

## 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.

#### Deception 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" \$142,000,000 in one year. With Cuba we "lost," according to Mr. Blaine, \$41,000,000, as we imported \$52,000,000 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 plea for "reciprocity."

Turning now to the record of 1892, under reciprocity we find an alarming condition infinitely worse, according to Mr. Blaine's philosophy, than in 1889. In 1892 we "lost" with Cuba \$60,000,000, as against \$40,000,000 in 1889, importing \$78,000,000 and exporting only \$18,000,000. With Brazil our "loss" in 1892 was \$104,341,731, as against \$51,052,723 in the "dark year" of 1889. In 1892 we imported \$118,633,604 and exported only \$41,240,009. With Mexico our "losses" in 1892 were \$13,513,526, against \$9,789,705 in 1889, our imports being \$23,107,525, our exports only \$13,696,531. Throughout the record is 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 great 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 sell our wares at our own prices, and our manufacturers must be able to hold their home markets against all comers and are ready to undersell Europe in any American market.

Our protective tariff is a proclamation to all nations that the American manufacturers cannot compete on equal terms with the manufacturers of Europe. What would be thought of a city merchant who advertised that he could not sell goods at prices named by his competitors? That is what America does with its protective tariff and its alleged treaties of reciprocity. For these reasons we should abandon the hypocritical pretense of reciprocity and substitute for it the offer of Jefferson's "free commerce to all nations."

#### Why We Need Protection.

According to the catalogue of the German Section of the Chicago Exhibition nine-tenths of all the articles of coloring matter 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 goods are sold at an 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. It is the loss of color and 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 who are behind the times to make a living.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

#### Custom House Comic Opera.

If anybody has doubted the necessity of a radical reform in the Appraiser's office a reading of the "Fairchild Commission" report would 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 planter. He admitted that he has not yet learned or tried to learn anything about the market value of the goods he appraises or about the distinctions between different goods of the same class. In brief, he swears 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 World.

#### McKinleyism.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" applies with full force to the Republican party. In 1890 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 McKinleyism 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 Toilets for Wear at the Seashore—Fresh and Handsome Gowns for Summer Weather and How to Make Them Up—Materials and Colors.

#### Gotham Fashion Gossip.

VERY distracting is the appearance of the new Empire bath suits. They fit perfectly over the bust, indeed, are worn over a little boned bodice which fits the bust perfectly, and has a belt and a 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 to just above the knee. It is a little longer on one side than on the other, and the side is looped up. The effect is quite classic, especially if you sacrifice to beauty and let the draping be really classic, that is, have the skirt come well below the knee on one side and be draped well above the other. Under all you wear knit tights, the same color as the body of the

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#### ROWS KILLING THEIR PIGS.

Some sows are naturally given to killing and eating their pigs, and it is believed by swine experts that it is due to the want of some needed nutrient. The hog is a flesh eater, living on small animals and insects when in a state of nature, and if it is not supplied with this needed food it becomes ravenous at the smell of the young pigs and devours them. It is an exactly parallel cause to that of hens eating their eggs.—New York Times.

#### A RECIPES FOR HARNES DRESSING.

Any one can make an excellent harness dressing, as follows: One gallon of neat's-foot oil, two pounds of bayberry tallow, two pounds of beeswax, two pounds of beef tallow. Put the above in a kettle over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then while on the fire stir in one ounce of fine lampblack. Mix thoroughly while warm, and strain through a cloth to remove any coarse particles and the sediment. When cool it will be ready for use, and you will have as good if not a better article of harness dressing than you can purchase. Besides, the castor oil in it will prevent rats and mice gnawing the harness.—New York Sun.

#### CONFINING COWS TO THE STABLE.

Some things are necessary for the welfare of an animal besides food. Certain wastes are to be provided for. All that an animal needs to sustain life and make a certain growth is not sufficient for health. The digestive organs cannot work healthfully without a surplus that must be ejected as waste. No one can make a ration that will keep an animal living without allowing for the wastes. And there must be a certain waste of heat, and this is got rid of by exercise. Heat confined to the system is as injurious as productive of disease, as food confined in the bowels. Thus cold is refreshing to every animal to a certain extent, and to keep a cow shut up in a warm stable, while it may save food, or increase the yield of milk, will inevitably, in the end, be productive of disease in some form or other. And with this comes the equivalent of the food saved, which is inevitable loss. All the skill of man cannot get over a natural law, the violation of which brings its recompense in time.—American Agriculturist.

#### GEESSE AND DUCKS ON THE FARM.

Are not very largely bred upon farms in comparison with the number of our land poultry, and yet they are both profitable and a delight to the eye. While liberal water privileges are useful where geese and ducks are kept, they are by no means essential, as these birds will do well with no more than enough water for drinking purposes. Plenty of grass and good pasture are, however, very needful, as geese are as truly grazing stock as horses, sheep or cattle. When clover and other nutritious fodder abound little or no grain is required, and geese may be reared very cheaply. The duck is a heavy feeder, but not particular, so that almost any farm waste may be used. Table leavings, small potatoes, beet and turnip leaves—in short, anything and everything at all eatable the duck will consume and make return for same in a goodly number of large, rich eggs. It is quite remarkable how a duck will lay. She begins as early as February and lays every day for three or four months with few exceptions. Toulouse and Embden are by far the best breeds of geese, and the Pekin is queen of ducks. Hatch both geese and duck eggs under hens, as the geese make clumsy mothers and the ducks cannot be relied on for hatching.—Country Gentleman.

#### SECOND CROP POTATOES FOR SEED.

The growth of small potatoes from tubers left in the ground in warm climates during August and September, probably suggested the idea that a second crop could be grown in the fall. E. A. Popene and S. C. Mason, of the Kansas Station, have found the use of these second crop potatoes for seed the following spring has given much better returns than planting the regular crop. By the early planting of early varieties seed may be dug in July ripe enough to grow a second crop that summer. Even under the most favorable conditions this second crop will be comparatively light, often small, but firm and of fine quality. These potatoes keep during the winter and until planting time in sound condition, being firm and nearly free from sprouts, when the first crop would be much sprouted and shriveled. Two years' trial shows an average gain of 48 1/2 per cent. in yield from second seed. The much larger tops and more numerous flowers seem to indicate greater vigor and vitality, and they resist drought better. These advantages are probably due to the seed not having sprouted in storage, which would have impaired the vitality. In Kansas potatoes can be planted in March. After the first crop is ripe, there are one or two months of warm weather, during which it is a question whether potatoes are better off left in the ground or stored in the warm cellars which the climate affords. Hence the bulk of the potatoes are marketed early. It is believed that the use of firm second crop seed will obviate some of the difficulties.—American Agriculturist.

#### HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

Young turkey hens lay as well as any, but the gobblers should be two or three years old and of a different breed. If you intend to set the eggs under a hen do so as soon as you have nine or ten of them, not more than ten. When the turkey gets ready to sit break her up and she will lay another dozen eggs. Sprinkle sulphur in the nests and on the hen every week to kill lice and mites. During the last week of sitting sprinkle the eggs three times with warm water. When the turkeys are twenty-four or thirty-six hours old put them under a large coop on the dry grass. Make a pen of three ten or twelve-foot boards, so that it

## FARM AND GARDEN.

### PRIDE OF THE FAIR.

The Transportation Building at the World's Fair is one of the most ornate and imposing of all the fine structures and it is the only one which is not white. Standing where it does, on the western border of the park and contiguous to the vast network of railway tracks so that its exhibits in the line of railways are rolled directly into the building on the rail, while it has its water front on one of the lagoons, it is yet out of the main system of the "White City," and its magnificent mass, painted in the richest possible scheme of colors, forms a strong background to the view from many points, and its "golden door" is not matched for splendor of effect outside of Hindustan. This door, in fact, is Oriental in its form and structure, although its detail of ornament is quite Occidental, being devoted to the scientific and mechanical advance of our own and the Western world.

It has been interesting to watch the progress of the decoration by the use of silver leaf and gold wash in the windy days, and to see the details of the artists in their carvings and bas-reliefs taking color and life. The general architectural plan is Romanesque, but great freedom has been exercised in the details. At each end of the building the entrance is surrounded by an entrance to the gallery or transept, flanked by a stairway on either hand, along whose balustrade are grouped statues of those who have had to do with the advance of transportation facilities; for example, at the north end a brakeman represents and a man at the wheel represents water, while statues of Stephenson, Watt, Fulton and others, standing for invention and advance, rise between these two symbolic figures. These figures are painted in green, like bronze, that putline, which against the deep red background of the building produces fine complementary color. The effect of this rich mass of color is enhanced by contrast with the "White City," and was most fortunately devised to give prominence and force to a building placed somewhat down hill from the rest.—Springfield Republican.

#### Europe's Ominous Outlook.

The following statistics furnished by Jacques St. Cere to the N. Y. Herald will give some idea of what the various European nations have been doing during the past twenty-three years in the way of warlike preparations. The first table shows the armies of Europe on a war footing in 1869 and 1892:

	1869.	1892.
France	1,300,000	4,350,000
Germany	1,300,000	2,000,000
Russia	1,100,000	4,000,000
Austria	750,000	1,900,000
Italy	570,000	2,380,000
England	420,000	910,000
Spain	450,000	800,000
Turkey	320,000	1,150,000
Switzerland	210,000	91,000
Sweden-Norway	130,000	384,000
Belgium	95,000	210,000
Portugal	70,000	154,000
Denmark	45,000	184,000
Poland	45,000	184,000
Montenegro	40,000	55,000
Greece	35,000	180,000
Romania	25,000	200,000
Serbia	25,000	180,000
Totals	6,958,000	22,248,000

It will be seen that Europe has now more than three times as many soldiers as in 1869. And the following table shows that the military budgets have almost kept pace with the increase in armament, the estimate being in francs:

	1869.	1892.
Russia	492,000,000	991,000,000
France	471,000,000	691,000,000
England	484,000,000	689,000,000
Germany	221,000,000	561,000,0