HONORING A DEAD POET.

THE LOWELL MEMORIAL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY UNVEILED.

CEREMONIES IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE—ADDRESSES BY DEAN BRADLEY, LESLIE STEPHEN AND MR. BAYARD—MANY WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE PRESENT.

London, Nov. 28.—The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the memorial to James Russell Lowell in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey began at noon to-day. The memorial consists of two stained-glass windows, one of which is divided by two mullions into three parts, while at the bottom of the other is a medallion portrait of the Minister, author and poet. On the three sections of the mullioned window are representations of an angel bearing a shield, below the arms of the United States; the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower, and the figure of St. Botolph. On the other window are the figures of Sir Launfal, an angel bearing a shield below the arms of the United Kingdom, and a figure of St. Ambrose, as well as a symbolic representation of the emancipation of the slaves.

While Mr. Lowell was American Minister to Great Britain he greatly endeared himself to the best classes of the English people, and shortly after his death the project was started of erecting a memorial to him. The funds were quickly raised among his English friends, and to-day's ceremonies marked the final completion of the work of love. Among those who subscribed to the fund were the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rosebery, Lord Coleridge, Lord Brassey, Lord Playfair, Sir John Lubbock, Professor Bryce, Professor Tyndall, George Meredith, Dr. Conan Doyle, Canon Farrar and Alma-Tadema.

Among those present to-day were Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador; Miss Balfour, sister of A. J. Balfour; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dean Bradley and Miss Bradley, Lord Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice; Arthur Wellesley Peel, Speaker of the House of Commons; Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Minister; Canon Farrar, Lord Herschell, the Lord High Chancellor; Walter Besant, Joseph Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Aberdare, William Leck, the historian, and Lord and Lady Pembroke.

Dean Bradley presided. In his opening speech he said:

"We have met in this venerable building to pay a tribute to the memory of one whose high character and great gifts endeared him to an ever-widening circle till the day of his death. I will leave others to speak of Mr. Lowell as a writer who helped others to appreciate great writers of the same race." After saying that he regretted the absence of Mr. Balfour, who was to have spoken, Dean Bradley said that he regarded the Chapter House as specially fitted for the memorial. He did not know what the future of Great Britain and America might be, but he hoped that in the future their children, looking at the memorial, would be reminded of the bonds uniting their common associations to the great memories of a race speaking one tongue. He hoped these bonds would prove a source of great strength to the two countries.

Leslie Stephen, as chairman of the Memorial Committee, begged Mr. Bayard's acceptance of the memorial on behalf of the United States. He said among other things:

MR. STEPHEN'S PRESENTATION SPEECH.

"I had the honor of Mr. Lowell's friendship for many years. The reason we have met here to honor Lowell is suggested to any one visiting the Poet's Corner. The long line of illustrious men whose monuments are there, and who passed the torch of literature from Chaucer to Tennyson, would doubtless recognize Lowell as a congenial disciple. Scarcely one of these followed letters with more unflagging zeal. On him fell the spirit of the great masters. He always spoke from his heart, and hence nobly. He would not take a low rank among the masters."

Mr. Stephen eulogized Mr. Lowell's works, and referred to the influence exerted by "The Biglow Papers." He also referred to Mr. Lowell's love for English literature and England generally, even English weather. He extolled Lowell's powers of speech, his sympathy and kindness, and said he was proud to call him his friend all his life. The committee had received many offers from the United States regarding the memorial, but it had been thought fit to decline them, because they wished to show that Englishmen themselves knew how to honor a great American in the spirit in which Lowell spoke and wrote.

"We have erected this memorial," he added, "in the hope that it will be accepted as it is intended, so that Americans can see that Englishmen are capable of respecting and admiring one of them as heartily as if he were one of our own countrymen."

Mr. Bayard in accepting the memorial said:

MR. BAYARD'S ADDRESS.

"I hold myself happy in that I have been permitted to be in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey when, for the second time, the name of an American is inscribed in this double sanctuary of religion and renown—the bust of Longfellow, and now the memorial of his brother poet, both from our kindred beyond the sea. The forms of these two gifted sons of America are clasped in the bosom of the land of their birth; their ashes rest in peace at home, but the echoes of their fame have been wafted across the Atlantic, and they fall in clear and musical notes upon the loving ears of the two countries whose people speak the same tongue. Longfellow and Lowell, here in Westminster Abbey in blended fellowship, are worthy companions of that band who sung with Wordsworth, and who gave us nobler love and nobler cares.

"I am unable in the few words permitted me to attempt a portraiture of Lowell. Happily, this is needless, owing to the eloquent address of Mr. Stephen, which is especially grateful to myself and my compatriots, and which will be received thus by the country whose son is its subject. It is a strong saying that 'blood is thicker than water.'

"Every day proves how the ties of common origin and ancestry are stronger than written treaties. The inborn sympathies of race finally silence international discord and jealousy. It is pleasant to recall in this chamber that the man in whose honor this unveiling takes place to-day stood twelve years ago speaking words in honor and affection of Dean Stanley, a that pure, noble being whose memorial is before us, seemingly the guardian spirit of this venerable place. But eight years since the voice of Lowell was again heard in these precincts when the bust of Coleridge, the gift of Americans, was unveiled. I am glad indeed that this mark of honor to my dear countryman was erected so soon after his death. The reproach of long delay, often just, cannot be made here nor can be applied the words of Johnson:

> See the Nations' slowly wise and meanly just,
> To buried merit raise the tardy bust.

"For here brotherhood in letters and kindred spirits hasten to give buried merit a just memorial. I cannot forbear to wish, however futile it may be, that he should have been permitted to foresee this honor. It was his purpose to bring the people of Great Britain and the United States to a better knowledge of each other, to replace suspicion by confidence, and ignorant animosity by friendly appreciation.

"He liked to call himself a man of letters. Truly he was the master of the English tongue, and he made his skill and knowledge the agency to interpret the better feeling of both branches of the race having common glories. In all American homes a sense of grateful pride will be felt when they learn what the name and fame of their countryman, the poet, scholar, statesman and patriot, have received at the hands of Britons in this venerable temple of National religion, honor and renown. 'Give my love to England in general,' was the last message of Lowell to Thomas Hughes. In these memorials may we not read England's reply to Lowell and the Nation he faithfully represented?"

Mr. Chamberlain moved the adoption of a vote of thanks to Mr. Bayard. He said that Englishmen claim common interest, common pride, and almost common ownership in great Americans, and this was particularly so in the case of Mr. Lowell. The vote of thanks was adopted unanimously, and Mr. Bayard made a brief reply of thanks.

After the ceremonies many persons lingered in the Chapter House to admire the memorial.

GEN. DE CAMPOS SAILS FOR MELILLA.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE RIFFIANS TO BE PUSHED ACTIVELY UPON HIS ARRIVAL—MORE TROOPS LEAVE SPAIN.

London, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the United Press from Melilla yesterday, by way of Malaga, states that the news of the coming of General Martinez de Campos to assume command of the Spanish troops has produced the greatest enthusiasm among the soldiers. The army rejoices that operations against the Riffians will now not be further delayed.

General Macias yesterday morning sent a letter to Muley Araaf inviting him to take refuge in Melilla unless he considers himself safe with the Riffians. In the conversations between General Macias and Muley Araaf the latter left the impression that he could not control the tribesmen.

Madrid, Nov. 28.—The people of the provinces are engrossed in the preparations of the Spanish Government literally to "carry the war into Africa." In all the places from which drafts of troops have been made the preparations for their departure for the seat of war are almost completed. Generals Primoderivera, Echague Aznar, two companies of lancers and a battalion of cavalry armed with Manser rifles have left Madrid for Melilla. Three battalions, of 750 men each, under command of Generals Molina and Marcedo, have embarked for the same place at Barcelona. To-morrow two battalions will leave Cadiz, and three battalions under General Chinchilla will sail from Malaga.

General Martinez de Campos, who is to have command of all the Spanish forces employed against the Riffians, attended service in the Malaga Cathedral last evening. The bishop who officiated preached a patriotic and warlike sermon, and asked the Divine blessing on the Spanish army. General de Campos subsequently attended a banquet, at which he said that the campaign in Morocco might be a rough one, but he had entire confidence in the Spanish troops. At midnight the General embarked on the steamer Alfonso XII.

General Macias, now commanding the Spanish forces at Melilla, telegraphed to-day that all is quiet around that place. Work has been completed on the trenches, and the outposts have been supplied with provisions enough to last for weeks.

Muley Araaf, the Sultan's brother and envoy, continues his negotiations with the Riffians with the object of getting them to withdraw and leave the Spaniards in undisputed possession of the Melilla territory. The Pacha El Arabi, on behalf of the Riffians, has solicited a new interview with General Macias.

ENGLAND NOT SECURE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY CRITICISED BY LORD SALISBURY.

NEED OF STRENGTHENING THE NAVY—INTEGRITY OF THE EMPIRE NOT YET WON—LORD DUNRAVEN CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE CONSERVATIVE UNION.

London, Nov. 28.—The Marquis of Salisbury delivered an address before the National Conservative Union in Cardiff this evening. Referring to the coal strike, he said he rejoiced over the settlement of the trouble, as the conflict was digging a chasm between classes without whose agreement the prosperity of the nation was impossible.

News from foreign countries, he continued, was such as must make England reflect upon her position, duties and dangers. Two nations were without governments, and another was bankrupt. It was a matter of the first importance for England not to depend for her safety upon the good government and good will of other nations. She must be in such a condition that, whatever happened, she should always be able to depend upon her own fleet and her own strong arms. (Cheers.) It ought not to be imagined that England's position was absolutely secure. As a matter of fact, her navy was far below the point insuring absolute confidence.

In view of such facts, it was with a feeling of deep dismay that he saw the Government wasting all its force on measures which nobody heard of ten years ago, and the importance of which was only a fiction of the imagination. The political situation was, he did not doubt, one of great complexity; but, regarding the Parish Councils franchise, he had never heard of any movement of the rural population showing that they desired it. The only construction he could place on the action of the Government was that they desired to obtain the opinion of the electors, not upon Home Rule, but upon a half-dozen measures of different kinds at the same time.

In concluding the speaker said that the country was in as much danger in being surprised as in being openly overcome. The cause of the integrity of the Empire had not yet been won. It behooved them, therefore, to be constantly on the alert lest Gladstone, seeking to fulfil his numerous pledges, succeeded in wresting from Parliament his will.

Cardiff, Nov. 28.—The meeting of the National Conservative Union opened here to-day. Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, member of Parliament for Exeter, presided. On motion of Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, member of Parliament for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield, Lord Dunraven was elected to the presidency for the ensuing year.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the House of Lords for rejecting the Home Rule bill, and declaring that industrial disputes ought to be settled by boards of arbitration.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. GLADSTONE ON RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED—THE MONTREAL AND DUBLIN OUTRAGES.

London, Nov. 28.—In the House of Commons to-day James Keir Hardie (Socialist), Member for the South Division of West Ham, asked whether the Government would appoint a select committee of members of the House to consider the condition of the unemployed throughout the country.

Mr. Gladstone in reply said that the practice established is, where extra distress prevails in particular districts, for the local authorities to deal with the matter. He added that it was decidedly the opinion of the Government that this course ought to be continued.

In reply to a question on the subject, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government still had no information regarding the acquirement by Russia of a port on the Mediterranean.

Sydney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, responding to questions, said that the House would be glad to learn the views of the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, on the recent attempt to blow up the Nelson Monument in Montreal. The Governor-General had telegraphed that the affair was a freak on the part of three excitable lads. It had been a subject of regret and complete disapproval in the French as well as the English papers of Canada.

Edward Carson (Conservative), Member for Dublin University, asked if the Government had any information regarding dynamiters in Dublin.

Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, said there had undoubtedly been an attempt made to cause a dynamite explosion at the Aldborough Barracks. It remained to be seen what, if any, connection there was between this affair and the murder of Patrick Reid. The Irish Government preferred to say nothing in the mean time.

CABINET CONFERENCES IN ROME.

THE MINISTRY NOT LIKELY TO BE FORMED FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

Rome, Nov. 28.—This evening Signor Zanardelli had an interview with Signor Sonnino, the leader of the Centre, with reference to the formation of a Cabinet. Signor Sonnino asked that Signor Fortis, the Radical leader, be excluded from the new Ministry and that an increase of taxation to the amount of 50,000,000 lire be made an item of the new Government's programme.

Signor Fortis this evening said: "I shall remain true to my expressed principles. If Signor Zanardelli wishes to obtain accord with the Right Centre through Signor Sonnino an arrangement is not possible. To succeed, Signor Zanardelli must enlarge his parliamentary basis."

Signor Zanardelli conferred with a number of Senators this evening. It is believed that the new Cabinet will not be definitively formed for several days.

King Humbert had a long conference to-day with Signor Zanardelli. The conference turned upon the reduction of the Army by two corps. Subsequently the King had a conference with General Consenz, ex-chief of staff.

SASSOON & CO. NOT IN DANGER.

London, Nov. 28.—Rumors have been current for some weeks affecting the well-known firm of Sassoon & Co., merchants. The latest information on the subject is to the effect that, as the firm weathered the recent financial storms, it is now believed to be safe.

The firm is that of David Sassoon & Co., of No. 12 Leadenhall-st., E. C. The rumors also applied to E. D. Sassoon & Co., of Nos. 9 and 11 Fenchurch-ave., the business relations between the two firms being close. As a matter of fact, both houses are as steady as a rock. Both are supposed to have lost through their India connections recently, but their credit is entirely unshaken.

DUKE OF LEINSTER SAID TO BE DYING.

Dublin, Nov. 28.—The Duke of Leinster is dangerously ill with typhoid fever. This evening he was said to be dying.

TROUBLE IN THE SPANISH CABINET.

Paris, Nov. 28.—A dispatch to the "Temps" from Madrid says that a new difference has arisen in the Spanish Cabinet. Senor Gamazo, Minister of Finance, and other Ministers oppose Senor Moret, Foreign Minister, and Senor Puigcerver, Minister of the Interior, on asking the Cortes to approve the treaties of commerce modifying the protective tariffs.

A GEOLOGIST'S OPINION OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—Sir William Dawson, the geologist, says that yesterday's earthquake was no doubt the result of a settlement or giving way in the rocks along the junction of the Laurentian and Silurian formations. From what he can judge the earthquake came from a great depth and nearly vertically. The shock was pronounced and was followed by a rumbling noise, which indicates the depth at which the settlement took place. These shocks are not uncommon in Canada, and are much more frequent and much more severe in autumn than at other seasons.

MRS. LANGTRY IN THE COURT-ROOM.

London, Nov. 28.—The Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice was filled with a large and expectant crowd to-day eager to hear the evidence in a case growing out of a check for £30,000 given by the late Abingdon Baird, better known as Squire Abingdon, to Mrs. Langtry. Shortly after Baird had given the check to Mrs. Langtry the two had a quarrel, and Baird went to Mr. Seaton, a well-known racing man, and employed him to get the check or the money back, promising to give him one-third of the amount. Seaton, after some delay, secured the money and turned it over to Baird. The latter gave him a check for £10,000, but when it was presented for payment Seaton was surprised to find that payment had been stopped.

Efforts to get Baird to pay his debt failed, and after his death Seaton brought suit against the executors of the estate. The case came on to-day, but the counsel for Seaton had hardly begun his address when Sir Henry James, counsel for the executors, asked for the withdrawal of the case. The request was granted, and the case will be settled out of court. Mrs. Langtry was in the court-room.

THE PREMIERSHIP GOES BEGGING.

M. REYNAL REFUSES TO FORM A FRENCH MINISTRY—M. SPULLER MAY UNDERTAKE THE TASK.

Paris, Nov. 28.—M. Reynal has declined the request of President Carnot to attempt to form a new Ministry. His refusal is the general topic of conversation in political circles this evening. M. Reynal leads the Moderate Opportunists, and it is fairly certain that he would command a good majority. His refusal, therefore, is assumed to indicate that President Carnot imposes upon those whom he requests to undertake the formation of a Cabinet the condition that the policy of concentration shall be maintained in order to conciliate the Radicals; whereas M. Reynal and other possible Premiers look upon it as imperative that the Ministry shall be a homogeneous one.

It is expected that President Carnot will to-morrow call upon M. Fallieres or M. Spuller to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. It is thought in some quarters that M. Spuller is likely to accept the task.

In the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon there was a strong feeling in favor of the recall of M. Constans. This, it is said by many, would be the best course, but President Carnot's personal animosity against the ex-Minister renders his recall unlikely.

The Chamber sat for a half-hour to-day, and debated the contested elections. It then adjourned until Thursday.

OVER 100 ARRESTS MADE IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona, Nov. 28.—The Governor of Barcelona states that fifteen Anarchists, eleven of whom are Spaniards, will be charged with complicity in the recent dynamite outrage at the Lyceum Theatre here. One hundred and eighteen persons are detained on suspicion of having been in some manner concerned in the outrage, or of having subsequently aided those who executed the scheme by which over thirty persons lost their lives.

FRAGMENTS OF NEWS FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 28.—The new British steamer Sir John Hawkins, 1,728 tons, foundered on November 25, on her first voyage from Plymouth to Marianople. The crew were drowned.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28.—The recent annual conscription added 252,592 men to the army. Of this number 70,948 are married. Only one-fourth of the whole number of conscripts can read or write. The Hebrew recruits equal one in sixteen of that population.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The debate on the budget was resumed to-day. Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, defended the Government's financial scheme.

London, Nov. 28.—Scheig and Floyd, the two Americans arrested on the charge of having robbed the Bank of Minneapolis of $90,000, were again brought up in the Bow Street Extradition Court to-day. They were again remanded until Saturday, to allow the magistrate time to examine the extradition papers.

Naples, Nov. 28.—An inquiry concerning Socialists in this city has resulted in the discovery of a society formed on a plan similar to that of the Sicilian "Fasci." Many members of the society have been arrested.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Count de Haussonville denies the story published this morning in the "London Times" to the effect that the betrothal of Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the Count of Paris, and the Czarewitch, may be expected at any time.

London, Nov. 28.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, caught a fresh cold to-night, and was obliged to leave the House of Commons early and go to bed.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

M. BAIHAUT NOT TO WEAR THE MASK—SANTANDER STILL IN PERIL—AN EARL FINED FOR CRUELTY.

Freed from the convict's mask, M. Baihaut, who now is the only one of the persons incriminated by the Panama Canal Company scandals remaining in prison, all the others having been liberated, has been exempted by order of the Government from the rule providing that every convict in the penitentiary of Etampes, on being taken out of his cell either for exercise or labor, should have his features, and in fact his whole head, concealed by a mask and hood, with a view not only of preventing any communication or intercourse between the prisoners, but also of safeguarding those who have completed their sentences from the danger of being blackmailed later on by being recognized by those who had served as their fellow convicts.

Santander Still in Danger.—The city of Santander continues panic-stricken, and there has been a general exodus of the inhabitants since they became aware that no less than 400 cases of dynamite are still submerged under the waters of the harbor. According to the opinion of experts, the nitroglycerine in the dynamite is bound to explode, sooner or later, by reason of the infiltration of the water. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the divers who are now, at the risk of their lives, engaged in raising the explosive, which is being taken out to sea and sunk.

Arctic Explorers Lost.—The whaler Aurora, which has just arrived at Dundee, brings information of the loss of an Arctic exploring party that started from Newfoundland eighteen months ago in a small schooner named The Ripple, chartered at St. John's. In Baffin's Bay the wreck of the Ripple was discovered, and close-by cairns containing the body of one of the explorers and several manuscripts. The party was composed of two Swedish gentlemen and three Newfoundlanders, who are reported to have been lost while endeavoring to reach the mainland in a small boat.

An Earl Fined for Cruelty.—The Earl of Rothes, who has but recently succeeded to the title so long borne by his grandmother, has just been convicted by a board of magistrates and sentenced to a fine for cruelty to a cat by setting his terriers at it. It is only fair to add that this chief of the ancient Scotch House of Leslie is still a schoolboy at Eton and only about sixteen years of age, a fact which the English Radical papers seem to have lost sight of when they made use of the incident to manufacture capital against the House of Lords.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL N. B. ELDREDGE.

Adrian, Mich., Nov. 28.—Colonel Nathaniel Buel Eldredge died at his home in this city last night, after an illness of more than a year. Colonel Eldredge was the scion of an English-Welsh family which settled in Connecticut before the Revolution. His father, a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in New-York State, near Auburn, where the son was born on March 28, 1813. Nathaniel Eldredge was successively school teacher, physician, lawyer and politician. He came to Michigan in 1842. In 1848 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in 1853 Probate Judge of Lepeer County. Judge Eldredge fought in the Civil War, and was appointed colonel of the 7th Michigan Infantry for gallantry on the battlefield. In 1863 he resigned because of ill-health, and two years later removed here, resuming the practice of law. In 1870 he was elected Mayor, and in 1874 Sheriff. In 1882 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1884. He leaves seven sons and four daughters.

THE REV. MARTIN J. STOVER.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 28 (Special).—The Rev. Martin J. Stover died last night, aged eighty-six years. For more than sixty years he was a member of the Hartwick Lutheran Synod, and for fifty-nine years was actively engaged in the ministry. He had filled pulpits in this State, Pennsylvania and Ohio. He leaves a widow and three sons, Martin L. Stover, a Justice of the Supreme Court; Dr. Charles Stover and George B. Stover, all of this city.

NAVIGATION BLOCKED IN THE ERIE CANAL.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The canalboat Richard H. White, with a cargo of corn, was sunk by ice in the Erie Canal this morning, about a mile above Fultonville. She lies across the canal, completely blocking navigation. It is said that there are forty-three loaded boats back of her.

SENATOR ERWIN'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 28.—There was no material change in Senator Erwin's condition to-day. He slept well, until 2 o'clock this morning, but was restless during the remainder of the night.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN FREIGHT TRAINS.

Erie, Penn., Nov. 28.—A freight collision occurred about midnight near Conneaut, Ohio, on the Lake Shore road. Extra No. 96 had gone on a side-track to let a passenger train pass and had started across the eastbound track when No. 69, fast live stock, eastbound, crashed into it. Joel Gaines, engineer, and W. A. Kirk, fireman, of the westbound train were buried beneath their engine and killed. John Sohlinger, engineer, and William Mehan, fireman, of No. 69, could not jump in time, and went into the wreck. Sohlinger is internally injured and Mehan has both arms broken and is internally injured. Both engines and thirty cars were demolished. Some of the live stock and a large amount of merchandise were destroyed.

A MICHIGAN MINE ON FIRE.

Iron Mountain, Mich., Nov. 28.—Timbering on the third level of the Pewabic Mine caught fire yesterday afternoon, and the 350 men were forced to the surface. The mine has been hermetically sealed, in an attempt to smother the flames. The Pewabic is the only mine working here. H. P. Hulst, of Milwaukee, is president of the company. The mine shipped 200,000 tons of ore this season.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS SAY.

SATISFACTORY TO FREE TRADERS.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee ought to be satisfactory to the most radical Free Trader. True, there is a semblance of protection left in some of the schedules, but the cuts are heavy all along the line, and there must be a general unsettlement of business interests until the mills and the manufacturing establishments can accommodate themselves to the changed condition of affairs—that is if the change shall come.

THE WORK OF RECIPROCITY UNDONE.

From The New-York Recorder.

The abandonment of the reciprocity features of the McKinley act strikes down a young and growing trade in the Republics to the south of us—a trade built up at great expense and labor. If the European manufacturers who held the monopoly of these important markets had had a voice in framing the Wilson bill they could not have drawn it more favorably to their own interests than the Ways and Means Committee has done.

NEARER FREE TRADE THAN EVER BEFORE.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Taken as a whole it is more radical than was generally expected, and in some of its features it approaches nearer to free trade than any preceding tariff. In this respect it is a surprise even to Democrats. The free list is of the most ample dimensions, and it will puzzle many stanch Democrats to discover wherein the demand for a "tariff for revenue only" has been complied with in offering a bill which frees so many articles and falls so far short of raising the required revenue.

IS IT "FOR REVENUE ONLY"?

From The Hartford Courant.

The Ways and Means Committee and its consulting experts have gone as far in the direction of free trade as they dared; that is plain enough. Will any of them—will Professor Wilson himself—have the effrontery to pretend that in preparing their bill—with its illogical discriminations, its remnants of protection and its remarkable free list—they have kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the revenue needs of the Government, and upon those needs alone?

AN EXTREMELY RADICAL SCHEME.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The scheme as it has emerged from the committee-room is an extremely radical one, both with regard to the many additions it makes to the free list, generally, though not exclusively, of raw materials, and in respect to the large reductions of the duties on manufactured products. The relations of the additions of the one part and the reductions of the other part are not always proportionably maintained, although it is obvious that strenuous efforts to maintain them have been made.

FAVORING THE SOLID SOUTH.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Hoop iron is scheduled at 30 per cent duty, which sufficiently illustrates the committee's idea of the amount of labor in that highly finished product. But cotton ties, which are hoop iron with some extra labor, are not given a higher ad valorem rate. They are not given the same rate; they are not even given a reduced rate. The Solid South is the sole user of cotton ties; and while 30 per cent is recognized as the just rate for the people who use hoop iron to pay, the section which furnishes a solid electoral vote and a nearly solid Congressional one has got to have its cotton ties free of duty.

REPUBLICAN PRECEDENTS FOLLOWED.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Consistency is not so great a jewel as common sense, and the Democrats exhibited a degree of common sense at once gratifying and astonishing when they decided to follow, in the main, Republican precedents in regard to sugar, tea and coffee. By insisting on the admission, duty free, of sugar up to and including No. 16 Dutch standard, the framers of the McKinley bill hit the Sugar Trust hard. That good example is followed and extended by a reduction of one-half in the duty on refined sugar. All the people will not complain, and the legitimate business connected with sugar refining in this country will not suffer, though monopolistic speculation and stock market manipulation may suffer, as they deserve to.

HARD OUTLOOK FOR THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

From The Boston Journal.

The programme which the committee offers to the great woollen interests of this country is practically a succession of tariffs, to follow each other at regular intervals, each making a fresh cut and requiring new adjustments. Under this arrangement it becomes necessary for every manufacturer to calculate to a nicety exactly how much of his products he can hope to market before the date of the next cut, which is to bring in new conditions. Substantially the same calculation must be made by every wholesaler and every retailer, and by every importer or buyer or seller of foreign goods.

WHAT REDUCED DUTIES MEAN.

From The Utica Herald.

The reduction of duties sweeps along the whole industrial line. Cotton manufactures, glass, tobacco, iron and steel goods, lumber, cutlery, etc., are reduced, as the committee says, "in the interest of increased revenues." American workmen should mark this admission. Duties are reduced in the interest of increased revenues. That can only come about through increased importations. What we import we do not make at home. What is made abroad does not employ American labor. No labor, no wages; from which the committee's conclusion that "wages paid natural labor are irrelevant" is reached.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS SAY.

A LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSION.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The sugar schedule of the Ways and Means Committee is a most lame and impotent conclusion. In fear of offending the Sugar Trust on one hand, and the sugar planters on the other, a most valuable source of fiscal revenue has been totally abandoned. While raw sugar has been left on the free list, the bounty of the McKinley tariff to the Sugar Trust has been cut down to a quarter of a cent a pound—half of the McKinley rate. A duty of a quarter of a cent a pound on raw sugar, uniform with the duty on the refined product, small as it would have been, would have yielded a fiscal revenue of not less than $10,000,000 a year; but this would not have served the Sugar Trust, a monopoly that appears to be in peculiar favor with the Democratic politicians.

TARIFF SMASHING CANNOT WIN.

From The Troy Press.

God reigns in Israel, and no tariff-smashing crusade can win. The great manufacturing districts have too many Democratic representatives in both branches of Congress to enable the misnamed revenue reformers to wipe out the home protective features whose retention is demanded by every patriotic American interest.

NO "REVENUE ONLY," NO DEMOCRACY.

From The New-York Sun.

We have read Professor Wilson's tariff bill. It may be called a sound protectionist document from one end to the other. There is no revenue only in it, and no Democracy. If McKinley had made it, he needn't be ashamed of his work. He might differ with its details, but its principle would warm his honest old heart. And it is the work of so-called Democrats and tariff reformers!

FAULTY, BUT WILL BE ACCEPTED.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

It is true the bill does not abandon the idea of Protection, but it is gratifying that it makes a sweeping reduction in the import duties levied under the McKinley law. The bill is much more a revenue tariff measure than either the Mills bill or the Morrison bill. However faulty it may be as a measure of complete relief, it will be accepted gladly by the people in preference to the existing statute—by all odds the worst of the kind in the whole course of tariff legislation.

IT GOES FAR, INDEED.

From The New-York World.

The bill generally is excellent. It has been prepared with great care and entire conscientiousness. It goes very far, perhaps as far as it is possible to go at once, toward a complete fulfilment of Democratic pledges. When it passes and becomes a law a new and bright era will begin for American commerce and manufactures.

NOT AN AMERICAN TARIFF.

From The Boston Post.

Coal, iron ore and wool on the free list; an ad valorem duty of not more than 24 per cent on crude iron—these were the only requests made upon Congress by New-England industry in connection with the tariff. They were rejected by the Republican Congress; they are fully recognized in the new Democratic bill. This is a New-England tariff.

AN HONEST AND COURAGEOUS EFFORT.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Tariff bill made public yesterday by Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, comports admirably with the promise of low taxes made to the people in the platform of the National Democracy in 1892, and responded to by the election of a Democratic President, House and Senate to carry it into effect. It is an honest and courageous effort to relieve the masses from the exactions of monopolies, created and "protected" by an abuse of the taxing power.

NOT QUITE PREPARED TO REJOICE.

From The Richmond Dispatch.

Not West Virginia only, but Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, and some sections of North Carolina view with disfavor the prospect of free coal and free iron ore. It looks as though New-England is dominating this particular feature of the tariff, as she has dominated so many others. We could have said naught against a reduced duty on coal and iron ore, but to see them both admitted duty free is a little more than we are prepared to rejoice at.

A TRULY GREAT MEASURE.

From The Boston Globe.

The best talent at the command of the Treasury Department has been brought into requisition in preparing this great embodiment of the principles of tariff reform. It is by no means merely the bill of one man or even of one committee. It will rank among the most earnest, thoughtful and comprehensive plans ever formulated in the annals of tariff legislation.

NOT THE LAW THAT WAS PROMISED.

From The Providence Journal.

The Democrats have brought forward, and now propose to try to pass, not a revenue tariff, but a protective tariff—a tariff which differs from the existing law, and from such laws as the Republicans have declared desirable, only in percentages. It is not the law which the Democrats outlined in their platform, but just such a law as in that platform they declared was fraudulent and unconstitutional; it is not the law which the people of the discontented West meant to help bring about when they put the Democrats in power last year, but just such a law as they intended to rebuke and reject the Republican party for having passed. In plain words, the fundamental and carefully preserved principle of the Wilson bill is not to raise revenue from customs duties, but to give certain favored home industries an artificial, protected profit.

HAZARDOUSLY RADICAL IN SPOTS.

From The Springfield Republican.

In the schedules for manufactures the committee have been, in spots, unnecessarily and hazardously radical. The cuts on woollen goods are too heavy. Our manufacturers can stand them, we think; they said in 1867 that 25 per cent net protection was enough. This bill gives them much more as a rule. But it should have left the ad valorem rates of the McKinley law about as they are. The specific rates of the existing law are nominally compensatory for the wool tax. Really they offer some little net protection. It was enough then, for a start, in taking off the wool tax to remove only the compensatory specific duties on woollen goods.

IT WILL PROVE POPULAR.

From The Boston Herald.

It will, of course, be hotly assailed, and one must expect that some changes will be made in it while it is running the gantlet of Congress. But if its present lines can be fairly preserved on the main points we are confident that it will prove a popular measure, and that with the larger scope afforded by it American trade will receive a greater and far more wholesome development than would be possible if the fetters of the McKinley tariff were maintained.

THREE STRIKING FEATURES.

From The New-York Herald.

The most striking feature of the new Tariff bill is the number of raw materials it transfers to the free list. Ores, coal, lumber, wool and other textile fibres are thus treated, on the theory that as these things are the foundations of modern industries production will be stimulated by leaving them untaxed. Another favorable characteristic of the measure is the adoption wherever practicable of ad valorem instead of the specific duties which have been made to cover such a multitude of sins. A third commendable feature is the provision for slow reductions in delicate instances, as in the bounty on sugar, the abolition of which will be gradual, extending over a period of eight years, and the sliding scale by which the rates in the woollen schedule are to be reduced five points in five years.

ANY ENTHUSIASM DISAVOWED.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

It would not be fair as among friends and brothers if "The Courier-Journal" should affect an enthusiasm it has no reason to feel over this bill. It had hoped for a bill embodying less of the protective and more of the revenue theories of tariff legislation. The mandate of the last National Democratic Convention was sufficiently explicit. Its ratification by the people was sufficiently emphatic.

An Opportune Friend will be found in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, when racked by a Severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe and effective as ever.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

MARRIED.

DAVISON—COBB—On Saturday, November 25, 1893, at West End Avenue Collegiate Church, New-York, by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, assisted by the Rev. John Knox Allen, D. D., Sophy Nitchie, daughter of Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth Cobb, to Clarence S. Davison.

JACOB—HAMILTON—On Tuesday, November 28th, 1893, at St. James's Church, this city, by the Rev. L. M. Van Bokkelen, of St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Cornelius R. Smith, rector of the parish, Louise, daughter of E. Luther Hamilton, esq., to Lawrence Jacob, all of this city.

PARDEE—PEECHER—November 28th, by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., Dr. Charles Insles Pardee to Mrs. Frances Gertrude Beecher, daughter of the late Geo. M. Snow.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BUNTING—Phoebe L. Valentine, in Brooklyn, 11th month, 28th day, wife of William Bunting, in the 78th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, December 1st, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edmund Blunt, 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.
Interment private.

DANNAT—On Sunday, November 26th, 1893, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Haviland, Ambazac, France, Susan J., wife of the late William H. Dannat.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREEN—On November 27th, 1893, at 66 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Gerard C. Green, age 51 years.
Friends are invited to attend funeral services, from his late residence, Wednesday, 2 p. m.
Interment at convenience of the family.
Peekskill, N. Y., papers please copy.

HUBBELL—On November 28th, at the residence of Charles Mallory, Porchester, N. Y., Cornelia Mallory Hubbell, aged 17 years, daughter of the late E. B. and Cornelia Hubbell, of Hartford, Conn.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Bridgeport and Hartford papers please copy.

JONES—On Monday, November 27th, Samuel S. Jones, in his 85th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 197 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, on Friday, December 1st, at 2 p. m.
Interment at convenience of family.

LEWIS—On Monday morning, November 27th, at his late residence, 411 Fifth-ave., George Lewis, jr., in his 61st year.
Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend the funeral services at the house on Wednesday morning, November 29th, at 10 o'clock.
Interment private.
Kindly omit flowers.

LORD—Suddenly, November 26th, 1893, Charles E., son of the late Char