

## A WOMAN'S VIEW.

### A PRACTICAL WAY OF LOOKING AT THE TARIFF.

Protection and Free Trade Through the Spectacles—Something "but Women in the Land May Read with Profit."

[Special Correspondence.]  
NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—It came about in this way. My eighteen-year-old boy asked his father what protection meant, and his father with that wisdom usually found in men said, "Go ask your mother, my son!" I hesitated a bit before I told him what I thought of it, and at last I began, "My boy," answered I, "protection is the salvation of your country. It means putting the American dollars into the pocket of that great mass of honest men and women, the working people of America. It means giving them fair wages for good work. It means giving them the time to learn to do the work as it is done by the best in the world. People who don't think talk about materials being cheaper in England and in France—people who don't care buy their frocks on the other side, pay the duty on them and then count that they have got them cheap. Have they?"

DON'T WRONG THE WORKING PEOPLE. "They have got them at the expense of the workingman—and the small white faced children belonging to him, who tell in their hungry looks the story of the short wages father gets, are the best evidences of the wrong of free trade and the right of protection. We can do anything we want in this country—we have got the brains, we have got the money, and, thank God, we have got the men. The big manufacturers may tell you that their workmen have to learn, but the foreign workman who comes over to teach them gets in exchange for a dirty, low hovel and a miserable pittance a pleasant home with a garden about it, good schools where his boys and girls may be educated, and the feeling that he is an independent man.

"You have read about all the trouble in Ireland. You know what caused it. It came from the rich people going to London to spend their money, and that will be the trouble in this country soon unless the women rise up in their might and decline to buy anything except that which is designed and made in their own country.

"English women of position, realizing the way things are tending—that is, women like the Princess of Wales and the queen herself—have tried to make Irish poplin fashionable, and today Lady Zetland, wife of the viceroy of Ireland, is doing everything possible to push Irish lace, so that many of the fashionable hats are trimmed with it, and many of the court dresses have it upon them. An English woman thinks she has done something for her country when she draws a design for her own gown and has it woven in English looms. That is the point we want to reach.

"This spring when the court was in mourning the shopkeepers said they didn't mind very much, as the Americans would come over there and spend their money. Now why do they do it? They made their money here, and the best kind of patriotism is in circulating the money made in your own country, among your own people. That is the patriotism the American women do not know, which they have got to learn and which protection teaches.

A GOOD EXAMPLE BY MRS. HARRISON. "Mrs. Harrison did her best in this direction when she wore at the inauguration ball a brocade woven in American mills, designed and made by an American dressmaker. Then, too, my boy, you remember the silver gray I wore and which you all liked so much? That was made of American silk trimmed with lace manufactured right here in New York city, and the material was just as pretty and the trimming as dainty as any that ever passed through a French or English man's hands."

MEN'S CLOTHING ABROAD. "But," said the boy, "aren't men's clothes cheaper?" I laughed at this and said: "Don't you remember your Cousin Arthur's frock coat? He thought he paid a small sum for it in London, but when he got home he had to pay a tailor here to refit it. Still it wasn't right. Then he went to another tailor; still it didn't fit, and at last he went to another one, who had the frankness to tell him that there was no use trying to do anything with it, as, although no tailors in the world could make the American ones, even they can't make a good job out of an English botch. So poor Arthur found himself, as the old proverb goes, with an elephant on his hands. His English coat wouldn't fit, couldn't fit, and he had the doubtful pleasure of knowing that he could have got a coat for one-half what this had cost him, could have had it made of equally good cloth, and it would have fitted him and been of some use, though just inside the collar would have been an American tailor's stamp.

"You've seen the storm coat that was brought over to me? My measurements were sent exactly, and the result is that I have a coat that trains on the ground, that is too big for me in the neck, and which it would cost more than it is worth to have altered. Next season I'll buy a new one of an American manufacturer. Now if those measurements had been sent to any big shop in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago or Boston I should have got a coat that would have fitted me decently. Then, too, when we were over there we bought a lot of pretty handkerchiefs as presents. They seemed to be immensely cheap. They turned out to be both cheap and nasty, for at their first visit to the laundry the beautiful bright colors faded, and they were extremely miserable to look at."

FREE TRADE FOR MILLIONAIRES. "Then," questioned the boy, "free trade is for the benefit of the millionaire and not for the workingman? It is for the benefit of the buyer and not the manufacturer? It is for the benefit of the people who don't trouble themselves

about the good of their country, but who think of nothing but spending their money away from it?"

"That's it," I said. "Now you have solved the question. Protection should be the keynote to the workingman's vote. He represents this country—he is the bone and sinew of it. The greatest morality, the greatest ambition and found among the working people, and they have made this country what it is. Once they open its gates to free trade their wages will go down, down, down until they become what the workingmen are on the other side of the water—disconsolate human beings, with no pleasant memories of the past and no hope for the future.

"The man who comes an emigrant to this country, who works well, makes himself an American citizen and votes properly will, it is more than possible, live to see his son, born here, representing his own people and speaking for them. Where else does such a state of affairs exist? I tell you, my son, protection is like the floral umbrella put over a bridal couple—at first you just think it is pretty, but after that when you consider it you know that it means the taking care of the gentle bride through good weather and through bad. Once free trade gains a foothold here, there will be nothing but bad weather. Now, my boy, I have told you all I know about protection."

"Well," said he, "father is a wise man. He votes the Republican ticket, and when he wants me to have anything explained to me he sends me to my mother."

And I find that is what most clever husbands do. ISABEL A. MALLON.

### A FOREIGN VIEW.

What Our Neighbors Say Concerning Our Protection Policy.

The London Spectator of recent date, commenting on the political situation in the United States, says:

The Democratic party has with virtual unanimity not only adopted an anti-protectionist programme, but has chosen as its candidate a politician whose name is synonymous with what we mean by free trade—that is, tariff for revenue purposes only. The manner in which the Democratic party has adopted the principle of free trade is especially remarkable. Protection—i. e., the raising of duties for other than revenue purposes—has been condemned as unconstitutional, and therefore if the Democratic party triumphs protection must go, root and branch, as something opposed to the institutions of the United States. The vote by which this decision was carried was a very heavy one. Five hundred and sixty-four members voted for it and only 348 against.

Not is this all. Mr. Shearman declares that "the most significant part of the vote consists in the fact that the minority was composed almost entirely of men who heartily approved of the decision, but who feared that the people at large were not prepared for such a radical utterance, while the majority included the entire delegation from New York, who have hitherto been among the most obstinate opponents of anything savoring of free trade, and who strove to defeat Mr. Cleveland upon that ground." Mr. Shearman is confident indeed that the Democratic party as a whole may now be considered as unanimous for free trade and against the taxation of the consumer in the interests of the producer. But if the Democrats are a large majority of the voters, and if the Democrats are determined to put an end to protection, it is obviously safe to predict that the days of protection are numbered.

England's Cotton Trade. England is evidently losing its trade in cotton manufactures. The government return, issued a few weeks ago, deals with the trade for the first six months of this year and the same period in 1890 and 1891. It makes the following statement of exports for the six months terms:

|                 | 1890.      | 1891.      | 1892.      |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Yarn and twist. | £6,142,611 | £5,634,416 | £4,897,791 |
| Piece goods.    | 25,364,073 | 26,244,265 | 24,501,310 |

It is acknowledged that there must either be a reduction of wages or a curtailment of production. Either method would be disastrous to labor and lead to the inauguration of a great strike. The Liverpool Mercury states the situation as follows:

Both manufacturers and merchants complain that at the present rate of outlay they cannot make both ends meet. The operatives, through their official representatives, urge that the amendment of the existing state of affairs is not to be found in a reduction of wages, but in a diminution of supply. On all sides it is admitted that something must be done if Lancashire is to maintain its present position as to the great field of this vast industry.

Saxony Is Watching Our Election. The issue of Kuhlows's German Trade Review of July 20 contains the following interesting statement:

"It is thought that the votes of the electors will shortly destroy McKinley's work in the immense transatlantic union; will dispense with the passport of 'America for Americans,' and by giving a splendid victory to the Democratic party will open a free path to our trade." The same article says that if the Democrats succeed, the industries of Saxony depending upon the American market will be revived, for the reason that the goods they make cannot be so cheaply produced in the United States as in Germany, "owing to the high price of wages."

Reciprocity has added over \$10,000,000 to the sales of our farmers and manufacturers to foreign countries in the few months since our reciprocal treaties with those countries went into effect.

Democratic Newspaper Fund. The World prints a list of newspapers which it proclaims as having entered into an alliance with it. We extend to the several editors of these journals the expression of our condolence. No honest journalist, no self-respecting man can afford to enter into alliance with a convicted swindler and public impostor.—New York Sun (Dem.).

## HE WAS PARTIAL TO REBELS.

Facts From Cleveland's Record for Old Soldiers to Study. Pension Vetoes for Union Veterans and Foreign Missions for Men Who Fought Against Them—An Article by Mr. Blaine.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23.

—Mr. Cleveland's friendship for defenders of the union was not paradoxically proved only by his pension vetoes, but by the appointments which he made during his administration. Partisan democrats pretend to detect the elements of heroic courage in his 542 pension vetoes, but Mr. Cleveland's antipathy to union soldiers is illustrated in a still stronger light by the men whom he selected and appointed to the first missions abroad. In the entire roll of our foreign ministers the only names that were borne on the master roll of the union army were those of Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who was given the mission to Mexico—salary \$12,000—because he deserted his comrades when the dependent pension bill was up for passage over the vote; Charles Denby, minister to China, and Geo. W. Merrill, minister to Hawaii, who were for a short time in the early part of the war officers in Indiana regiments. The good northern democrats who fought for the union were ignored and the desirable places were distributed among copperheads and confederates, as follows:

Mission to Austro-Hungary—salary, \$12,000—given to Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, educated at West Point; quartermaster general in the rebel army.

Mission to Bolivia—salary, \$5,000—given in S. S. Carlisle, of Louisiana; served in the rebel army.

Mission to Brazil—salary, \$12,000—given to Thomas J. Jarvis, of North Carolina; served in the rebel army.

Mission to United States of Colombia—salary, \$7,500—given to D. A. Maury, of Virginia, educated at West Point; dismissed from the union army for disloyalty, June, 1861; entered the rebel army, where he became major general commandant of the forces which repulsed, with great slaughter, General Sherman's army at Chickasaw Bayou, December, 1862.

Mission to Corea—salary, \$7,500—given to H. A. Dinsmore, of Arkansas; served in the rebel army.

Mission to Greece—salary, \$6,500—given to Walker Fearn, of Alabama; rebel agent in Europe, afterward serving in the rebel army.

Mission to Japan—salary, \$12,000—given to R. B. Hubbard, of Texas; colonel in the rebel army.

Mission to Paraguay and Uruguay—salary, \$7,500—given to John A. Bacon, of South Carolina; major in the rebel army.

Mission to Peru—salary, \$5,000—given to Charles W. Buck, of Kentucky; served in the rebel army.

Mission to Portugal—salary, \$5,000—given to E. P. C. Lewis, of New Jersey; served in the rebel army.

Mission to France—salary, \$17,500—given to Mr. McLane, of Maryland; a wealthy confederate sympathizer, who left the country during to war and resided abroad.

Mission to Spain—salary, \$12,000—given to J. L. McCurry, of Virginia; served in the rebel army; was also a rebel congressman.

Mission to Venezuela—salary, \$7,500—given to Charles L. Scott, of Alabama; served in the rebel army.

Cleveland's first minister to Mexico—salary, \$12,000—was Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia; who commanded a brigade in the rebel army during the war.

A. M. Keiley, of Virginia, who was lieutenant in the 12th confederate regiment during the war, was appointed by Cleveland minister to Italy, but the Italians refused to receive him because of insulting language minister Keiley had used toward Italy.

Cleveland then appointed him to Austro-Hungary, but the Austrians refused to receive him. Cleveland then made a place for him as one of the American representatives on the International Tribunal at Cairo, Egypt, at a fat salary.

in the same way and with the same result, beginning with the First Assistant Postmaster General Adlai Stevenson, ex-copperhead and present candidate for vice-president of the United States.

The result of an investigation of more than 200 of the pension bills vetoed by Cleveland reveals the fact that about nine-tenths of them were afterward repassed by democratic and republican votes in congress and the claimants paid in full. More than forty such cases were made special acts by the fifty-first congress. Democratic pension committees by recommending their passage declared as their mature and deliberate judgment that President Cleveland's veto had been unjust and undeserved.

A still more important fact ascertained was that among the cases opposed by Mr. Cleveland there is one date under which he allowed more than 100 pension bills to become laws under protest because he had not had time to examine them. This incident occurred twice afterward, and two similar batches of pension bills became laws without his signature or approval, so that according to his own statement there were at least 300 pension bills which he opposed under protest in addition to the 524 which he vetoed outright.

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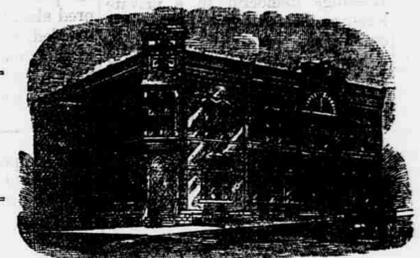
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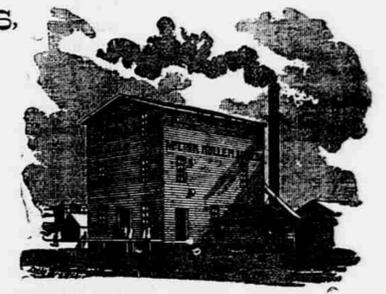
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