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LAST EDITION

TARIFF BEFORE CONGRESS.

To-Day's Report of the Majority of Ways and Means Committee.

FALSE PROTECTION EXPOSED.

The New Bill Prepared First as a Real Aid to Home Industry.

REDUCTIONS AND REASONS.

Early Tariff Laws and Effects on National Prosperity.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following is the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee, on the Tariff.

THE TARIFF REPORT.

The American people, after the fullest and most thorough debate ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and grievously unjust in operation. They have decided, as freemen must always decide, that the power of taxation has no lawful or constitutional exercise except for providing for the support of the Government.

Every departure from this principle is a departure from the fundamental principles of free institutions and inevitably works out a gross inequality in the citizenship of a country.

For more than thirty years we have levied the largest part of our Federal taxes in violation of this truth until we have reached the existing tariff and extreme and voluminous system of excise and ad valorem duties which have been challenged to furnish any parallel.

EVIL BOARD OF PROTECTION.

So many private enterprises have been taken into partnership with the Government; so many private interests now share in the rich prerogative of taxing seventy millions of people, that any attempt to dissolve this partnership necessarily encountered by an opposition monopoly of the power of taxation, which wealth, the inertia of fixed habits, and the errors of a generation of false teaching.

PRESENT BILL NOT PERFECT.

The bill on which the Committee has expended much patient and anxious labor is not offered in complete response to the mandate of the American people. It is not a tariff of protection, but a tariff of protection, we must recognize that great prosperity is not to be secured by any legislative measure, but by the carrying out of duties that carry with them the principle of protection, we must recognize that great prosperity is not to be secured by any legislative measure, but by the carrying out of duties that carry with them the principle of protection.

PROTECTION'S FAILURES.

A glance at the tariff legislation of our country ought to satisfy every intelligent student of history that the ways shown its absolute failure to insure healthy and stable prosperity to manufacturers.

TEMPERATE REFORM SAFEST.

In dealing with the tariff question, an with every other long-standing abuse of our industrial system, the successful man will always remember that, in the beginning, temperate reform is safest, having in itself the principle of growth.

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(Continued on Seventh Page.)

FRED MAY IS FINED \$500.

Pleads Guilty to Assault in the Second Degree.

His Bravery During the Chilian Rebellion Told in His Favor.

Fred May, the former champion athlete of swell amateur clubs, who was indicted in June, 1888, for assaulting Policeman Daniel McGowan, of the Leonard street station, and who surrendered himself to the District-Attorney on April 11, 1889, after an exile of nearly five years, was arraigned before Judge Martine in Part III, of the General Sessions this morning.

May was accompanied to the court by his counsel, John R. Dos Passos and Elihu Root. He was fashionably attired.

Lawyer Root told Judge Martine that his client had pleaded to assault in the second degree, and there was no evidence to justify a higher degree. At the time of the assault, he said, May was intoxicated, intended to do no injury, and did not intend to violate the law. He presented to the Court an affidavit from the defendant in which he stated that he had no knowledge of what took place.

Affidavits were also submitted from ex-Minister Patrick Egan, Commander Robert Evans, of the Boston, and Commander W. S. Schley, of the Charleston. The substance of their affidavits was that while May was in South America he showed himself to be a brave man. In conclusion, Mr. Root said that May was not a "bully" or a "bravler."

Judge Martine then reviewed the entire case and severely lectured May. He said that he thought a fine would be sufficient punishment and imposed one of \$500.

Lawyer Root promised to send a check for that amount and May was discharged.

The assault for which May was indicted occurred June 15, 1888, and has been described several times.

After serving several days in jail he was released in \$1,000 bail. On Sept. 19, 1888, Recorder Smyth declared his bail forfeited, as he did not appear to plead, and his bondsman, Louis Howard Livingston, appeared in court and paid the \$1,000.

May went to Chill, where, until his return to this city, he was in contact with the syndicate and did a big business. Stories reached here that during the Chilian rebellion May was in the ranks of the blue-jackets of the Boston, and that he was set upon by a mob in the streets of Valparaiso.

Minister Egan's affidavit states that he became acquainted with May in July, 1889. During the troubles in Chile, May displayed great courage in protecting several sailors, who were being taken to the wreck of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer, "John Bull," which was instrumental in saving the lives of several female passengers.

Wm. Schley, in his affidavit, says that Mr. May had saved the property of Mr. Latzer, an American citizen, when the latter was in Chile. Mr. May had saved the property of Mr. Latzer, an American citizen, when the latter was in Chile.

SIMPSON ON TRIAL.

Charged with Sending Obscene Literature Through the Mails.

Charles W. Simpson, who has done business as a newsdealer at 68 Centre street for the last twenty years, was on trial before Judge Benedict and a jury, before the principal witnesses for the prosecution were Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and John G. Gilliam, chief of the office upon whom evidence the indictments were returned.

Simpson was fined \$500 for the crime of sending obscene literature through the mails.

FOR DAVIS'S MILLIONS DART FOR M'KANE.

Fight Transferred from Montana to New York Courts.

"The Rights of the People Must Be Sustained."

No Settlement Has Been Made Nor Is Any Contemplated.

Justice Cullen's Significant Remark in Reserving Decision.

John Y. McKane's plea for a stay pending an appeal from Justice Barnard's sentence for contempt of court was disposed of to-day as far as the lawyers are concerned and the papers are now in the hands of Justice Cullen, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

The arguments were concluded shortly after noon to-day, and in addressing the counsel for both sides Justice Cullen said:

"I shall not write a lengthy opinion on this case, hence it is to be decided on, first, the question of whether Justice Barnard's decision will hold, and, second, whether he had the power to issue the injunction.

"If the issuance of the injunction was within the power of the court, it should have been respected by every one as a mandate from one of the highest courts in the State.

Justice Cullen then said he would reserve decision.

It was a general opinion of people who had followed the trial that Justice Cullen's attitude all along implored that a stay should be granted to McKane and his allies.

When Justice Cullen opened the Supreme Court this morning it was rumored that some of the election inspectors had been prevailed upon to turn State evidence against the chief.

Mr. Shepard, who is Deputy Attorney-General, in prosecuting McKane, refused to affirm the report.

Ex-Judge Troy had not progressed very far in continuing his argument for a stay, when he was interrupted by Justice Cullen, who said that he would not grant a stay.

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"WHITE WINGS"



Heaven, as Suggested by the Croker Interview.

LAWYER GOODHART A SUICIDE.

He Swallows a Fatal Dose of Carbolic Acid.

Worry Over Money Matters Said to Have Driven Him to the Act.

While there were only 1,600 voters in Gravesend they had registered 2,200 names, and would have voted them all if we had not interfered.

Mr. Shepard then made an attack on Mr. Troy's strong argument by declaring that there was no provision in the law to show that there should not be a thousand watchers if so desired.

Mr. Troy interrupted the speaker several times and became visibly excited as he went on to make his argument.

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POWDER MILL BLOWS UP.

One Man Killed, and Eight Others Leave Just in Time.

(By Associated Press.)
WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 19.—One of the powder mills at the Dupont Powder Works, near here, exploded from some unknown cause this morning.

There had been nine workmen in the mill, but just before the explosion occurred eight of them left the building.

Leonard Halberstadt, of 141 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, a brother-in-law of lawyer Goodhart, said that when the latter left his home yesterday he told his wife that she need not expect him home to dinner.

The first fire was discovered about 8 o'clock in a shed at the foot of Washington street. It was put out quickly by hearing Mr. Goodhart calling loudly for a glass of water.

Mr. Goodhart, who was in the neighborhood during the past two months, each being of an incendiary origin.

SHOPLIFTERS AT WORK.

Two Captured at O'Neill's Store and Held for Trial.

Special Officer Kenny, of the Thirtieth street station, took two shoplifters, whom he had arrested yesterday afternoon, in O'Neill's dry-goods store, at Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, this morning.

The action is brought to recover \$5.87 and interest under contract. Wilson, who lives in New Milford, Conn., alleges that the record shows that he bought the entire output of his mica mine.

FAIR AND COLDER TO-MORROW.

Light Flurries of Snow and Showers Throughout To-Day.

According to Local Forecaster Dunn, there will be light flurries of snow and light showers throughout the day.

DID NOT BUY HIS MICA.

Wilson Sues an Electric Company for Alleged Breach of Contract.

The suit of Stephen L. Wilson against the Fort Wayne Electric Company was commenced to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Brown and a jury.

The action is brought to recover \$5.87 and interest under contract. Wilson, who lives in New Milford, Conn., alleges that the record shows that he bought the entire output of his mica mine.

The defense claims that the mica is not up to the required standard.

CAPE COLONY AND FREE WOLF.

Uncle Sam Said to Ask a Quid Pro Quo for the Latter.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Times has a despatch from Cape Town, quoting Sir Wiener, late Commissioner to Chicago, as saying that the Government at Washington was asking the Government of Cape Colony to give a quid pro quo for free wool.

HEADS FALL IN BROOKLYN.

Inspectors, Laborers and Drivers Dismissed from Service.

The following men holding positions under the city government of Brooklyn were dismissed to-day:

James Faye, M. J. Harrigan, George W. Fremont, John Heffernan, William A. Carter and John W. Ruesli, inspectors of street cars; W. J. Bonatti, who was dismissed for being drunk; and John O'Brien, laborer; Michael Delevy and Walter Harrington, drivers.

LAST EDITION

DEAD IN THE CHAIR.

Louis A. Morganthal Sat Before a Mirror in His Room.

Found by His Wife on Returning from Koster & Bial's.

Mystery Behind a Supposed Suicide at the Graham House.

Louis A. Morganthal, an Englishman, supposed to be a Wall street speculator and wealthy, was found dead in his apartments in the Graham House at 1 o'clock this morning. He had a bullet wound in his head. It is supposed he committed suicide.

One month ago Mr. Morganthal, who was twenty-nine years of age, of slight build and light complexion, rented a suit of rooms in the well known Graham House, on the southeast corner of eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue.

Mrs. Morganthal attracted immediate attention in the house. She is a sweet-faced woman, with a mass of black fluffy hair.

The two seemed to live happily together. They were a silent couple, though, and nobody about the house ever learned what the husband's business was. A belloy, however, soon after their arrival, found a telegram in the waste basket, and communicating its content, to his friends soon got about the hotel that Mr. Morganthal's business was in Wall street.

The telegram read: "Dear, All is well; made one hundred on Electric."

The message was dated from the Stock Exchange.

The couple seemed to have no friends or callers outside of one gentleman. A guest in the house said he recognized this caller as Mr. Noeltz, an English capitalist, who makes his home the little time he is in the city at the Hotel Bartholdi.

Mrs. Morganthal celebrated her twenty-second birthday yesterday. This was known because she told it to the clerk of the house, and said she and her husband were going to the theatre in the evening.

At 5:30 o'clock a telegram reached the Graham House for Mrs. Morganthal, and she went to the theatre. It was a message from Mr. Morganthal, who was not to accompany her to the theatre.

The wife's maid, who arrived at 8:30 o'clock, when a caller, supposed to be Mr. Noeltz, arrived, and the two went out.

At 9:30 o'clock Mr. Morganthal entered the house. He seemed to be slightly intoxicated, and was in a flustered mood. He invited Proprietor Graham's son to the house, and he was accompanied by a woman in a red dress, who was supposed to be a wife merchant of London.

The wife returned at 1 o'clock. Her husband was not at the door. She went upstairs in a daze, and found Mr. Morganthal lying on the floor. He had been shot through the head by a bullet which had entered his right hand.

In the man's right temple there was a small hole, where a bullet had entered his head. The bullet had been fired from a .22-calibre revolver.