

WASHINGTON LETTER.

"Made in Germany" and the Havoc It Has Wrought in Trade—What the Thrifty German Accomplishes.

[Special Correspondence.] There are 9,000,000 German-Americans in the United States—so Congressmen Bartholdt of Missouri tells me—and every one of them would be interested in a little book which has just come into my hands called "Made in Germany." You have seen that mark on many things you buy at the store, no doubt.

By the merchandise marks act of England every article coming from Germany had to be stamped "made in Germany." In passing this law the English intended to deal a deadly blow to Germany's export trade and to those branches of German industry which, not many years ago, Professor Reuleaux qualified as "billig und schlecht" (cheap and bad). The "made in Germany" was meant to be equivalent to "German rubbish" and to prejudice the sale of German products in England.

It was a boomerang. The Germans themselves claim at present to be glad of the enactment of the merchandise marks act, declaring it has assisted them a great deal in their trade. At first they feared great losses would result to them from the English act and from the corresponding French law, but experience has proved that a better service industry than has been rendered to German industry has been enjoyed from "made in Germany." The little book before me is an Englishman's wall over German competition.

After the enactment of the law it became known how many German articles formerly sold under a foreign flag—foreign importers having given, up to that time, French and English marks to German goods—but as the foreign consumers continued to buy the same articles as hitherto they discovered to be of German origin what they had thought to be French and English. They learned thus what goods were really of German manufacture. Transoceanic importers who formerly went to London and ordered from the samples shown them there (which they generally thought to be English) now go to Germany to buy German goods and to France to buy French goods, the London sample rooms being to some extent done away with.

The English Alarmed. The consequences of this are such that the English realize the seriousness of the situation and begin to look about for remedies. The statements in Williams' book are held up as a mirror for his countrymen to enable them to see clearly their position—statements which have made him, nevertheless, many enemies and few friends.

Our own trade with Germany has been growing like that of Great Britain. The United States bought from Germany, in 1884, goods to the value of \$41,823,000 and in 1894 to the value of \$69,703,000, though prices were declining. Germany's exports to Canada were, in 1894, ten times the amount of those in 1884, and her exports to South America rose from \$3,561,000 in 1884 to \$15,131,000 in 1894. Japan imported from Germany in 1890 goods to the value of \$388,000 and in 1893 \$4,288,000.

Australia imported from Germany in 1884 goods to the value of \$1,508,000, and in 1893 \$4,288,000. Four-fifths of all musical instruments imported there are "made in Germany."

Fall in English Exports. A very striking contrast is shown by the figures of England's total exports, which were in 1879 \$1,247,973,281 and in 1895 \$1,101,443,780—this, too, in spite of the fact that the population of the United Kingdom increased from 31,335,757 in 1871 to 39,134,160 in 1891. While within these 20 years the population, productivity, consumption and purchasing power of foreign lands has greatly increased the English exports fell from \$99.21 per capita in 1879 to \$27.08 in 1894. This is due to foreign competition.

Most remarkable of all has been the decline of the production of iron and steel in England and its increase in Germany.

Iron and Steel. Mr. Williams finds the cause of this fact in the low cost of production in Germany, which, however, is not based on lower wages, as is generally and erroneously thought in England, for wages in the iron industry in Germany are, on the average, higher than in England and tend to become still higher. But hothouse (artificial) are so constructed as to be more productive, and the economy is that less waste is experienced than in England. This is confirmed by members of the British Iron Trade association who visited German mining establishments last year.

In order to strengthen English trade Mr. Williams suggests the abolition of the merchandise marks act, reduction of shipping cost in London harbor, levying duties on certain goods, reduction of railway and steamship freight rates, better technical and commercial education, study of foreign languages, more careful study of the tastes and wishes of their customers, traveling salesmen who know the language of the country, which they are to canvass, more heed to the merits of careful packing and other details of well conducted commerce. Manufacturers must be up to date in the equipment of their workshops. The English must adopt the metric system of weights and measures, they must be more artistic, they must practice the imitative art, and, lastly, there must be a reform of the consular service.

Most of these suggestions are needed in the United States. We are as deficient as England in all but the equipment of our workshops and the duties we levy. There is no telling when thrifty Germany will begin to menace our commerce and manufactures.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

WOMAN AND FASHION.

Odd Bodices Still in Favor—Collars, Jabots and Ruched—The Word Parlor—The Engagement Ring.

Odd bodices of chiffon, silk and velvet, to wear with different skirts, are still with us, despite all prophecies to the contrary, and very pretty waists are made of the new mousseline de soie in turquoise blue, with insertions of cream lace set in around instead of up and down, which is the usual way, and coming.



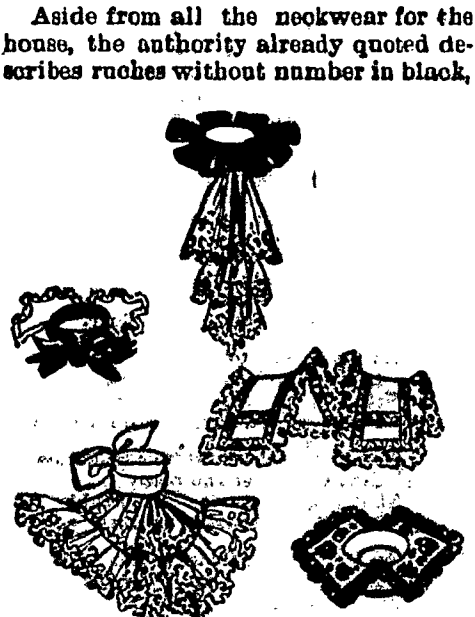
BLUE CHIFFON BODICE.

pleted by a belt of blue and mauve satin ribbon combined. A bodice illustrated in the New York Sun is of blue chiffon, embroidered with steel and jet and finished with black lace and a black velvet belt. Transparent wrinkled sleeves are pretty for this sort of evening waist and will make it a very useful addition later on to the summer wardrobe. A nice finish for the wrist is a band of lace insertion set on to form a little point over the hand and a frill of the chiffon falling below.

An old white satin bodice can be made very pretty with a covering of white net, over which is another drape of yellow lace, and if worn with a black skirt the belt may be of black satin or velvet or of a color which is repeated at the neck. A very dressy bodice for a colored cloth gown is made of alternate bands of velvet, the same color, and cream lace insertion of the same width. The bands are nearly 1 1/2 inches wide when finished and are folded on either edge to form a tiny piping. The foundation bodice is of white silk, and the outside fits over it plainly in the back, is slightly frilled at the belt in front and fastens on the shoulder and under the arm. One band of velvet forms the belt, and the collar is of lace, with a frill of edging at the back.

Adequate description of the fascinating array of collars, jabots and neck fringes is out of the question. It is safe to say that any possible combination of lace, velvet, satin, ribbon, chiffon and spangles which the mind can devise goes without protest into this medley of neckwear. It ought to be said in passing that black satin, black chiffon and jet are quite as good style as the more dainty things in light colors. Wide collars, round, square and yoke shape, out in points or scallops, are made of lace insertion, edging and ribbon and worn to transform a simple waist into a more dressy one for evening use. Wide lace attached to a velvet neckband forms a bertha shaped collar, and a fash of chiffon and lace, with a yoke of narrow ribbon and insertion, is almost a waist in itself.

Aside from all the neckwear for the house, the authority already quoted describes ruches without number in black, white and colored chiffon to wear as a becoming protection with evening dress. A novelty in simple collars and cuffs for morning wear is a linen band, with a two inch frill of colored lawn patterned with white and edged with narrow Valenciennes lace set on the edge. The frill is knife plaited and gathered in so full that it has the appearance of three frills instead of one, and the linen band fits inside the dress band and wrists, leaving only the ruff to show above.



FASHIONABLE NECK FIXINGS.

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The Word Parlor.

As The Ladies' Home Journal explains, the word parlor in this country is used more generally than drawing room. Parlor is from the French parlor, to talk, and is, of course, a very proper name for the room in which polite conversation is carried on. The phrase drawing room was originally withdrawing room and described the room into which the ladies withdrew when the gentlemen were left at the table. The calling of one's room either a parlor or drawing room is entirely a matter of personal taste.

The Engagement Ring.

A diamond solitaire is the popular gem for an engagement ring, but the English fashion of employing a ruby for the purpose is gaining ground here. In some instances the engaged young woman requires a ruby ring to act as guard to the diamond engagement ring.

The quadrille was introduced into England about the year 1808 and soon became popular under the patronage of the leaders of fashion of the time.

CURRENT MISCELLANY.

Not only are "paper sails" now produced at a lower cost than those of canvas, but owing to a special treatment they are said to be as soft, flexible and integrable as those of which they are proposed to take the place. To the paper pulp used in this case, says The Railway Review, there are added fat, a solution of alkali silicate, glue, alum and potassium bichromate, and from this, by means of a paper making machine, a fairly thick paper is produced. Two strips of this are pasted together. By passing these under considerable pressure through rollers a very thin and soft sheet of paper is formed. This is passed through a weak solution of sulphuric acid, which has the effect of converting the upper surface into a species of parchment, washing with a solution of soda, drying and glazing following. Care is taken to leave the edges free when the strips are fastened together so that other strips may be added at the sides, thus forming a sufficient breath of sails. To fasten the strips together a paste is used, which contains the same ingredients as those added to the paper pulp, while by inserting cords on the sides the edging of the sail is formed. Unfortunately no account is vouchsafed of the practical working of such "sails" when utilized for their purpose.

Lamp Explosions.

The Lancet has deemed the subject of lamp explosions of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of the authorities, and there are some hints as to the kind and care of lamps that are worthy of attention. At the same time it is a remarkable fact that, while lamp accidents are frequent, there are comparatively few fatalities resulting therefrom. It is also stated that the quality of the lamps is very much inferior to the quality of the oil. Indeed it seems to matter but little what the lamp is or how it is perfectly it is constructed. It is a lamp and if it is a cheap one, every other consideration is lost sight of. Lamps may be bought for 25 cents and are taken into the houses of the poor and filled and lighted, with no concern whatever as to their safety, if indeed that subject is ever thought of. It would be an excellent idea if there could be some official inspection of lamps, and, if possible, an oversight of the oil supplied to families. Were this done many lives and much property might be saved.

Artificial Silk.

According to an elaborate article in the London Times on the production of the new or artificial silk, a high degree of luster is one of the principal characteristics of the article. Another merit which the product possesses is that of taking dyes much more readily than the natural silk, a fact made abundantly evident by the colors and extreme richness exhibited to the London public. The main difference in appearance between the natural and the artificial silk may therefore be said to consist in the greater luster of the latter, though it is also found that, on taking a single thread of each, the artificial breaks differently from the natural and has about 80 per cent of its strength. The success which has been secured by this new process in France is such, it is said, that the introduction of the industry in parts of England is promising, it being anticipated that by this means much of the weaving machinery now unemployed will be brought into use.

Grant's Retort on Military Work.

While sitting at the mess table taking breakfast, I asked the general in chief (Grant), "In all your battles up to this time, where do you think your presence upon the field was most useful in the accomplishing of results?" He replied, "Well, I don't know," then after a pause, "perhaps at Shiloh." I said, "I think it was last night when the attack was made on our right." He did not follow up the subject for he always spoke with great reluctance about anything which was distinctly personal to himself. The only way in which we could ever draw him out and induce him to talk about events in his military career was to make some misstatement intentionally about an occurrence. His regard for truth was so great that his mind always rebelled against inaccuracies, and in his desire to correct the error he would go into an explanation of the facts, and in doing so would often be led to talk with freedom upon the subject.—General Horace Porter in Century.

Was Not an Autograph Hunter.

A well known public man who has an excellent opinion of himself received not long since a well merited rebuke. It had been stated that this celebrity knew how to make a most excellent cup of coffee. An epicurean country gentleman wrote to him courteously asking for the recipe. The request was granted, but at the end of the letter was the following unique manifestation of splendid self conceit: "I hope this is a genuine request and not a surreptitious method of securing my autograph." To this the country gentleman replied: "Accept my thanks for the recipe for making coffee. I wrote in good faith, and, in order to convince you of the fact, allow me to return what is obviously your infinitely prize, but is of no value to me—your autograph."—London Figaro.

A Timely Friend.

With perfect propriety may we call that excellent remedy, Salvation Oil, a timely friend. This liniment rapidly cures rheumatism, neuralgia and pains, when other remedies fail. Mr. Jno. M. Hall, Ashland, Va., writes: "I suffered with rheumatism in the ankle and the muscles connected therewith. Salvation Oil at once relieved the soreness, reduced the swelling, and cured the pain. No other liniment that I ever used did me so much good."

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

How It Feels to Be Blown Up—United by a Runaway Horse—Secretary Thurber's Tough Duck.

"I suppose that one of the most exciting episodes of my life," remarked General Dudley Avery some time since, "was during a thunderstorm a number of years ago on Avery's island, when 10,000 pounds of dynamite exploded. It was a most extraordinary happening, and the most remarkable thing of the affair was that I lived to tell the tale. I was in the vicinity of the building in which the dynamite was stored, and when the storm came on I took shelter under a shed which was some distance removed from the explosion and which was used as a blacksmith shop by a man who was employed in this capacity. We were chatting together when I felt a shock, and then to my surprise I saw the blacksmith going up in the air. I watched him pass through the roof of the shed, but the man did not seem to get any farther from me. Then I realized that I was going up too. I suppose we must have ascended for 30 or 40 feet, and then we came down with a rush, reaching the earth a little disfigured and with lunge in a state of collapse. When we caught our breath, he remarked between his gasps that a little thing like that couldn't scare us, as we'd both been in explosions before. He was wounded badly, however, while I escaped with a few scratches. We found upon coming down that the lightning had exploded the 10,000 pounds of dynamite. Where the storehouse had stood was a hole in the ground about 30 feet deep and with a diameter of fully 60 feet, shaped like a funnel. Trees in the vicinity were burned black, and an oak tree 3 feet thick, that had stood 30 feet from the building, was blown into shreds so fine that not a vestige could be found. I have been afraid to go near dynamite ever since."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

United by a Runaway Horse.

Carl Meier, a workman in a stone quarry near Ashland, Kan., stopped a runaway horse and carting the day before Christmas at the risk of his life. The driver of the vehicle was Mrs. Stella Milford. On Christmas day she sent for the man who had saved her life, expecting to substantially reward him for his courageous act. The conversation between the man and woman quickly developed that they were brother and sister, who had been separated many years ago in Switzerland by the death of their parents.

The children were left destitute, Stella at the age of 16 and Carl 14 years old. The girl was placed in a charitable institution, from which she was subsequently taken by a family which removed to the United States. Stella grew up to womanhood and married a stockman named Milford, who died, leaving her comfortably situated but childless.

Carl, too, was placed in a charitable institution and later bound out to a farmer, from whom he ran away and made his way to the seacoast. There he stowed himself on a vessel bound for the United States, where he had heard his sister Stella had been taken. From one city to another he tramped, working at various kinds of employment and always making inquiries for Stella. Eventually he reached Ashland and obtained work in the quarry.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Thurber's Tough Duck.

Hon. Beriah Wilkins, editor of the Washington Post, having let one of his reporters off to buy Christmas presents, concluded to fill his place hereafter and asked Managing Editor Bone to suggest an assignment. "Go out and bring in some 'hot local stuff,'" quoth the managing editor. Editor Wilkins went out, hunted around and turned in the following: "Through an awkward mistake of a White House messenger, to whom was assigned the task of delivering the results of Mr. Cleveland's latest hunting expedition to a few favored friends, Mr. Thurber had a very close call. "It seems that the messenger, who is not a connoisseur on game, delivered one of the decoy ducks at Mr. Thurber's residence. Thurber thought it rather tough; but, knowing that anything that came from Mr. Cleveland was all right, he consecrated himself to the task, and when he retired from his dinner table had a goodly portion of the understudy duck in his midst."

"It required the united efforts of three physicians to bring the popular private secretary around all right, and, while his appetite for duck is slightly impaired, his admiration for Mr. Cleveland remains intact."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

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DIOCESAN NEWS.

What Our Friends in the Surrounding Parishes are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondence.
King's Ferry.

Miss Katie Dietrich has commenced her school at North Lancia. A number of the young people of this place attended the New Year's ball at Scipio.

Mr. Jake West is home from Rochester on a vacation.

Misses Kittie and Mary Fallon of Ithaca spent Christmas with their parents.

Miss Kate O'Herron of Poplar Ridge is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. McCormick.

School opened Monday after a vacation of two weeks.

On Monday, Jan. 4th, there was a requiem high mass for the month's mind of Mrs. Patrick Stafford.

William B. Smith and family have moved in with Mr. Mallison.

Dan Fallon is confined to the house by sickness.

Misses Maggie Riley, Linnie Mulligan and Mary Cummings came home for the holidays.

Thomas McCormick has the contract for carrying the mail between King's Ferry and Auburn, his four year term beginning July 1st.

The machinery in the O'Neil basket factory has been sold to John Kelly of this place. It will be brought here and put in operation.

J. R. Cusack is visiting his parents at Jacksonville.

James Mulvaney, who has been for several years the trusted employee of Hubert & Sullivan, was married Monday at Scipio Center to Miss Mary Dillins of Venice Center. Father Rafferty performed the ceremony. The bride and groom are spending a few days in New York. They received many valuable presents. We extend our hearty congratulations.

Macedon.

Miss Lida Condit entertained a few friends New Year's night in honor of her friend Miss Margaret Shahan of Rochester, who has been her guest for the past week.

Michael Delaney of Fairport spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Tina O'Beirne, in company with her cousin, Miss Rose McAniff of Phelps, spent the holidays in New York.

Misses Anna Tobin and Margaret Dunn of Fairport visited Mrs. James Duggan Sunday.

Miss Nellie Mellen of Fairport visited Miss Annie Maxwell over Sunday.

Miss Minnie Hickey of Palmyra spent Sunday with Miss Frances Sullivan.

Arthur Condit gave a dancing party Friday evening of last week.

Misses Minnie and Olive Decker of Palmyra were the guests of Miss Margaret Condit a few days of the past week.

Miss Jennie Higgins and Lou Brown of Shortsville called on friends in town last Sunday.

Miss Alice Coffey called on friends here Sunday.

Patrick O'Beirne is visiting in Chilton Springs and Phelps.

Rev. T. C. Murphy, Dr. and Mrs. Maloney and Mr. and Mrs. Krenan of Rochester spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy.

Jack Hilbert has returned to Macedon after a few months' absence at his home in Brockport.

Margaret, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Neary, who has been seriously ill with gastric fever, is convalescing.

Henry Cummings attended the Catholic ball at Fairport Wednesday evening of last week.

Miss Lizzie Dillon has gone to Rochester, where she expects to remain for some time.

Rushville.

Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock on New Year's day at St. Mary's church.

Miss B. McKelvey is recovering from an attack of "la grippe."

Miss Adelle Kelly spent part of last week at Penn Yan.

Mrs. Cass, who has been quite ill, is reported better.

Jerry Conkling spent the holidays at Rochester.

Mrs. J. Easley visited relatives at Canandaigua over Sunday.

Miss Susan Burns returned to Rochester last week.

Lima.

The fair is over, and about \$400 has been realized for the convention. Good crops were present each night. George Hastings got the giant's gold watch, and Miss Penny Peck won the doll. Mrs. W. G. Tolson won the ladies' gold watch, the prize for setting the most chickens.

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