

## DEMOCRACY CAN WIN.

EMINENT MEN POINT THE WAY TO SUCCESS.

President Taft at the Reform Club Banquet gave the views on leading issues. Taft Bills that should be introduced.

Talks at the Banquet.  
At the annual dinner of the Reform Club in New York, William F. Vilas, Senator from Wisconsin, responded to the toast "The Presidency of 1892." He said the subject was being considered by millions in the streets and the columns of the press. The speaker scored the Republicans for what he termed their specious schemes. He recommended organization, the use of all proper means, the enlistment of all justifiable influences. He deprecated impractical methods, and said that Democrats would always be outmatched in fraudulent and unprincipled methods. Mr. Vilas told of many things for which the Republican party was responsible. The Democratic party would be false to every principle of life if it be not truly of the people, standing for the common good, lending to no man. The way to win the national government is the good, old-fashioned Democratic way; of honestly deserving that trust at the hands of the people as their wisest choice for their own good and the unerring public judgment will best discover that to the Democratic party. He concluded as follows:

It is for the Democratic party to win if it will. We do not look upon the Democratic party as the best and end of all; but as a great instrumentality for the benefit of our country. We want no platform for the sake of words. We do not care to formulate a policy merely to win an election. But we want to win an election to execute a wise policy. The Democratic party must lead and win those reforms or years of despairing will pass over our heads. Now is the day and now is the hour. Men and brethren of New York, it is upon you in this hour of national exigency to decide whether the Democratic party shall go forward to a great end, to true prosperity, by the establishment of justice and the equal rights of all, believe, I feel, we shall not lose this battle. The Democratic party will subvert differences, repress ambitions, guide our obvious course, and we may justly hope to see the Democratic party true to its name and origin, sincere in heart and strength, in purpose wisely gathered, in harmonious co-operation, behind a leader, loved and trusted by the people, to go forward to the deliverance of labor, the promotion of our true prosperity, the country's honor and glory, by the establishment of justice and the equal rights for all, and we shall see the fifth century of the new world begin with a firm, advancing step by the great republic in that path of human progress, with flashing sword the queen shall lead the grand procession around the world.

Mr. Springer was the next speaker and began his remarks by pointing out the difference between the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Commons of England, continuing in substance as follows:

I presume, however, that you are not concerned so much about the history of the Committee of Ways and Means in this country and in England as you are about the opinions and purposes of the Democratic members of that committee in the present House of Representatives. I have no authority to speak for them, nor can I state what measures will be reported by the committee hereafter. No definite action has been taken by a majority of the committee up to this time. They will at an early day bring forward for the consideration of the House such measures in reference to the tariff as will, in their judgment, best meet the requirements of the situation and respond to the demand of the country for a general reform of the tariff. Any measure for the reform of the tariff, as this is a political question which would be decided by the House of Representatives, all probability fall in the Senate, or if it should pass the Senate, would be vetoed by the President. A general revision of the tariff, therefore, by this Congress is utterly impracticable. The position of the Democratic party in reference to tariff reform is scarcely a subject of doubt. What the Democratic party would do if the tariff-making power were in its control is well known. It will be the duty of every Democrat and every Republican to stand for the States at the ensuing election for President and Representatives in Congress to use every effort to secure a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. If this issue is kept steadily in view and is made paramount to all others there can scarcely be any doubt of the result. In fact, upon this issue the Democratic party is already assured. The question which most concerns the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and the solution of which is especially imposed upon the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, is what can be done during this session which will improve our chances of success, and if possible bring some immediate relief to the people. It is my opinion, and I speak for myself alone, that the best way to be accomplished by the introduction and passage through the House of separate bills having for their object the enlarging of the free list, the securing of free trade in raw materials and the cheapening of the many necessities of life to the great mass of the consumers of the country. Something should be proposed also which would clearly define the position of the Democratic party on the subject of reciprocity. Our party is in favor of that kind of reciprocity which will bring reciprocal benefits, if free trade with some countries, or lower duties upon some articles of commerce is desirable, why not extend the same to all countries alike situated, and where important results may be anticipated. I would favor the admission into this country of all the products of the soil and mines of Canada and all the products manufactured in either country from the products of such country. I would favor the admission of materials which might be imported into the United States free of duty if similar products of the United States could be admitted into that country free of duty. I know what position will be taken on this subject by the Committee of Ways and Means, or by the House itself, but I am confident that some measure will be proposed which will be more in harmony with the views and policies of Democrats generally than that which is being considered in section three of the McKinley act, nor can I state what measures generally will be adopted by the committee and reported to the House for its consideration. Every member of the committee in my judgment earnestly desires to do that which will best promote the public weal. They are all genuine tariff-reformers and will do that which they deem best to promote this great reform. They may differ among themselves and with others upon methods, but there is no difference among them, so far as I know, upon the great question which has become a cardinal principle of Democratic faith. I am proud to be associated with gentlemen so distinguished for their ability, for their patriotism, and their devotion to the cause of tariff reform. They will not disappoint the constituents who are looking to the Democratic party for relief from the burdens of high protective tariff. I ask that all true Democrats and tariff-reformers that are not content with being impugned, and that criticism upon our acts and upon the measures which we will bring forward will be reserved until the work is done, and when it is finished I hope and believe it will receive the approbation of the people and be ratified at the polls November next by the election of a Democratic President and a Vice President and a Congress Democratic in both branches.

Representative Breckinridge, the next speaker, referred to the elections of 1891, and declared that the only issue was the question of the tariff, and though but State officers were to be elected the question of tariff kept Democratic success up to the high mark of the year before. Mr. Breckinridge next referred to the depleted state of the United States Treasury, and made a comparison between the revenues and disbursements, and showed that \$30,000,000 of last year's appropriations had not yet been paid. Relative to the McKinley bill and the tariff it had been in force, he said:

Our exports have exceeded our imports, presumably an evidence of profit, by nearly \$100,000,000. Yet the commercial failures for the last twelve months are roundly \$108,000,000, compared with \$175,000,000 for the much-talked-of hard year before, an increase of 25 per cent, and for the same period the failures have increased 10 per cent.

Congressman Warner said: It is the essential of the tariff that it is levied on consumption and not on wealth—that it is paid in the increased price of whatever the citizen needs. It is necessary to have a tax which hands by the cradle, and as every babe enters the household vigilantly and pitilessly increases his father's share in public burdens, but which sleeps unmoved while bond is piled upon bond in the strong box and broad acres are added acres outside. Is it fair thus to bar the necessities of the poor and leave untouched the accumulations of the rich? Is it fair thus to burden the unfortunate in proportion to his wants and thus to let the miser go free in proportion to his stinginess? Is it fair thus to discourage the rearing of children and thus to encourage the breeding of dollars? There is no reason why self-supporting men should heed the shrill clamor of those who croak disaster. You will recall how when Cesar de Leon escaped from the Asinara, the Italian island, he came westward to his kingdom, his people, devouring courtiers that stood about the usurper, John, turned pale and passed about the word, "The devil is broken loose." But through the length and breadth of England the same news was passed as a holiday benediction from village to village and church unto the humblest subject it came as a glad cry, "The true king is coming again to his own." So the general downfall of the protective system, which the obstinacy of its beneficiaries is fast preparing, their startled cry, "The free-trade devil is broken loose," will be the glad answer of a re-franchised nation. The people are coming to their own.

Harrison as an Importer.  
A dispatch giving an account of a recent reception and luncheon at the White House contained the following statement: "The new service of cut glass was used for the first time, and it was the intention to use the 'new china also,' but the formalities of the custom house could not be completed in time to make this possible."

How is this? Does President Harrison import china, made by the pauper labor of Europe, for use in the White House? The allusion to custom-house formalities forbids any other conclusion. And yet this is the same Mr. Harrison who in his late message remarks that, "in view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market, every patriotic citizen should rejoice" at the result of the McKinley policy, which has given employment to labor by excluding foreign products. It is the same Mr. Harrison who, in the course of his journeyings last spring, repeatedly described the "ideal condition" as one in which the farmer would swap his corn and potatoes over the tailboard of his wagon for manufactured goods of China, India, or of any other country, and who, in the same country, such as the difference between Harrison in theory and Harrison in practice. In theory his heart overflows with sympathy for the American workman standing all the cheerless day in the crowded labor market. In practice he buys his china abroad, and leaves the American to stand unemployed. As the official head of the party of "home industry" and "ideal condition," Mr. Harrison should be more consistent.

In his next and last annual message he will have an opportunity to explain why he does not conform his practice to his theory. In the meantime the "protected" workman in the overcrowded labor market may think that American china is good enough for a patriotic protectionist in the White House. At the same time, Mr. Harrison will be judged the opportunity to state whether it was he or the foreign manufacturer who, in complying with the formalities of the custom house, paid the 60 per cent. tax on that china; or, if the china was paid for out of the contingent fund, whether it was the foreigner that paid the tax to the Government, or the Government that paid the tax to it, as provided by the McKinley act.—Chicago Herald.

## IN FASHION'S GLASS.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Don't Depend Too Much on the Dressmaker—A Handsome Gown, Becoming Wrap, and Stylish Hat, Are Often Originated by the Wearer.

Our Fashion Letter.  
HERE is no more dangerous fallacy than the prevalent one that all a woman has to do, in order to be well dressed, is to make choice of a fashionable dressmaker, and give her full power to act in the premises, as the lawyer gives his power to his client. A woman might just as well expect to regain health by merely calling in any popular physician, says our fashion writer, and the one which is true, might effect a cure, and so the fashionable dressmaker might occasionally turn out a gown which would suit your style exactly, but in neither case will it do for you calmly to sit down and fold your hands. You must co-operate; you must study out questions which your dressmaker, in the natural rush and hurly burly of the commercial side of her business, has not sufficient time to solve for you. The young dude, who puts his whole mind on his tie, accomplishes a result anyway. And what is life without results? A handsome gown, becoming wrap and stylish hat are all results of somebody's hand work, and pretty generally the hardest falls upon her who wears them. You can't unravel a woolen stocking and knit a silk purse out of the yarn; and even admitting that your dressmaker should send you home a handsome party dress your dressmaker can neither get into it for you nor wear it for you. What I want to prove is that this matter of dress is largely personal, and without the personal contribution it can never be made entirely effective.

My initial illustration presents rather

such common-sense women, as we know, who make their own clothes. A handsome long wrap is both a luxury and a necessity at this season of the year, and the one which I present in my third illustration is an extremely elegant garment. It is made up in gray ribbed vicuna and consists of the two parts composing the sleeves, and of a pointed plastron, front and back, embroidered with steel and braid. At the collar this cloak has a garniture of gray feathers which extend down the fronts. The portion which makes up the sleeves is much gathered at the shoulders and makes a large hollow pleat at the back.

This being the season for dances and evening entertainments, I contribute something appropriate to the size of the top, diminishing in color, and soft and pliable and well adapted to successful draping—a sort of crepe gauze, running in all the delicate tones so suitable for evening wear, to wit, pale pink, pale blue, cream, etc. This may be made up on silk foundations, and are in all respects the ideal dancing dress. Embroidered tabliers are much affected for ball dresses. Silver embroidery on silk muslin produces an exquisite effect, with which there should be a high flaring collar of silver embroidery, thoroughly laced so as to keep its shape. The celurens in flange have long ended.

Fur will naturally hold its place as a garniture till the season closes. You see it everywhere and sometimes where you don't expect to see it, as for instance, on a dinner dress. In former times it would have been deemed sadly out of place there, but this is an age in which a spoiled child, is bound to have his own way.

In my last illustration you will find a suggestion for a neat street dress, tailor-made, with men's coat buttons and braided ornaments on the cuffs and collar. An exquisite dinner dress in tulle with Pompadour figures lately attracted my attention. It was made up on a silk foundation. The corsage was in velvet and laced up at the back and was outlined with a band of pink feather trimming. The short upper sleeve was of tulle, and lined with the feather trimming, and, in addition, there was a bouffant little sleeve reaching to the elbow. The figure, which composes part of the corsage, may either be made up with the corsage or worn over it.

For the matter of the feather fans for ball toilets is the addition of flowers, the flowers being tied on one side with a bow of ribbon and a sprig running out over the fan. It is certainly a peculiar but none the less effective combination.

On the question of dress depends largely upon the individual. If a young woman makes up her mind that her mission in life is merely to "smile sweetly, dance lightly, coquette gracefully and dress daintily," then she has marked out a really easy course for herself, but her more earnest sister, who desires to give expression to her character by outward symbols, viz., by dressing as she thinks and believes, that is, in a manner as far removed from the frivolous as possible, will find that she is setting herself a difficult task. Dress has a certain power of expression, but fashion doesn't care for this, and rides rough-shod over sentiment. Hence, the fashionable woman must forever and always appear to be more or less frivolous.

The coldest spot on the earth is at Werkojansk, in Siberia, where the thermometer has registered 81 degrees below zero. The soil there is frozen to a depth of 400 feet.

to many different kinds of costumes. It may either be made to take its rise at the cut-out, from a yoke or from the waist. In the present case it is well to make one large hollow pleat in the middle with two simple pleats on each

side, an arrangement which produces a superb square train. And, speaking of trains, just you try to get a dress with-out a train nowadays, and see if it's possible. You will find it isn't. The more second-class and the cheaper the dress-maker, the surer she is to prove herself "just right" by giving you a train. Oh, husbands and fathers, sweethearts and brothers, be easy on us. Once more hear the sad, sad truth. We are not to be blamed for our high collars, our small waists, our long trains. It is the inexorable dressmaker who drives us to folly. We may direct her as strictly as we will—the dress comes home cut to suit her fancy, not ours. And what are we to do? We can't, as husbands and fathers, peremptorily direct, and set back. For one reason, we need it to wear; for another, it's just so much money. Wear it we must, pinching the streets, and, our throat, sweeping the streets, and, worse still, bearing the sarcasm of all our male relations and the cruelties of

the Rudder.  
Of what are you thinking, my little lad, with the honest eyes of blue. As you watch the vessels that slowly glide o'er the level ocean floor? Beautiful, graceful, silent as dreams, they pass away from our view. And down the slope of the world they go, to seek some far off shore.

The seem to be scattered abroad by chance, to move at the breeze's will. Aimlessly wondering hither and yon, and melting in distant gray. But each one moves to a purpose firm, and the winds their sails that fill. Like faithful servants speed them all on their appointed way.

For each has a rudder, my dear little lad, with a staunch man at the wheel. And the rudder is never left to itself, but the will of the man is there; There is never a moment, day or night, that the vessel does not feel the gale. The force of the purpose that shapes her course and the helmsman's watchful care.

Some day you will launch your ship, my boy, on life's wide, treacherous sea.—Be sure your rudder is wrought of strength to stand the stress of the gale. And your hand on the wheel, don't let it flinch, whatever the tumult be. For the will of man, with the help of God, shall conquer and prevail.

—St. Nicholas.

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Small boy—The cat is eatin' one of her kittens.

Mother—Oh, I guess not.

"She's got it by the neck, and is bitin' it hard."

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"Hum! Mothers never care whether they hurt their children or not, do they?"—Good News.

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Tommy—Bout a month, sir.

Schoolmaster—I am afraid you don't know much about arithmetic, Tommy.

Tommy—No, sir; but I know my dad.—Brooklyn Life.

He Thought Ahead.  
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One morning he was informed of the arrival of a baby sister, and later in the day was allowed to steal into his mother's chamber to look at the baby as she lay asleep.

Jake regarded the small creature with much interest; and the nurse, wishing to know what his thoughts were, asked him softly:

"Well, how do you like her? Isn't she a darling?"

"I don't think she looks much good," answered Jake with uncompromising frankness. "How soon will she be big enough to fasten my ball buttons?"

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"Oh, Mary, Mary, papa has eaten the whole business!"—New York Times.

Pleasure in Giving.  
The three Carey sisters were objects of envy in the school. Each of them had a somewhat large allowance of money, which was intended to cover her personal expenses. It was the first year in which the allowance had been made, and at the close of the girls found herself with a little sum in hand.

"We can do what we please with it," exclaimed Mary. She ran for her hat, and, hurrying to the candyshop, laid in a dainty supply of confection with which she treated all the girls in school.

Jane said nothing, but she spent no money in candy. A day or two later a quaint old Japanese bronze appeared on her desk.

"What are you going to do with your spare money?" she asked of Sophy, the youngest of the sisters.

Sophy grew red, but did not answer. May laughed.

"Sophy has an ambition to do good in the world," she said. "She intends to spend her money for a half-dozen instructive books, which she is going to lend to the poor boys in the alley."

"If I could make them good men it would be better than candy or bric-a-brac," said Sophy, earnestly.

She bought the books, gave them to the boys, and went to their houses several times to explain and talk to them about the stories and pictures. One day, when the sisters were together, Jane asked:

"What became of the books, Sophy?"

Sophy shook her head. "The boys tired of them in a week, and took no notice of them afterward."

"I have my bronze still," said Jane, triumphantly. "It is a pleasure to me whenever I see it. Your candy did not last long," she said to May, significantly.

"It made us all happy while it did last," said May, laughing.

Sophy sat thinking when she was left alone. Her little effort seemed to have been wasted. The good books had made the boys no better. It had been useless as water spilled upon the ground. Why not buy cap-

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A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do to Pass Their Childhood Days.

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Little Jake was involved in the difficulties of learning to dress himself and regarded the buttons which had to be fastened behind his back as so many devices to torment small boys.

One morning he was informed of the arrival of a baby sister, and later in the day was allowed to steal into his mother's chamber to look at the baby as she lay asleep.

Jake regarded the small creature with much interest; and the nurse, wishing to know what his thoughts were, asked him softly:

"Well, how do you like her? Isn't she a darling?"

"I don't think she looks much good," answered Jake with uncompromising frankness. "How