

RECIPROCITY FRAUD.

LOSS TO COMMERCE UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE.

Our Protective Tariff is a Proclamation to All Nations that the American Manufacturers Cannot Compete on Equal Terms with the Manufacturers of Europe.

Delusion and Snare.

In August, 1890, Mr. Blaine, recognizing that there was a growing demand for larger markets, suggested "reciprocity" as a palliative of the evils of protection. In a speech delivered at Waterville, Me., August 29, 1890, Mr. Blaine said: "I am here to speak of an expansion of our foreign trade." Comparing the returns for 1889, he declared that with the countries to the south of us we had by commerce "lost" \$12,000,000 in one year. With Cuba we "lost," according to Mr. Blaine, \$41,000,000, as we imported \$32,000,000 and exported only \$11,000,000. With Brazil we "lost" \$51,000,000, importing \$60,000,000 and exporting \$9,000,000. With Mexico we "lost" \$10,000,000, buying \$21,000,000 and selling \$11,000,000. That was Mr. Blaine's idea of commerce; that was his plan for "reciprocity."

Our Exports to Australia. The Iron Age of June 22 says: "Statistics of imports into New South Wales for 1890 show that in agricultural implements the United States shipped to that colony \$33,467 worth. She also supplied hardware to the extent of \$502,747. Other American goods furnished in quantities were gas fittings, furniture, wearing apparel, canned goods, kerosene and oils, and lamps, of which the large bulk of the imports in that line were furnished by the United States. Most of the light buggies used in New South Wales are also of American manufacture."

Such being the case why are our manufacturers of these articles protected from competition at home by high tariff duties?

There is but one answer—to enable them to charge higher prices to home consumers. And this is exactly what we see done. In some cases this is just what our laws expect. The manufacturers are compelled to pay a duty on their raw materials, with the understanding that the duty will be refunded if the materials are exported in the form of finished products. This is done to allow our manufacturers to compete abroad, and is an admission that protective duties enhance prices and tax the consumer. The Government, however, being inclined to favor foreign rather than our own consumers, passes a "drawback" law which exempts foreigners from all burdens due to our protection laws. Certainly the foreigner ought not to swear at this general treatment.

But there are other cases, and they are far more numerous and comprise practically all of the articles exported to New South Wales, where the raw materials are not imported and where manufacturers who sell abroad at lower prices than at home—as they often do in the cases of agricultural implements; hardware, etc.—need a duty, and use it, as the New York Tribune says, only as an "instrument of extortion." To do this they must combine into unlawful monopolies, which prevent that natural competition that would give our consumers the benefits of low prices. The tariff system is the supporter of trusts and of high prices—at home. Abolish protection and home-made goods will be sold cheaply to us as to foreigners. And would this be asking too much of our manufacturers? The people have answered "No," and now expect Congress to pass a tariff bill which shall not put Americans at a disadvantage in the same. The discrepancy between imports and exports is growing at an enormous rate, and if this discrepancy represents a "loss," as Mr. Blaine contends, then we are rushing headlong to ruin.

That there should be some increase in our exports was inevitable. Every obstruction, natural or artificial, lessens commerce; every removal of an obstruction increases the volume of commerce. The relaxing of the protective principle led to an increase in exchanges, but absolute free trade would have led to a fair exchange and to larger exports. Of course this discrepancy between imports and exports is in no sense a "loss," but it has its lesson. Brazil, Cuba and Mexico offer us their products at prices we are willing to pay, and so they sell to us in greater quantities.

We offer to Mexico, Brazil and Cuba products of our mills at prices greater than those named by Germany, France and England, and so our neighbors send their orders across the water. Commerce will continue to run in these channels until we revise our tariff for our own benefit; until we relieve our own people, manufacturers and consumers of outrageous burdens and enter competitive markets on equal terms with other nations. What we need is not reciprocity, but free trade. We must be able to show all nations that our manufacturers do not need "protection;" that they are able to hold their home markets against all comers and are ready to undersell Europe in any American market.

Custom House Exists for Manufacturers. Is it really indecent for the manufacturers to assume that the custom house is run for their own private benefit, when the law evidently endeavors to put duties above the importing point in order to surround the work of importation with such vexations, hardships and uncertainties as greatly to hamper business, and when every possible doubt in regard to the rate of duty on any manufactured article is always settled against the importer, even though the chances are strong that money is being illegally collected which will have to be refunded afterwards? What other inference should a manufacturer draw? As a gentleman connected with a highly protected interest said to an Economic man in talking over the inconvenience of the collection of revenue duties of all the world are now produced in Germany. In 1891 German exports of aniline colors amounted to nearly \$15,000,000, a large proportion being sent to the East Indies to displace coloring matter of native origin. These facts indicate the close alliance between German manufacturers and men of science. A recent article in *Nature* gives an account of the research laboratory attached to a manufactory of dye-stuffs in Elberfeld. In it no less than twenty-six skilled chemists are constantly in the service of the company, while as many more are employed in other departments. An even larger number is employed at the works in Baden, seventy-eight chemists, of whom fifty-six have the Ph. D. degree, being there engaged in investigations in the services of a single firm. Here we get a glimpse of the real "pauper labor" of Europe against which our manufacturers cannot compete. Instead of regarding the yoking of science and industry, the discovery of new methods and machinery, and perfection in technical education, the true American policy is to tax foreign products out of the country, and enable manufacturers to do the same. The times to make a living, —N. Y. Evening Post.

Why We Need Protection. According to the catalogue of the German Section of the Chicago Exhibition nine-tenths of all the articles of clothing, whether of the world are now produced in Germany. In 1891 German exports of aniline colors amounted to nearly \$15,000,000, a large proportion being sent to the East Indies to displace coloring matter of native origin. These facts indicate the close alliance between German manufacturers and men of science. A recent article in *Nature* gives an account of the research laboratory attached to a manufactory of dye-stuffs in Elberfeld. In it no less than twenty-six skilled chemists are constantly in the service of the company, while as many more are employed in other departments. An even larger number is employed at the works in Baden, seventy-eight chemists, of whom fifty-six have the Ph. D. degree, being there engaged in investigations in the services of a single firm. Here we get a glimpse of the real "pauper labor" of Europe against which our manufacturers cannot compete. Instead of regarding the yoking of science and industry, the discovery of new methods and machinery, and perfection in technical education, the true American policy is to tax foreign products out of the country, and enable manufacturers to do the same. The times to make a living, —N. Y. Evening Post.

Custom House Opera. If anybody has doubted the necessity of a radical reform in the Appraiser's office a reading of the last two days' testimony before the Fairchild Commission must have convinced him. Assistant Appraiser Goode, for example, testified that his only qualification for appraising cotton, linen and rubber goods and laces was drawn from his experience as a plasterer. He admitted that he has not yet learned or tried to learn anything about the market value of the goods he appraised or to the distinction between different grades of the same class. In brief, he avers that he brings only ignorance and guesswork to a task which requires expert knowledge and skilled judgment for its performance. Then came J. Stanley Isaacs, who testified yesterday that he knows very little about the market price of goods in his own division and that he is accustomed to sign invoices for other assistants, not only without knowing anything about their correctness, but without troubling himself even to look at them and find out what they contain. The whole thing would be as amusing as comic opera were it not that all this is done to the commerce of the country and the revenues of the nation—not only the ignorant guessing, but the abominable frauds to which it gives free license.—New York Evening Post.

McKinleyism. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" applies with full force to the Republican party. In 1890 it went into the campaign for the election of Congressmen with the McKinley bill as its chief war cry. It learned nothing by its defeat of that year, but again declared for McKinley in the Presidential campaign of last year and again went down to defeat. Unable to find anything else around which to gather its scattered and defeated following, it

WHAT WOMEN WEAR.

STYLES FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO LOOK PRETTY.

Picturesque Tolets for Wear at the Seashore—Fresh and Handsome Gowns for Summer Weather and How to Make Them Up—Materials and Colors.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.

New York correspondence:

ERY distracting is the appearance of the new Empire bust suits. They fit perfectly over the bust, indeed, are worn over a little boned bodice which fits the bust perfectly, and has a belt an inch below the bust line, but no further. The presence of this boned waist need not be suspected. The suit is in two pieces. The upper has a deep collar, that is a modification of the usual sailor and which stands full on the shoulders and shows the throat to a point pretty well down in front. The suit fits closely as far as the little boned waist goes. There it is finished by a band of braid to match what is on the collar. A skirt fastened to this band falls just above the knee. It is a little longer on one side than on the other, and that side is looped up. The effect is quite classic, especially if you sacrifice to beauty and let the drapery be really classic; that is, have the skirt come well below the waist on one side and be draped well above the other. Under all you wear knit tights, the same color as the body of the



NEGLIGE WITH LACE VEST

suit. These tights are a full suit and cover the whole body. If you want to protect the throat, the tights can be finished off with a close collar and have an anchor embroidered on the chest. In that case the collar of the outside piece can turn away very well. Then the waist of the coat should contrast with the rest of the suit. A rich brown over, and a clear cream for the tights is daring, but if you are not well made it will be a thing of beauty.

An Empire model for wear on high and dry land is the pretty reception dress of the inside picture. It is made of corn-colored brocade silk, having sprays in lavender and blue flowers, while the ribbon and surah employed in trimming it are corn-colored, like the ground of the silk. The circular bell skirt is lined with silk or satin, is tight-fitting over the hips, and the fullness is laid in pleats in the back. The inside of the skirt has a flounce of silk, edged with lace. The bodice fastens in back, and the mode of closing is hidden by an arrangement of lace. The large collar of corn-colored surah is turned on one side, and the other laps over and fastens to the

tail. The sleeves are very full, and the shoulders are decorated in combination. The girls should contrast in color, and be almost of a height. A very popular and beautiful pair this season are excellently set off by one of the other. They are of an age, or they look so. One is a chestnut blonde, with dark eyes, with full lips and drooping eyes, this with a fine tail figure and languid manners. The other is a pale blonde, with clean-cut features, a cold, bright blue eyes, a "chiseled" mouth, and a swift and slightly cruel wit. You see, these girls could never interfere with each other, and they actually set each other off. Rumor says they hate each other, but they know enough to stay chums, though.

The second couple, in the last illustration, wear each a pretty model of a round waist. The first is made of canary-colored India silk, and trimmed with bands and ruffles of the same material embroidered with varicolored silks. The front has a large plastron, trimmed with three rows of embroidered silk and finished with wide ruffles that are round in back but form points in front, the right side lapping over. The waist is tight-fitting and fastened in the center, the plastron hooking over. The sleeves are very full, and the shoulders are decorated with embroidery silk. The belt is loosely folded silk. The other waist is in pale pink muslin, garnished with ruffles of the same piped with red. The fullness is laid in pleats in front and back at the waist. Around the top are three ruffles, each six inches wide, overlapping each other. The sleeves have a large puff finished with two ruffles and a very long, tight cuff. The waist hooks at the left side. The belt is pink surah, also piped with red.

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Dead Finger Bottles.

The pearl hunters of Borneo and adjacent islands have a peculiar superstition. When they open shells in search of pearls, they take every ninth find, whether it be large or small, and it is said to be a bottle with a dead man's hand. These are kept and are known as "seed pearls" or "breeding pearls," the natives of the islands, firmly believing that they have the power of reproducing their kind. For every pearl put into the shell, two grains of rice are thrown in for the pearls to "feed" upon. Some of the white gem hunters of Borneo believe in the superstition as firmly as the natives do. It is said that nearly every hut along the coast has its "dead finger" bottle.

Following there is a pretty plaid silk blouse. It is made over a tight lining and the fronts are very long, overlap each other, besides being turned back to form revers. They meet in back in a ruchette, making the whole blouse of a very airy and youthful appearance. There are puffed sleeves, with a long

cuff, and a fold of tulle or lace is worn about the neck.

If in your wardrobe you have an old-fashioned yoke collar of "Irish lace" now is the time to use it with advantage. Lay it on either chiffon or silk, though the former is a little cooler. If the lace is very yellow, select a delicate shade of rose green, or white, to make the lace seem only silvered and yellow will not match the old color of the mesh. These collars come usually with only a cord at the neck. Supply the necessary choker effect with folded chiffon or with a band of ribbon to match the chiffon used.

The collar was meant in the old days to open in front, but you will have it open in the back. Now add all around its edge a series of ruffles of chiffon, to make the collar as much of a cape as you like. The ruffles must be either selvage edge or double. The selvage edge in some goods is very pretty, but if it isn't in yours, run very narrow ribbon along it for a finish. This rib-

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