

ON TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

HOW THE ONE FOSTERS THE OTHER.

That Awful Balance of Trade—Our Tribute to the Sugar Refiners—What Makes Wheat and Cotton Cheap—Wonders of Annexation.

The Railing Passion Strong in Death. Governor McKinley in his first speech since the presidential election, at Columbus, Ohio, said:

"The great policy of protection is the true policy."
"The wool grower has had it their own way ever since 1867."
"You are entitled to the highest protection."
"I do not believe in free raw material."

Bravo, McKinley! you are a brick! A regular right down stunner! You'll make your rivals sink the ship. But never lose a runner.

Willst you your party represent. We're sure to stand in winner. You're just the sort as won't repent. An unrepentant slancer.

There's no mistaking where you stand. Nor what you're after, neither. Mult every laborer in the land. And wouldn't blush much either.

I thought as how you might have learnt A little moderation. See how your eyes have burnt In fooling with the nation.

But no! you're just the same old man. And nothing will content ya. But squeezing all you ever can. To give to them with plenty.

"Nothing forest and nothing learn" Is the motto of your party. And that's what makes us chaps, what earn Our living, here you hearty.

—Jack Plain, in American Industries.

Our Tribute to Sugar Refiners. It seems an easy and small thing to have protected the sugar-refiners to the extent of a duty of from three-fifths to one-half cent per pound on refined sugar while admitting the raw sugar free—something no one but a refiner buys. In a short space of time the system enabled the refiners to pay enormous dividends on stock four times watered, and to concentrate seven-eighths of all the refineries in the United States under one head, the American Sugar-Refining Company. The company mentioned could not pay over 10 per cent on its plant, intrinsically worth \$18,000,000, for sugar-refining only were it not for this McKinley bill. As it is it pays 7 per cent on \$37,500,000 preferred stock, same on \$10,000,000 bonds and 10 per cent on about \$36,000,000 of common stock, which stock is now selling at between 130 and 140. In short, stock that is selling at value of \$110,000,000 would be worth only \$18,000,000 if Congress would at once take this half a cent off refined sugar. Granulated sugar, which is the sugar mostly used, would sell then for 43 cents per pound, same as in Canada, instead of 44 as in New York. Allow that they make three-eighths of one cent per pound only. They refine an average of 30,000 tons per week, or call it 1,500,000 tons per annum, which is at least 3,000,000,000 pounds. Now, what is three-eighths cent per pound protection but \$11,250,000? Therefore you can see why they can pay enormous dividends on fourfold watered stock and have a handsome surplus left. The American people are contributing to this mammoth refinery and do not appreciate it, simply because sugar is cheap anyway. But if we are to contribute a premium of \$11,000,000 annually it ought to go to the Government and not to the sugar refiners. Reason, in New York World.

What Makes Wheat and Cotton Cheap. I desire to express appreciation of the excellent work done by you during the recent electoral campaign, more particularly in the clearness with which you have seen and stated the most serious evil which is inflicted upon the people of the West by a protective tariff—the exclusion of their customers from their markets. It is the tariff, and nothing but the tariff, which has kept down the price of wheat, corn, and cotton. The tariff has shut out from us more than \$800,000,000 of European products every year, for every dollar of which payment would have been made in Western farm products and Southern cotton and tobacco. That it has thus excluded imports to that amount admits of no doubt. Indeed, protectionists boast that it has done so, and bewail the terrible possibility of its abolition for the avowed reason that it would lead to a flood of foreign goods, to this or an even greater amount. And it admits of still less doubt that the admission of these goods would lead instantly to a demand for Western and Southern products to the full amount of \$800,000,000 a year. This would raise the price of wheat by 30 cents, of corn 20 cents, and of cotton 3 cents.

Few advocates of tariff reform have perceived this fact, although it is conclusively proved by the history of all tariff reductions in the past. It is to your credit that you have persistently dwelt upon the effect of the tariff in closing the American farmer's markets; and I hope that you will continue the work of education along the same lines, until the farmer has an open market, in which both to buy and to sell.—Thomas G. Shearman, in St. Louis Republic.

Wonders of Annexation. This is already the greatest country the sun ever shone upon. But what will it be when Claus Spreckels annexes Hawaii to us; when Goldwits Smith has pulled down the commercial and political barriers between us and Canada; and when the American syndicate now in control of San Domingo's finances have hatched that miserable bankrupt island on to our then united kingdom? What great blessings will flow from the possession of these islands and countries, and the increased commerce due to unrestricted trade with them? For if all are a part of this United States the benefits of free trade will be undisputed. The most rock-ribbed professor in the McKinley School of economics does not advocate protective tariff walls between our States; and certainly there are more natural reasons for such a wall between New York and Virginia than between New York and Canada—that is, of course, if Canada were also a part of this country.

Now two tariff walls are necessary between each of these countries to keep them mutually prosperous. But

let a few politicians and rich speculators put one name over all, and like magic, everything is reversed; trade will then be wholesome and enrich each and all of the before separate nations. It will then be perfectly proper for a merchant or a manufacturer in New York to sell to a farmer in Canada and take his produce in exchange. A wonderful world this, with its common-sense ways of solving perplexing questions!

"We Are the People."

About 25,000 protected manufacturers have formed the habit, during the past thirty years, of calling themselves "the people," and of drawing no lines of distinction between their own and our prosperity and country. It must be admitted that they have been encouraged in this delusion until it has become in part true. These few manufacturers have made this country their own, and have substituted themselves for the people to the extent that they have for years owned Congress and virtually dictated the policy of the country on matters affecting themselves differently from what it does the rest of the people. Thus they have made tariff laws that take dimes and dollars out of the pockets of millions and put millions into the pockets of thousands. This they call making the country prosperous; and, so far as they are concerned, it is so. But, as may be imagined, and as the people have decided by about 7,000,000 to 5,000,000, there is another side to this question.

Well, it could scarcely be expected that these habits could be broken at once. Hence it is not strange that we should find language like the following from the Manufacturer, of Philadelphia: "An extra session of Congress is much to be deprecated, and for many reasons. American industry now has high prosperity which cannot endure without the existence of the protective system."

Under ordinary circumstances that system can hardly be overthrown in eighteen months to come. It is in every way desirable that the country should have all the advantage that is possible from its continuance, so that full preparation for the impending revolution shall be made. The Post and other radical journals are consistent in asking for prompt action, but, nevertheless, they will not obtain it."

This sounds as if the manufacturers consider that they still have a "clinch" on our law-making body, and intend to continue to pull the political and legislative strings. There will be an awakening and a realization of some of our pampered manufacturers' son after the 4th of March, when an extra session orders them to take their hands out of the people's pockets—not in eighteen months, but at once.

"Plunging Into Wild Disaster." The Manufacturer of Dec. 3 says: "If the tariff permits the manufacturers to flinch from the people their substance, it cannot be repealed a day too soon. If free trade is to bring higher wages to the workers and lower prices to everybody, then Mr. Cleveland's duty is to call Congress together in March and to insist that we shall have free trade before July. To defer for any reasons the precipitation of these blessings upon the nation would be a crime. To postpone the day of jubilee out of consideration for the feelings or the interests of the robber manufacturers would be to betray the people for the advantage of their enemies."

We find no fault with this logic or with these statements. Congress cannot stop the robbery any too soon to suit us. The Manufacturer, however, leaves us in doubt as to the sincerity of its opinions when it says: "The mass of the Democrats are well aware that the summary overthrow of protection would plunge the nation into wild disaster."

We confess the provocation was great, but we are unable to make ourselves believe that out of spite or for pure cussedness the mass of the Democrats—that is, the mass of the people—have decided to plunge into wild disaster. We incline to accept the first conclusion of the Manufacturer, and to insist that we shall have free trade, or as near that as we can get, before July, and that the day of jubilee be no longer postponed because of the interests of the robber manufacturers.

Help! Quick! The talk of Congress holding an extra session to reform the tariff has subsided considerably, but the necessity of an extra session exists as much if not more now than ever. If the McKinley bill was the monstrosity that the Democratic party made a majority of the voters believe, why not get it off the books at once? There is neither reason nor justice in making the people pay tribute to the beneficiaries of protection any longer than they should. The President and House of Representatives were elected upon the promise of the Democrats to revise the tariff, and the complexion of the Senate was changed by making that question the issue in electing a number of legislatures. No excuse whatever can be trumped up to call for postponement until December. The party should do its duty to those who placed it in power by proving its sincerity when the Chicago convention stated that "protection was a fraud."—Freeland (Pa.) Tribune.

We're Headed Right Again. "As the member of an infant empire, as a philanthropist by character and, if I may be allowed the expression, as a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large, I cannot avoid reflecting with pleasure on the probable influence that commerce may have on human manners and society in general. I consider how mankind may be connected like one great family in fraternal ties. I indulge a fond, perhaps an enthusiastic, idea, that as the world is evidently much less barbarous than it has been its melioration must still be progressive; that nations are becoming more humanized in their policy, and in fine that the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastations and horrors of war."

GEORGE WASHINGTON. August 15, 1789.

Tax third European cholera epidemic (1865) lasted ten years.

GOWNS FOR THE HOUSE.

SOME VERY PRETTY DRESSES FOR INDOOR WEAR.

Simple and Becoming Jacket for an Invalid—Suggestions Concerning the Empire Suit—The Long Jacket a Relief for the Perpetual Corset.

Gotham Fashion Gossip. New York correspondence.

Initial illustration shows a dress of green cloth, with corset and yoke of striped velvet, and full fronts and sleeves draped with old rose surah. The skirt is of the improved umbrella pattern. It is not trimmed in any way, but a balayage of the material should be placed inside to keep the edge out. The bodice is first cut out in lining from an ordinary pattern, and carefully fitted. The basque is one and a half inches long at the front and back, but only one inch deep on the hips, consequently the skirt must be made to fit around the waist, to prevent any gaps appearing. The yoke is of velvet, and reaches from the shoulders to the darts in front; while at the back it may be slightly longer. Great care must be taken that the stripes match at the shoulders, and are perfectly straight at the center of both front and back. When this is done the surah is taken and arranged in three deep pleats from each shoulder at the back; it should be cut on the cross, and ought to be of good quality, as otherwise it will not drape well. When draping the front a point of about eight inches long is left on each side and with two little knots of silk; it is afterwards fastened into the armhole, appearing to form part of the drapery. The surah should be fastened into the side seams and the arm holes, but need not be brought much lower than the top of the corset, as otherwise it will give the waist a clumsy appearance. The left side of the drapery

bow, placed at the side of the yoke, is very pretty, and also takes away from the upright bow which terminates the band the one-sided look this new fashion in sashes is inclined to give the surah.

A tea gown of red plush trimmed with cream lace and straw-colored surah is to be seen in the fourth picture. The front is formed by lace insertions divided by stripes of finely pleated surah. The collar is also of the surah, and ought to be of good quality, as otherwise it will not drape well. When draping the front a point of about eight inches long is left on each side and with two little knots of silk; it is afterwards fastened into the armhole, appearing to form part of the drapery. The surah should be fastened into the side seams and the arm holes, but need not be brought much lower than the top of the corset, as otherwise it will give the waist a clumsy appearance. The left side of the drapery

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Either your gown must be draped in front and all outline of the figure about the waist line and between that line and the bust concealed, or you must particularly emphasize these lines. One way of doing so is to have the bodice fit absolutely without wrinkle or fastening. The high collar is made of a band of embroidered or beaded stuff, as broad as the neck will permit to cross the chest passes a similar band and just over the bust line another. Right above the waist line a band entirely encircles the body, and immediately below the waist line, marking the end of the bodice, there is another band about the body. The bands across the chest and breast are curved to harmonize with the circles below, the whole effect being to give an abundance of pretty curves to a good figure. Let us hope both fashions will prevail, for the long style certainly sets off the other, and the other adds to the looser, but the woman in the loose-fronted gown, if she has a figure, is at once consumed with a desire to show the other woman that she, too, can wear that style, and if she has a figure she is likely to feel there is no compensation in wearing a lovely gown when she

must be fastened over the yoke with hooks and eyes, as this latter passes under it and fastens on the shoulder. The corset can be made on the bodice, or as a separate addition. In the latter case the bodice is worn under the skirt, to which it is attached by hooks and eyes.

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required is one and three-quarter yards of flannel, and it can be easily made up by the most inexperienced worker. Take a piece of material one and three-quarter yards long and thirty-two inches wide. Fold it in half and mark the center with a pin. Measure eight inches on either side of the center pin and mark with two other pins. Then fold the material again and cut a slit eight inches long down the fold. Turn each of the pieces thus cut over as far as the pins, forming a turn-down collar for the neck. When this is finished measure six inches each way from the lower corners of the same, mark with pins and turn the corners over, fastening with a stitch or two. Then put a button and loop on each, at the places marked by the pins, thus forming a corset. Nothing now remains but to make three pleats in the lower part of the bodice, and under the opening of the collar to form

the shoulders, to put a false Hem down each front, and to trim the collars and cuffs with lace. This jacket may, if preferred, be lined with thin washing silk, which, when turned over, forms a very pretty collar and cuffs; but when it is made of good flannel this lining is unnecessary, though the cuffs and collar look very pretty faced with light-colored silk. The collar is fastened by ribbons to match the color of the silk. The long jacket seen at the left in the next engraving opens from the waist, and is a pleasant change from the perpetual corseted bodice, and is besides, far more becoming to most people. The material of this costume is woolen goods in cream color with electric-blue stripes. Large mother-of-pearl or bone buttons fasten it and lend a chic appearance. The sleeves, although full, are only very slightly raised at the shoulder. The revers are of surah silk, in the same shade as the stripe, and the full vest is of coffee-colored surah. The same style would look equally well in any colored striped material, for instance, two shades of green, or dark-blue and red, or for a raven-haired beauty, amethyst and old gold. For half mourning, black and gray or black and red would both be effective.

Other gowns, although no simple, are very becoming and fashionable. The yoke needs a word or two of notice, for it is a novelty, and any novelty in the way of yokes is welcome. The ribbon

bow, placed at the side of the yoke, is very pretty, and also takes away from the upright bow which terminates the band the one-sided look this new fashion in sashes is inclined to give the surah.

A tea gown of red plush trimmed with cream lace and straw-colored surah is to be seen in the fourth picture. The front is formed by lace insertions divided by stripes of finely pleated surah. The collar is also of the surah, and ought to be of good quality, as otherwise it will not drape well. When draping the front a point of about eight inches long is left on each side and with two little knots of silk; it is afterwards fastened into the armhole, appearing to form part of the drapery. The surah should be fastened into the side seams and the arm holes, but need not be brought much lower than the top of the corset, as otherwise it will give the waist a clumsy appearance. The left side of the drapery

The little girl's dress is of cream cashmere, the skirt being strewn with small pink and blue flowers. The bodice and sleeves are of the plain cream. The bretelles and flat flounces around the edge of the skirt are of cornflower blue velvet.

Either your gown must be draped in front and all outline of the figure about the waist line and between that line and the bust concealed, or you must particularly emphasize these lines. One way of doing so is to have the bodice fit absolutely without wrinkle or fastening. The high collar is made of a band of embroidered or beaded stuff, as broad as the neck will permit to cross the chest passes a similar band and just over the bust line another. Right above the waist line a band entirely encircles the body, and immediately below the waist line, marking the end of the bodice, there is another band about the body. The bands across the chest and breast are curved to harmonize with the circles below, the whole effect being to give an abundance of pretty curves to a good figure. Let us hope both fashions will prevail, for the long style certainly sets off the other, and the other adds to the looser, but the woman in the loose-fronted gown, if she has a figure, is at once consumed with a desire to show the other woman that she, too, can wear that style, and if she has a figure she is likely to feel there is no compensation in wearing a lovely gown when she

must be fastened over the yoke with hooks and eyes, as this latter passes under it and fastens on the shoulder. The corset can be made on the bodice, or as a separate addition. In the latter case the bodice is worn under the skirt, to which it is attached by hooks and eyes.

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