

M'KINLEY'S ANSWERS.

WHAT THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN IN 1860.

Now He Would Have Been Compelled to Reply if Certain Interrogatories Had Been Put to Him—He Now Has a Big Job on His Hands.

Questions for McKinley.

During his speech at Akron, Ohio, on Sept. 11, Governor McKinley, in one of his flights of sarcastic eloquence, called upon his "distinguished and able" opponent, "the very author of the tariff plank" of the last Democratic national platform, to advise the country exactly what the party now in power will do with the tariff. He was asked to "give a detailed and particularized" answer. And when he did, with schedule A, and went through each schedule, asking "what will he do" with this or that article. His astonished audience will probably be surprised to learn that Mr. Neal was not rendered speechless from the stunning effects of these categorical questions. Undoubtedly Mr. Neal can defend himself, but suppose he plays "turn about" with McKinley and asks a few similar questions of the great tariff expert—the very author, not merely of a tariff plank but of a whole bill, and the far-famed McKinley bill at that.

Mr. McKinley, in the spring and summer of 1890 you were engaged in making your great bill. If I had then asked you, "What will you do with tin plate?" what could you have told me? Only this: "Mr. Gronemeyer is fixing up paragraph 143 to suit him." I could not tell you what will you do with it?" "I can't tell you." Mr. W. Rockwell's wishes must be respected. You know he is a big manufacturer of pocketknives."

"Surely, Major, you can tell me what will be done with table cutlery?" Sorry, but Mr. Charles S. Landers, who represents the makers of table cutlery, has not yet handed in his corrections and amendments. We shall undoubtedly print his memorandum word for word."

"Can you tell me what will be done with firearms?" "Not just yet—that is, unless the manufacturers want us to adopt the duties proposed when they appeared before this committee."

"Would you kindly inform me what we may expect on wool goods? I would greatly like to know. I must refer you to Mr. Isaac N. Heidegger, who will adjust duties in behalf of the wholesale clothing manufacturers, who will frame the two clauses prescribing the taxes on women's and children's dress goods."

"That seems strange. Certainly you can give the farmers some idea of what you intend to do with wool." "My intention will not develop until Judge Lawrence and his National Wool Growers' Association have made known their demands."

"Just one more question, Major. You are of course able to say what will be done with steel rails, structural steel, and other articles in the great metal schedule?" "I'm glad you're going to let up on these annoying questions. How can I tell what will come?" Mr. James M. Swank, Mr. Henry W. Oliver, and others members of the Birmingham Iron and Steel Association will come to? Undoubtedly we will give them just what they want. You see, as Mr. Dingley says, we want to make a bill which shall be "consistent, comprehensive, and complete, with all the different parts properly and justly related." To make certain that all will be perfect, we have decided to let the manufacturers who are to be protected fill in their own clauses. This is entirely proper, as they have been the financial backbone of the Republican party in the past, and we hope they will be in the future. Their wishes are entitled to the greatest consideration. You see how it is. I would like to oblige you, but under the circumstances I can't answer your questions."

—Byron W. Holt.

Opera-Bouffe McKinley.

Everybody will remember with what impressive solemnity McKinley pointed out in 1892, on stamp after stamp, the fact that owing to the McKinley tariff our exports for the fiscal year had grown so large as to force the importation of \$200,000,000 of foreign gold. Some of our critics brought to the governor's attention the statistics of the Treasury Department, wherein it appeared that the balance of that year's gold movement was actually on the export side. This made no difference to McKinley. He answered that if the balance of trade had not been settled in gold, it had been settled in something else, and that was the same thing, and he continued therewith to announce to admiring audiences, exactly as before, that we had imported \$200,000,000 in gold. We have no doubt he still believes that the gold really came here, by some subtle and secret process, and we are quite sure that he will believe, long after business has comfortably settled down to its old routine, that the wild kind of panic is still prevailing because the McKinley tariff has been threatened. Fortunately for the national common sense, few people except McKinley himself take McKinley seriously any longer. It has, moreover, done no small service to the cause of public enlightenment that the willful blunders of the Shermans and Culloms are invariably reproduced, in the broad lines of caricature, by such operatic performers as McKinley and Clarkson. A few years since, people used to suspect that McKinley's tariff arguments might after all be sound, because their conclusions were, the same as Sherman's. Nowadays things are reversed, and the fallacies of serious protectionists are turned into general laughter by McKinley's refutation ad absurdum.—New York Evening World.

that tariff reform is feared, for our people are not so foolish as to turn about in a few short months and become frightened at just what they, such little while ago, voted overwhelmingly in favor of.—Romeo Sentinel.

The Protection Bird in Distress.

Are we, the people of this United States, all fools or children without reasoning faculties? Evidently the protectionists think we are, or they would not tell us such fairy stories about the tariff. Just listen to McKinley while he is talking tariff tax theory to the Ohio children: "They say a protective tariff is a tax and a burden upon the people. It is a tax upon the foreign producer, and his welfare is not our first concern." And the youngsters clap their hands and shout. They are out for a holiday and want him to tell them more about his wonderful tariff and about Santa Claus and "Jack the Giant Killer."

The Protection Bird in Distress.

McKinley's contrivances are working the practical or business end of protection. They talk in a more serious vein than the Governor and would feel hurt if the members of the Ways and Means Committee should clap their hands and laugh after each lamentation. Do these manufacturers talk in Washington as McKinley does in Ohio about this tariff tax business? Listen! Mr. Leopold Moritz, of Philadelphia, is speaking earnestly in behalf of the retention of the duty on buttons made of bone, horn, etc. He says an further reduction of the duty on curled hair and bristles would drive his business to the wall. But what is the difference if the foreigner is punctually paying the tax?

Mr. R. W. Lesley, of the American Cement Company, now rises and pleads against any reduction of the duty of 8 cents per pound on imported cement. He is chock-full of statistics—as are nearly all of the manufacturers—to prove that day wages are higher here than in Germany—just as if the committee were ready to quarrel with him on this point. He is wasting his time and breath, according to McKinley, who ought to know. The price of imported cement must be just the same under either a low or a high duty, because the duty always comes out of the foreigner. Here comes Joseph Wharton, Vice President of the American Iron and Steel Association, and a whole flock of well-fed iron and steel manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama, and Tennessee. Nearly all are millionaires and very important personages. Time is precious with them—worth anywhere from \$50 to \$500 a day apiece. They are sacrificing it, however, in behalf of their dearly beloved workingmen and the committee looks grave while each one tells how anxious he is to pay high wages to his employees, and how sorry he will be to reduce wages or close up his mills, as he will be compelled to do if the duty be reduced.

Why is the whereabouts of this, Gov. McKinley? Are the foreign manufacturers not philanthropic enough to pay all charged against us? If not, if you insist, we know it must be a great strain on their generosity to have to pay \$115 duty when they sell us \$100 worth of window glass; or \$146 for every \$100 worth of pearl buttons they sell us; or \$162 when they sell us only \$100 worth of worsted cloth, worth less than 30 cents per pound. But we did not think they would betray your confidence. If they have not done so, your manufacturing friends are grossly misrepresenting you at Washington. Or it is only a misunderstanding between the theoretical, or Ohio wing, and the business, or Washington wing, of the great protection bird? Its wings are not flapping together. Is the bird in distress?

B. W. H. Republican Brigandage.

There is one Republican newspaper that is sufficiently besotted with partisanship to urge the Senators of its party to make the preservation of the McKinley tariff and the Federal election law "the price" of aiding in the repeal of the Sherman act. Putting aside the morality of this form of blackmail for ransom, the suggestion is that the country, in order to get relief from one bad Republican law which it has suffered, shall be compelled to endure two other bad Republican laws which it has not yet even condemned. Fortunately this sort of brigandage does not concern itself to men having the responsibilities of public office upon them.—New York World.

William's Big Job.

The Hon. William McKinley opened his canvass for re-election as Governor of Ohio in an elaborate set speech, mainly devoted to the herculean task of showing that the financial depression through which the country is passing is due to the monetary legislation of the Republicans. He put out a fear of the repeat of the McKinley bill in this opinion. Mr. McKinley stands opposed to all the Boards of Trade and commercial bodies in the United States, except, possibly, that of Denver, and to the practically unanimous conviction of the whole world of finance. Possibly he is right and all the rest wrong, but he has a hard task before him if he expects to convince them of their error.—New Age.

Sugar, Corn and Cabbage Bounties.

Nearly \$17,000,000 has been paid in bounties to sugar-growers under the outgrown sugar trust law since Sept. 1. This is direct robbery of the people, as the bounties collected by tariff-protected manufacturers are indirect robbery. There is absolutely no more right or justice in taxing the people to pay bounties to the growers of sugar than there would be in paying bounties to the growers of potatoes, corn or cabbages. This is one big leak in the revenues which the Democrats will stop as soon as they can get at it.

Three Stages.

The protected darlings of the Republican party stand hats in hand, begging all the time of the Democratic Ways and Means Committee for Congress. Give us just a year or two longer, beg as if the warning that protection must go had not been fairly and clearly and repeatedly given by the people more than a year or two ago. Whether as a squalling infant industry, an insolent, full-grown monopoly or a senile beggar for yet a little longer time to plunder, the protected industry displays a greed which defies satisfaction.—New Age.

He's a Yule.

In the North Sea lived a whale. McKinley saw him spout. He put high tariff upon oil. And shut the duffer out.

THOSE monopolists who import cheap foreign labor are again becoming very anxious lest a reduction of tariff duties prove injurious to "American industry."

The protected manufacturers have much advice to offer the Ways and Means Committee. The people registered their testimony on the 8th of last November

FOR LATE AUTUMN.

CLOTH FOR THE STREET STILL HOLDS FAVOR.

Silk, Brocade, and Velvet Suitable Only for the House—Accordion Pleating Bids Fair to Remain—Sleeves and Vests Be of Satin.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.

New York correspondence:

EVER so much prophecy and effort on the part of silk dealers cannot make silk, brocade and velvet suitable for street wear. Much less can it reader save anything but down-right dowdy, except an an accessory or lining. Cloth for the street holds favor, not by right of the caprice of the mode, but because it is the material that is really suitable for such use. We shall have cloth heavily ornamented with satin, and the effect will be a good one. Sleeves and revers, vests and facings may be of satin, even part of the skirt, may be, but never the whole dress for out-door wear. Accordion pleating is, and bids fair to remain, immensely popular. One modification makes the pleat wide at the top and then tapers it to almost a point. This kind is not so much overdone yet, but it is in mind on imported dresses. It is used in blouses and sleeves, the points of the pleats narrowing to the wrists and the throat. The sleeves of the dress in the initial picture show accordion pleating, but of the horizontal sort. Below the elbow they are plain and tight. This gown is fashioned of light-gray cloth, with the skirt perfectly plain and narrower than the prevalent mode. The basque is in a modified Russian



DRAPED WITH BLACK TULLE.

blouse form and hooks on the shoulders and side seams. It is fitted to the figure by two long darts which reach to the bottom of the garment. The collar and large jet buttons are put down the center of the back, as if the dress closed there.

The entire front of the dress in the second picture is covered with a drapery of black tulle, with dots of old rose beads and kept in place by a wide cincture of old rose satin ornamented with beads. The collar is enhanced in the same way. For the rest, the dress is simple and any woman accustomed to making her own garments can construct it by following this model, and it will look very pretty made in the less-expensive materials than those of the original.

The license taken with all the colors of the rainbow brings its retributions to us all whenever we take our walks abroad. In Italy the women wear all colors, and Nature herself is all colors, and somehow there is nowhere a lack of harmony. But when here a girl in a yellow frock, with green sleeves, parades with another maiden clad in emerald purple combined with saffron, these seem to be something the matter with the sensible digestion. So now, we can't seem to stand it. A girl cannot look like a lobster mayonnaise, with lettuce, and appeal to us as a picturesque part of the general scene, and when her best friend gets herself up like a four-cordial poussie cafe, the time has come for more laws, or for more policemen to enforce them.

The dress just described is intended for the house, and two other stylish and handsome examples of indoor wear



PILGRIMAGES TO MECCA

Result in Many Deaths from Exhaustion and Starvation.

No race has been more enthusiastic in the way of pilgrimage to Mecca, the Holy City of Arabia, than that inhabiting the Malay peninsula and archipelago.

It would not, at first, seem that the journey—made principally in well-appointed ships—involved any particular hardships. But the usual conditions of the "pilgrim" are somewhat different from those of ordinary passenger vessels.

The Malay pilgrim provides his own provisions while on board ships. The steamers, as a rule, are overcrowded. Should an epidemic break out during the voyage, the death rate becomes fearful.

The worst hardships, however, commence on landing at the unhealthy port of Jeddah. Few of the pilgrims provide themselves with sufficient food to tramp the greater portion of the 100 miles which separate the city of Mecca from the port. Yet worse is their condition on returning.

The price of food is exorbitant, and thousands perish annually of exhaustion and insufficient nourishment. The result is that a large number of those who visit Mecca never return to their own country.

According to Circumstances.

It is a noted fact in natural history that in tracing the development of any species it is found that that which has, through environment, been unused for many generations gradually disappears. As, for instance, as given by a naturalist, the erect ear of the natives of the forest. By domestication dogs finally lose the necessity for extreme alertness, and the muscles used in erecting the ear thereby become powerless. Dentists will tell you that originally man had several molars and teeth, but that with civilization and consequent change of food their necessity was gone, and they gradually disappeared, the jaw finally shortening in proportion.

In this connection it is permissible to mention that one well-known dress designer has come out with a tea gown which is as graceful and as clinging as 1830 had never been called from the house-top, and as trim and daintily molded to the form as if Empire had

not turned us all loose in short-waisted Mother Hubbard.

It is made of enormously wide shaded soft wool goods going from white to a smooth chocolate brown. The skirt is neither flaring nor sheath, but seems to hang on the softness of the goods and the prettiness of the wearer make it. A loose coat is worn, the skirts in front coming to a little above the knees, and the edge being turned loosely back into soft lapel effects that widen over the shoulders and form a point in the back. All this is if the cloth itself did it and the tailor only stood by to help it had a chance. A wonderful train seems to be a continuation of the skirts of the coat. Instead of falling away directly to the usual train, there are two points, one at each side, and then a long one sweeps off, making the full length of the train. The whole effect is very graceful and is enhanced by the

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