

DEMOCRACY CAN WIN.

EMINENT MEN POINT THE WAY TO SUCCESS.

Prominent Democrats at the Reform Club Banquet Give Their Views on Leading Issues—Tariff 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 acts by Republicans. Mr. Vilas told of many ugly things for which the Republican party was responsible. The Democratic party would be false to every principle of life if it were not true of the people, standing for the common good, bending to no man. The way to win the national government is the good, old-fashioned Democratic way; of honesty, working that trust at the hands of the people as their wisest choice for their own good and the nation's. Public judgment will be disengaged that deserving in faithful adherence to the Democratic party. He concluded as follows:

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 complied with 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 journaling 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 manufacturers' (china included, of course) made by his near neighbor in the same county. Such is 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 overcrowded 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 may improve 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 itself, as provided by the McKinley act. —Chicago Herald.

The Producers' Need.

The cotton crop in the South the past season, like the wheat crop of the country, was one of the largest, but there was no cotton famine in Europe, and the prices have ruled so low as to leave the planters little or no margin on the cost of production. The subject of view is that there has been too much cotton grown. In touching on this subject recently, Mr. Mills finds that the great concern of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and the solution of which is especially important to Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, is to be done during this session which will improve our chances of success, and if possible bring some immediate relief to the people. Something should be proposed also which would more clearly define the position of the Democratic party on the subject of reciprocity. Our party is in favor of a kind of reciprocity which will bring about better terms of trade with some countries, or lower duties on some articles of commerce is desirable, why not extend the principle to all countries alike situated, and where important results may be anticipated? A word of favor to the administration, and to the country, the products of the soil and mines of Canada and Mexico and all the products manufactured in either country from the products of such country or the United States or of materials which might be imported from either, and the like. All the regular products of the United States could be admitted into those countries. I do not know what position will be taken on this subject by the Committee of Ways and Means, or by the House itself. 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 contained in section three of the McKinley act, nor can I state that the bill generally will be adopted by the committee and referred 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 the bill 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 such gentlemen so distinguished for their ability, for their patriotism, and their devotion to the cause of tariff reform. They will not disappoint their constituents who are looking to them for a strong stand from the beginning of their protest of tariff. I ask of all true Democrats and tariff-reformers that our motives may not be impugned, and that criticism upon us and upon the measures which we will bring forward will be directed toward our work to do, and when it is done, 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 1892, and declared that the only issue was the question of the tariff, and thought the State officers would be elected to the legislature to meet the demands of the people. He spoke of 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 time it had been in force, he said:

"Our exports have exceeded our imports,

presumably an evidence of profit, by nearly \$130,000,000. Yet the commercial failures for the last twelve months are \$100,000,000, and compared with \$5,000,000 for the much-the same period of last year, an increase of 18 per cent, and for the same period the failures have increased 16 per cent.

Commissioner 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 finds it necessary to have. It is a tax which stands by the cradle, and as every babe enters the household vigilantly and necessarily increases the share of public burdens which sleep unmoved while bond is piled upon bond in the strong box and broad acres are added across outside. It is fair thus to bar the necessities of the poor and leave untouched the luxuries of the rich. It is fair thus to burden the unfortunate in proportion to his wants and thus to let the miser go free in proportion to his stinginess? It is fair thus to discourage the rearing of children and thus to encourage the breeding of cattle? There is a reason for self-supporting the sheep herds the shrill clamor of those who croak disaster. You will recall how when Cœur de Leon escaped from his Austrian prison and the news came westward to his kingdom, his people, devoting couriers that stood about the gates of John's town, said, "The devil is broken loose." But through the length and breadth of England the same news was passed as a hollow benediction from village to village and church to church until to the number of a hundred thousand great cry, "The true king is coming again to his own." And so the general downfall of the protective system, which the obstinacy of its beneficiaries is fast preparing, their started cry, "The free-trade devil is broken loose," will be lost in the glad answer of a re-enfranchised nation. The people are coming to their own.

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"Our exports have exceeded our imports,

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 lawyers say. One might just as well expect to regain health by merely calling in any popular physician, says our fashion writer. True, he 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 be for you to call it to sit down and fold your hands. You must co-operate; you must burden your mind with details; 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 hard 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 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—woman, as we know, who make their own clothes. A handsome long wrap, 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 viscose and consists of the four 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 extends down the front. 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 in my fourth illustration—a very charming little pelisse in silk muslin, folded over in the direction of the width, so that the muslin will be double. The ruche is also made up double and gathered. The pelisse is pleated several times at the top, diminishing to suit the size of the cut-out. In front, lengthwise, the pelisse falls in jabot style. This pretty garment may also be made up in tulle, velveteen, or any other light material.

For the small dances now so popular, there are some new materials which are extremely delicate in color, and soft and pliable and well adapted to successful draping—a sort of crepe guaze, running in all the delicate tones so suitable for evening wear, to wit, pale pink, pale blue, cream, etc. They must 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 lattoned so as to keep its shape. The cinctures in flounce have long ends.

Fur will naturally hold its place till the season closes. You see it everywhere and sometimes where you don't expect to see it, as for instance in a surah dress.

A refined and elegant deshabille is appreciated by every woman, and I think it would be difficult to design a garment of that class more likely to please than the one pictured in my second illustration. It is made up in a surah with Pompadour figures, but I should add that it may be made up equally well in crepe or other soft and clinging material. It should be cut princess, and have a Watteau pleat, made up of the very full back. It has hooks part of the way down the front, and is sewed up. The front has one gore. In order to prevent the train from rolling up, you must make the side breaths longer than the front and cut them on the bias. The Watteau pleat is gathered and fastened under the collar to the adjusted back. The tulle—double or single, depending on the taste of the wearer, is mounted on each side, is surrounded with small lace ruches and set off with a tulle bertha. The tulle fronts are scalloped and draped as indicated. Galloon cincture with long ends hangs down in front. Bouffant sleeves trimmed with wide lace cuffs.

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The Watteau pleat remains in high favor and is applicable with equal grace

to a dinner dress. In former times it would have been deemed sadly out of place there, but this is an age which like a spindly child, is bound to have its 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.

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