its merits, at the following election, that a most disgraceful carving up of constituencies was resorted to, the leader of the Government openly stating that he intended to "hive the Grits," and keep them all together in a few constituencies. This he did all over our province and it was the gerrymander in Ontario, and other causes in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, (which we have no time to go into at present,) which sustained the Government, and not the merits of Protection.

At the last general election the Franchise Act did more to continue Sir John Macdonald and his party in power than the merits of the question of Protection, as every Canadian and well-read foreigner knows. For these reasons the statement of our correspondent that the policy of high tariff had been twice since its inception, purely on its own merits, won't stand the test of inspection.

Mr Nairn next refers to Huron as sustaining the policy of Protection. In this he is in error. The County of Huron is largely opposed to the policy. South Huron, where the "Grits were hived," has a majority against it that discourages all Tory opposition; East Huron was wrested from the Tories despite the Gerrymander, and in West Huron a majority of 26 votes only stands between the present Tory representative and defeat, although the riding was specially carved up to have a large Protectionist majority.

In conclusion, we would say that we hope to see the coming election fought out on the lines of retaining or reducing the present war tariff of the United States. Such a discussion will be a source of education to the electorate of that great nation, and, be the result what it may, the placing of the argument will prove of great benefit to the rank and fill of the voting element, who have heretofore had little or no opportunity of listening to exposition of political economy from political platforms. But, we must confess, we do not believe the question will be discussed on its merits by the prominent Republican's any more than it is by the lesser lights at present. The "bloody shirt," "We saved the Union," "the Copper-heads must go," "terrorism is the South," "Cleveland vetoes the pension bills," and similar appeals to the passions of the populace will continue to take the place of honest discussion, and the fact that such will be the case, will prove of itself that, despite the talk of our correspondent and others who want argument on a straight issue (and who, nevertheless, lose no opportunity of making the absurd side issues do service when it suits them), the Republican party cannot and will not fight out the campaign of 1888 on the question of abating the war taxes and reducing the present protection tariff.

## *A GREAT VICTORY.*

The return of Mr Waldie for Halton in the bye election of Wednesday is a great vicory for the Liberals and the policy of Reciprocity. Mr Laurier and his able lieutenant, Sir Richard Cartwright, did not spend their strength for naught at the Young Liberal picnic at Oakville. Their full and clear definition of the Liberal platform seems to have been acceptable to the yeoman of Halton, as indeed it must be to the farmers of the province generally.

Mr Waldie and Mr Henderson ran against each other in the general election of 1887, and the former won by a majority of 9. Waldie was unseated and refused to contest the seat at the bye election of February last, and Henderson was returned by the majority of 147 over McLeod, the Liberal. Henderson in return was unseated, and the contest of Wednesday was the result, when Waldie increased his majory of 9 in 1887 to 27. This, in the face of the fact all the forces of the Federal Government were put in operation against him makes the victory of the Liberal candidale all the more sweeping.

Mr Henderson, the defeated member, is a most estimable man, and was a strong candidate. But the rebellion of the farmers of Ontario against the high trriff, the combines and a restricted market for their surplus produce, was a barrier to his return.

There is hope for Canada; the dawn of a brighter day can be discerned in Halton.

A GOOD WORD has at last been said for the Canada thistle. In the August report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, in the paragraph describing the condition of bees and honey, the following statement is made:

"There was a scarcity of nectar in forest and field. linden and white clover being among the failures of the season. But for the patches of Canada thistle, which furnished an inviting and valuable foraging ground, many colonies would have suffered from starvation."

The Department, however, does not on this account recommend the encouragement of Canada thistles by the apiarist.

IT IS small wonder that Royalty is not endeared to the Irish heart. A cablegram informs us that General Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, has refused to present to her Majesty a petition signed by the Irishmen of Glasgow praying for the release from prison of John Dillon.

A CLEVELAND wag has given a severe blow to those who are always talking of "star" actors, "star" vocalists, etc. He asks the unsuspecting public to spell "star" backwards!

THE rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the American Senate on Tuesday was not unexpected. It was a party vote, given, not on the merits of the case, but as a blow at the President. It looks as if there are a lot of small men among the Republican Senators.

THE Hamilton *Spectator* is now quarrelling with Thackeray's statement about George IV *imagining* that he commanded a division at Waterloo, as cited by Mr Laurier at Oakville, on the ground that the fourth George was not King until after Waterloo. The *Spectator* is so prone to get imaginings and facts tangled up that we do not wonder at its blundering on matters historical.

THE August Report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture is rather favorable. The grain crops will be almost an average, but fodder will be scarce. There will be a fair yield of roots, but the cut of hay was not much over half an average. Still the Canadian farmer is prohibited from importing coarse grains from the United States to supply the deficiency in fodder.

### Death of R. H. Cozzens.

From the Sarnia Sun.

R. H. Cozzens, lumberman in Stratford for some years, and who had been dangerously ill for a month, died at Sarnia, on Tuesday evening week. Dropsy was the trouble. The deceased was 55 years of age at the time of his death, and was much respected by the great number of friends and acquaintances he had made here. The funeral took place Thursday at 11 a.m., to the G. T. R. depot at the Point, en route for Orillia. Deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the funeral was attended by the Sarnia members and visiting brethern in a body. It was largely attended, testifying to the esteem in which was held. The following has been furnished concerning the life of the deceased and shows the large extent of business life and otherwise which he covered:—Mr R. H. Cozzens, whose death occurred here on Tuesday last, of dropsy, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1837, where received his education and graduated at the high school at the age of 16. Upon leaving school at this he entered the lumber district in Albany, being engaged by Mr W. Arnold, with whom he remained for several years while learning the inspection of lumber. After this period he went to New York city in the interest of Mr Rodney Vose, for whom he conducted a very successful retail lumber business. His engagement with Mr Vose having closed, he was appointed in 1866, by Frank Jones, a large dealer of Albany, to go to Canada to purchase lumber for the American market. He arrived first in Toronto, and from there went to the timber districts in Northern Simcoe and Muskoka and along the Northern Raidway, as far as Collingwood, in which district he remained about a year, buying and shiping timber and lumber. It was while travelling through Northern Ontario that he met Miss Hamilton, whom he married in 1867, [sister of Mr Alex Hamilton, formerly lumber merchant, Stratford,] and from whose father, Alex Hamilton, of Stayner, he had bought large quantities of lumber. After his marriage Mr Cozzens entered into the business for himself and bought the Washago mill property, (known as the village of Washago,) from Quentin St George, and there carried on the lumber manufacturing business during two years of great depression in the lumber trade, as a consequence of which he lost heavily. In order to obtain a recompense for the reverses he had suffered he employed a surveyor and laid out a number of village lots and then introduced a paper called the Washago *Times*, which he edited and circulated gratis through the post office, which he was the means of having placed there and of which he was postmaster, [for the purpose of advertising and effecting a sale of the purpose of advertising and effecting a sale of the property. In this paper appeared some of the first letters written suggesting the feasibility with which a railroad might be built through that district and the great advantage it would be to the community. Through this means of advertising the place he effected a sale of the proprty to the present owners, Messrs Marshall & Co., of Ottawa. Upon leaving Washago he entered into a partnership lumber business at Goderich, under the name of Secord, Cozzens & Co., and conducted a successful business for eight years, when one of the partners, Mr H. H. Cook, withdrew leaving the firm's name Secord & Cozzens. Two years later he left the business and went to Toronto, where he resided for five years, being engaged as a commission merchant and acting as agent for the Ontario Lumber Co., and Christie, Kerr & Co. and S. C. Kenady, of Toronto. In the fall of 1886 he came to Sarnia to establish an agency for the Spanish River Lumber Co., of which B. W. Arnold, of Albany, is President. Since that time until his death on Tuesday last he had been doing business as a wholesale commission lumber dealer, handling lumber for the Spanish River Co., the Ontario Lumber Co., and Christie, Kerr & Co. Mr Cozzens belonged to the Masonic Order and was Charter Member of the Orillia Lodge for over twenty years. He was an ardent supporter of the Reform Government and as a man of liberal thought is rarely excelled. His death, occurring so unexpectedly and prematurely, will be deeply regretted by all with whom he was familiar.

Jas. Dickson, of the Collegiate Institute, Seaforth, has returned home from his trip to Winnipeg. He found the Prairie city a better place than he expected. He says crops look well, but as they are nearly a month later than the crops here, every person is shivering for fear of frost.

## MICHIGAN LETTER.

### J. B. Nairn Writes Another Political Epistle.

**He Defends His Preference for the Stars and Stripes—Free Trade vs. Protection—The Bloody Shirt—About Free Whiskey.**

That quondam Canadian, Mr J. B. Nairn, of Detroit, has returned to the attack in the following vigorous letter, a reply to which will be found in our additoral columns:

DETROIT, August, 1888.

To the Editor of The Signal.

DEAR SIR,—In your reply to my letter a few weeks since I find the following:—But there is one thing we cannot fathom, and that is why Canadians, like Messrs. Anderson, of last week's correspondence, and Nairn, of the present, become so thoroughly anti-British and anti-Canadian just so soon as they become citizens of the neighboring Republic. The Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, Frenchman, German, or any other countryman, does not love the land of his nativity less simply because he has become a citizen of another nation, and why should the Canadian? We leave that question for Messrs. Anderson and Nairn to settle with themselves."

Now, Mr. Editor, I want you to put yourself in our position. Supposing you, being born in Canada, came to the United States, lived here long enough to entitle you to vote, took out your naturalization papers, swore to be loyal to this country, don't you think it would be your duty to vote with the party that you thought advocated the policy best adapted to the country in which you had sworn allegiance. This is my reason for voting with the Republican party, and also my reason for becoming "so thoroughly anti-British and anti-Canadian." I believe where a man earns his bread that is the country he should uphold. I think a man becoming a citizen of any country and then to support a policy which his own conscience told him would be detrimental to that country's interests would be a perjurer and a traitor.

Now, Mr. Editor, you accuse me of being anti-British for upholding the cause of Protection. If I read correctly, and I think I do, the majority of the rate-payers of Canada have on two different occasions declared in favor of a similar policy to the one advocated by the Republican party, and they, too, part and parcel of Free Trade Great Britain. What shall we call them? And right at your very door, in the good old county of Huron, where the Goderich SIGNAL is published, too, we find this policy sustained. Then, if a majoricy of the voters of West Huron have a right to declare in favor of Protection to their own industries, I claim that I have a perfect right to the same opinion in the land of my adoption. More particularly so when we can point to no nation in the civilized world that has made such rapid progress as the United States, and under the policy of "Protection to her own industries."

You say the Republican party cannot defend this policy of Protection, and so they have to bring up the dead and gone war cries of a quarter a century ago and waving the "bloody shirt." Don't be alarmed about the Republican party not being able to defend this policy. She will defend it from now until the 6th day of November, and I think when the votes are counted you will find that the American workingman and manufacturers have fallen into line and carried the day for "Protection to our own industries."

Now, a word about the "bloody shirt," which Democrats are so anxious to have the Republicans stop flaunting in their faces. As soon as the Democratic bulldozers in the South give the negro his rights and allow him to vote the ticket *he* wishes to, and not the one *they* want him to, then will the "bloody shirt" cease to wave. We know it is a bitter thing for the Democrats of the North to have this flaunted in their faces, but as long as they assist to keep the South solid by fraud they will have this held up before them. Why, it is only a few days ago that a man had a ball put through him because he dared make a Republican speech to a colored club in Hot Springs, Arkansas. And still they tell us not to bring up those old stories, and to let the past be buried.

In another issue of your paper you publish extracts from a speech made by the Hon. S. S. Cox, charging the Republican party with advocating free whiskey. All I have got to say about his charges is that he is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat and is liable to say anything to gain votes. Neither Mr. Cox nor any other well-informed Democrat believes that the Republican platform means free whisky for other than mechanical purposes and the arts. But of course they are working the "free whisky" racket for all it is worth. But this campaign will be fought on the line of Free Trade and Protection, so there is no use in wasting wind talking about that "free whisky plank" as you call it.

Yours truly,
J. B. NAIRN.

"Our Journey to the Hebrides" is the opening in *Harper's Magazine* for September, and therein is described a tramp trip taken by Mr and Mrs Joseph Pennell through Scotland. As they went, Mr Pennell sketched and Mrs Pennell took notes of what she saw. The result is a charming contribution, which will be relished by all lovers of Scotch scenery. It must not be supposed, however, that everything was lovely all the way. Mrs Pennell saw much of the suffering of the wretched people who formerly owned small holdings, but were ejected from their farms that the country might run wild, and the noble landlords thus have a good place to hunt; and she writes about the outrage with vigor and earnestness that must attract attention. Here and there throughout the article are gentle hits at well-known depicters of Scotch scenery and life, who, from Mrs Pennell's point of view, have been guilty of too great enthusiasm. The personality of the writer, as revealed in this article, is certainly charming. Mr Pennell's sketches—more than a dozen—are excellent. A continuation of the journey will appear in the October Harper's.


# BIG BARGAINS

AT

# J. A. REID & BRO'S.

SUMMER GOODS,

## 10 P.C. BELOW COST.

CALL AND INSPECT. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

J. A. REID & BRO.

Goderich, 10th Aug. 1888.


## AT THE HARBOR.

**Items of Interest to the Boys who Plow the Great Unsalted.**

The schooner Robert Baird of Kincardine, light reached this port on Friday.

The Kolfage is now nearly ready for launching, her repairs being almost completed.

The schooner Goldhunter with a cargo of lumber for Mr H. Secord arrived in port on Friday, and sailed on Saturday.

The small schooner Mary S Gordon has been placed beside the Florence and being rather leaky rests on the bottom.

The schooner Todman with a cargo of lumber for Mr H. Secord arrived at her dock on Saturday afternoon.

The Beatty line steamer Ontario was in port on Saturday on her upward trip. The Ontario took on passengers and a quantity of freight.

The steam barge Mount Clemens, with a cargo of hoops and staves from Wallaceburg for the North American Chemical Co. and other firms, was in port Saturday.

### Leeburn.

School reopened on Monday last, under the charge of its teacher, Peter Stuart.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—Miss W. J. Linfield who has spent her vacation here with her parents, left on Saturday for Hay township, to resume her duties as teacher of her school there on Monday of this week.

The Misses Denis, of Hamilton, are enjoying a pleasant visit here the guests of their aunt, Mrs H. Relton.

Alex Chisholm, of the 4th con. Goderich township, visited here this week, and was the guest of Thos. Carney.

The first threshing of fall wheat in this section was done by the Eagle firm, under the leadership of Geo. Burrows, Sheppardton, and made the good return of 30 bushels to the acre at Capt. A Bogie's, and at Mr Foley's 26 bushels to the acre. Mr Thos. Carney's was not as good, only 18 per acre. After all the grumbling among the farmers, we think both fall and spring grain will give good returns. At one of the farms the thrashers bet the owner a keg of beer he would have 400 bushels of wheat, which was taken up and lost, as also another bet of that there wouldn't be another hundred more, which the thrashers also won by 29 bushels ahead. The beer made them make correct in guessing anyhow. The sample of fall wheat thrashed varied a little in quality, but is considered a fair sample on the whole.

### Dungannon.

Mr. Geo. Irwin, hotel keeper, is, we are sorry to have to state, very ill.

Mrs. Wm. Thompson has been very ill. It is pleasing to see she is getting better.

Our teachers, Miss Maggie Rutherford and Mr. Geo. Woods, resumed their duties on Monday last.

The item which appeared last week about another implement coming to town to stay should have read "implement-maker."

Mr. Thos. Davidson, of West Wawanosh, buried his youngest child in Dungannon cemetery on Monday last. We sympathize with him in his bereavement.

Another victim of consumption, a young man aged 31 years, named Templeton, a nephew of Mr. A. Draney, of Ashfield, was buried in Dungannon cemetery on Friday last.

One more of the few remaining links which connect the present with the past has been severed by the death of Mr. Robt. Davidson, of Dungannon, township of Ashfield, who died after twenty-four hours' illness on last Wednesday, 15th., at the good old age of 73 years. He was a native of County Down, Ireland, emigrated to Canada over forty years ago, and lived for some time on Amherst Island, whence he removed to the township of Ashfield, County of Huron, when it was a wilderness; where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. As was evinced by the large concourse of people which followed his remains to the cemetery on Friday last he was highly respected. During his life, which was exemplary, he filled many important positions, being at one time reeve of Ashfield; trustee of U. S. S. No. 8, Ashfield, for some time; also an elder in the Presbyterian church for upwards of twenty years. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him for his veracity, honesty, unassuming in his manner, not being a man of many words, not given to flattery, but was correct as far as he knew in his manner of conversation, a good kind husband, father and citizen, always willing to assist the needy. He leaves behind him a large family consisting of his widow, six daughters and three sons. Mrs. Davidson and family have the deep sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement, and ought to be a great and abiding source of consolation to them to know that the deceased died leaving behind him evidences of being at peace with his Creator and having confident reliance in his Saviour.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### What is Going on at the American Capital.

**Reported Disappearance of the Surplus in the National Treasury—Joint Debates—A Flood of Campaign Literature.**

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, August 20, 1888.

Senator Allison says the treasury surplus is gone, at least that for the current year is. It has been wiped out by the unusually large appropriations made by the present Congress. This discovery is likely to prove somewhat awkward for the tariff reformers, and has created a veritable sensation here. An inquisitive genius, noticing the heavy appropriations for pensions, public buildings, the river and harbor bill, and other things, started in to do a little figuring. First, he got the estimates of the Treasury Department for the receipts of the current fiscal year. Then he footed up the appropriations already made and those certain to be made by Congress. The startling result was that there was no surplus for this year, or such a small one as not to be worth noting. It seems strange that such an important matter should have been overlooked until this time. It is likely to have a very important bearing on many things. It makes it very doubtful whether the Dependent pension bill will get through the House, at either this or the next session of the fiftieth Congress, likewise the Blair educational bill; for the passage by the House of either one of these bills would create a big deficiency. And last, but by no means least, it will have an important bearing on the pending campaign. If there is no surplus no need can exist for reducing taxation of any kind. The politicians are all worked up about it, and it may result in the Republicans of the Senate abandoning their efforts to formulate a substitute for the Mills bill. In the meantime let everybody keep cool, and be patient during this warm weather. Senator Allison is making up an official statement that may put a different face on the matter.

The United States man-of-war, Galena, has been ordered to Hayti to look after American interests during the present trouble on that island.

The Republican Senators are still at work on the substitute for the Mills bill, although it is said that Mr. Blaine is endeavoring to get them to abandon the idea entirely, but the most prominent members of the finance committee say that it is not true, and that they are going right ahead with their bill, which they propose to discuss and pass before adjourning. They claim, too, that their substitute will be accepted by the House; that at least twenty Democrats will vote with the Republicans of the House for the substitute. Perhaps they will, and perhaps they will not. Time only can tell.

There are many rumors here that Mr. Cleveland is dissatisfied with the management of Chairman Brice of the Democratic National Executive Committee and wants him to resign. Col. Lamont says these reports are false, but still they are repeated and details entered into by the gossippers.

The House committee on expenditures in the Treasury Department, to whom was referred the bill providing for the printing of Government securities in the highest style of art, hrve made their report. It amends the bill so as to provide that all Government securities, bonds, notes, and internal revenue stamps shall be printed in the highest style of plate printing, from hand roller presses. It also changes the law, so as to require that the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be a practical engraver or plate printer.

Joint discussions seem to be growing in favor again. Representatives Hovey and Matson, rival candidates for governor of Indiana, have agreed to make a joint canvass, and now it is proposed that Speaker Carlisle challenge Mr. Blaine for a joint discussion of the tariff, each to make twelve speeches in as many prominent cities. Mr. Carlisle has already expressed his willingness, and it is believed that the arrangement will be agreeable to Mr. Blaine. The speeches will certainly draw large crowds, and the people will be well repaid for attending, if the arrangement can be carried out.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of tariff literature sent out from here, may be gathered from the fact that up to date the House folding room alone has used this year 11,000,000 envelopes for speeches. This is 4,000,000 in excess of the number ever used before in a single year.

The House has been without a quorum over half the time since the passage of the Mills bill.

The naval cadets, who were sentenced to dismissal from the service for hazing, have had their sentences commuted by the President to one month's confinement and the loss of half their annual leave. The scare they received will do them good.

Men will work harder for a day's pleasure than they will for a week's wages.