

IN SOUTH AND WEST.

Newspaper Opinions on the New Tariff Bill

GIVEN ACCORDING TO PARTY LEANING.

Views from the Most Important Cities.

COMMENTS OF THE EDITORS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Tribune (rep.) says of the new tariff bill: It is questionable whether the fruit of the labors of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues will produce revenue enough to meet the needs of the government, and it is certain that by imposing duties on the raw materials, on most competitive manufactured goods some protection, though inadequate in amount, is given to the American working-man.

On the other hand, this bill is a radical one. It goes further on the road toward free trade than the one for which Senator Mills was the sponsor. The continuation of the sugar bounty with gradual reductions is in striking contrast with the swift reduction of the duties on northern industries. This marked sectional taint will solidify the southern democrats for the bill. It ought to provoke northern democrats, if they have self-respect, to do what they can to make this measure a little less gilded.

The removal of the duty on lumber will be followed by increased importation from Canada, but the destruction of the American forest is not so rapid, will be checked. The tariff protection of those forests has contributed to their preservation. The iron and steel, ore will injure the iron ore men of the United States well be questioned. What the effect of the removal of the duty on coal will be time will show. Some articles have been placed on the free list which clearly should not go there, and which will provoke animated discussion in the House and Senate.

"Genuine Democratic Tariff Bill." CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—The Post (ind.) this afternoon says editorially of the new tariff bill: The country now has a genuine democratic tariff bill, substantial in what is promised by the party in the Chicago platform, and the most radical in its reduction of import duties of any measure presented since the war.

"On the face of the bill it seems to be no respecter of persons, but to be an honest reformer, and to be in the right direction. If the principles upon which it is based are right and patriotic, guaranteeing the reform good to the greatest number, the reform bill will be accepted with confidence, if the principles are erroneous and unpatriotic, time will prove them so, and the reform will be abandoned."

"The business world now knows where it stands, for it must be remembered that the ways and means committee is expected to report on the tariff bill. The bill set forth the faith of its party, which was the overwhelming majority in November. It is not a party measure, it is a law, will become a law. The future is therefore certain. Now, let business start in with a rush, as good as sold."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28.—The Memphis Commercial this discusses the tariff bill: The bill will be regarded as a drastic measure by protectionists and a moderate one by free traders. It is doubtless as good a bill as could be framed under all the circumstances, but must be regarded only as a step in the right direction. It will give great and substantial relief to the masses of the people and will prepare the way for the removal of every vestige of law that is extreme protectionist policy inaugurated after the republican seizure of power.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Globe-Democrat today says: In preparing their tariff bill the democrats have acted on the theory proclaimed in their platform that duties for protection are unconstitutional. Many of them have been abolished. Nothing has been spared. All, or nearly all, of the so-called raw materials have been put on the free list. This is the democratic idea of "judicious tariff revision."

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THE TWO SUSPECTS

Who Were Arrested on Account of Jack the Slasher.

The Trial of William Goodwin and Counsel, while Mr. Moran appeared in the Police Court today.

William Goodwin and Patrick Henry Moran, the young men who were arrested ten days ago, upon trial "Jack the Slasher" ceased his operations, and who have been in jail awaiting trial on a charge of violence and suspicion, were brought up to the Police Court today for trial. Their case excited considerable interest, for the reason that their arrest at the particular time was looked upon as having some bearing on "slashers." Since their arrest no slashing has been done, but the officers have no idea, however, that they committed the depredations. When the men appeared in the dock of Judge Miller's court today they showed plainly the effect of their week's confinement. Lawyer Williamson appeared as their counsel, while Mr. Pugh represented the District. The witness for the prosecution were in court, as were several of the officers who have manifested much interest in them, and the audience of spectators was much larger than usual.

Sergeant Mulhall's Testimony.

Sergeant Mulhall of the fifth precinct testified that he received information from the defendant that he had been dishonorably discharged from the seventh cavalry at Fort Meyer and that he had done no work since. He also received information that they had been spending money pretty freely. Witness also received word that the men lived at No. 1004 F street northeast, and late Saturday night he went with Officer Stevens to the basement of the adjoining house. About 11 o'clock in the morning Moran approached, stopped on the corner and whistled twice. Then he started up the stairs to the second floor, where he was an officer, and Moran replied, "So am I an officer."

The way to the station the prisoner said to witness, "I understand the man; his name is Goodwin you want." Moran repeated this statement several times and told witness that he was the man who had been in the street. Goodwin had tried to get him in trouble several times and now he was going to tell all he knew about Goodwin. He asked witness, "And," he added, "I understand she lets Moran drive the house."

The court then took a recess. After recess Police Officer Stevens testified that he arrested the men, his testimony being similar to that of Sergeant Mulhall. Two witnesses testified that they had seen the men frequently about the corner of 9th and F streets, and another witness testified that the men had on one occasion wanted to engage in a fight with an old gentleman there.

Mr. King, the father-in-law of Moran, testified that he was arrested recently married his daughter, and lived at the home of the witness until but a short time before his arrest. He knew that Moran was in the room at night, coming home after midnight. Mr. James Hogan, the keeper of a lunch place between 10th and 11th streets, testified that he saw Moran and another man, when they suddenly dropped their knife and fork, when they turned to "Jack the Slasher" should be shot.

Hannah Cogswell and Sarah Hooper, servants of Mrs. Chase, testified that both men boarded at the house of Mrs. Chase, but they knew nothing more of them. Mr. Stewart testified that last July Goodwin was taken to the police station, a ring of pawn for him, and witness kept the articles until Goodwin and a man named W. W. King, who was arrested, paid the amount paid the pawnbroker. Goodwin accompanied witness to the pawnshop, and on the way home took the witness to the police station, where he returned them, when witness demanded them.

BOYNTON LEAVES RIO.

The American Who Made an Attack on Mello's Gunboat.

Secretary Herbert has received a cable message from Capt. Pickens, commanding the naval fleet at Rio, saying that Boynton had been captured on the British steamship Sirius. Boynton had been an American citizen who created a sensation at Rio several weeks ago by a futile attack on Mello's gunboat, on a tugboat flying the British flag and armed with torpedoes. He was captured by British officers before doing any harm and turned over to Captain Pickens by whom he has been kept in custody on the Charleston ever since. An attempt was made to bring him to task for his conduct.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was fifty-one. Of this number twenty-eight were to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation and the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were as follows: Garfield, W. G. Moore, vice Nannie B. Grehan, removed; Jack's Mill, A. F. Poff, vice Eliza J. Sower, resigned; Jamaica, H. L. Segar, vice J. R. Segar, resigned; Lot, J. N. Hart, vice W. W. King, resigned; Mount Clinton, W. E. Long, vice D. H. Landes, removed; H. E. Hannan was appointed postmaster at Masses Springs, Md., vice J. M. C. Cox, resigned.

A Naval Court of Inquiry.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of Lieut. Richard G. Davenport while attached to the Niobe during the hurricane at Samoa, in March, 1889. The court was appointed at the request of Lieut. Davenport. It will meet at the navy yard in this city tomorrow. The court is composed as follows: Capt. McNeir, Commander Davis and Lieut. Commander Kush, with Lieut. Lauchheimer as recorder.

One Bad Man.

Postmaster General Hissell is in receipt of the following communication: "Mr. Post Master General—I think you is the man's vat makes the post master for der towns; and I vont to tell you if you make here you gets no more Democrats votes mit der German peoples dot is vat I tells you is one bad man he is no good for der office and is no good for der post. West post master and you do one good mit der Democrats and ter der peoples dot vat I tells you is vot der matter."

To Investigate Oglesby's Case.

The Secretary of State has directed that an investigation be made of the case of F. C. Oglesby, an American citizen, imprisoned at Havana, Cuba, on suspicion of complicity in the recent revolution. Mr. R. O. Williams, consul at Havana, is a citizen of the District.

Government Receipts Today.

The receipts from internal revenue today were \$219,683; from customs, \$215,654.

A New Post Office Inspector.

John E. Ashe of Ponda, N. Y., has been appointed post office inspector in charge at New York, vice C. C. Jones, resigned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

RAIDING THE TRACK.

The Police Capture a Number of Racing Touts at Benning.

JUDGE KIMBALL'S OBSERVATIONS.

No Guttenberg Congregations to Be Allowed Here.

WEEDING OUT SUSPECTS.

Inspector Hollinberger, chief of detectives, anticipates more stealing here this winter than usual. He has given his men instructions to arrest all suspicious persons and know thieves who are found loitering about the streets, saloons and places where crooks are generally found. The world's fair attracted many prominent thieves from all sections of the world, and now they are spreading themselves over the country. The police think many of the crooks will come this way and endeavor to reach here during the session of Congress. In all sections of the country thieves have been operating extensively since the close of the fair. Philadelphia seems to have suffered more than most other cities, and the police there are making every effort to keep the facts from the public.

The police in this city were satisfied that there would be a great amount of stealing here this winter, and when it was announced that winter racing would be permitted here they immediately thought that an increase of the force would have to follow. The force is smaller than that of any other city in the United States, and with the increased number of crooks, suspicious persons and touts, who would naturally attract to the track, the officers feared they would have more work than they could properly look after.

The Star called attention to the matter a few weeks ago, and Inspector Hollinberger took the cue and wrote a letter to Maj. Moore, plainly setting forth the difficulties which would be met by the races for the benefit of the pool men and gamblers generally. Maj. Moore's letter to the Commissioners, which was printed in the Star, was to the effect that the inspector's recommendation. At the same time the department concluded to begin looking up or drive from the city persons found on the track who were known to have no good reason for being there, including the pool men and gamblers. Most of these persons do not belong here, but make a business of following the races. It is known that on every race track touts are committed, the principal things taken being diamond pins, pocket books and watches. Then, too, there is often trouble resulting from the dishonesty of the "touts" and hangers on. The matter of raiding the track was discussed yesterday's Star, following a raid made, but only a small haul was made, because the persons who were arrested had been given notice of the intention of the officers through a premature publication. Many of those arrested were from the vicinity of the track, but they were afraid to venture inside, and so they were not taken.

Inspector Hollinberger went to the track, and with the aid of the pool men, Weedon, Lacy and Officer Horne, and the work of weeding out the alleged suspicious persons and gamblers. It was reported that the last evening had been announced eight arrests had been made.

In the Police Court.

Seven of the prisoners were taken to the Police Court this morning and tried as suspected persons. There were three white men, whose names were William King, E. Stewart, Edward Clark and Henry Lane. The colored men gave their names as Tom Jones, Edward King, William Jones and Charles Stewart. Lawyer Moss appeared as counsel for the men, and entered a plea of not guilty for them. Detectives Horne, Lacy and Weedon were called to the stand, and they explained that they were known as touts, having no other means of livelihood. The men admitted that they touted, and that they made it a practice to come to New York and New Jersey tracks. Stewart stated that he had come here from the Jersey tracks with the purpose of remaining here until the end of the season. He explained that he gave but one horse to win in a race, he being enabled, from his acquaintance with the bookmakers, to know what horse would win. King was detected in the act of selling a pair of opera glasses for \$1, but denied it. "Well," remarked Judge Kimball, "upon the conclusion of the men's statements it is my duty to say that they have done nothing wrong. Race tracks have been run here for years."

Mr. Paul F. Mohr, one of the prominent members of the Interior today in reference to appointments in his state. He had interviews with Mr. De Loey and Appointment Clerk Holcombe.

Ordered to Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Carpenter has been ordered to temporary duty under the general storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Answers for Official Information.

A letter received today by the fourth assistant postmaster general says: "Dear Sir—has We are reporting the store for holly days We would like to know if we are going to have our post office so as to make it different and that is why we would like to know. Please answer soon I remain, &c."

What the Machias Needs.

The recent "healing" of the gunboat Machias at New York is said to have demanded extensive alterations in the ship which are to be put into actual sea service.

A NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Ool. Elwell S. Otis Appointed by the President Today.

Somewhat of a Surprise, as He Was Nominated by President Harrison.

—Brief Sketch of His Career.

The President today appointed Col. Elwell S. Otis, twenty-third Infantry, to brigadier general vice Gen. Wm. C. Carroll, retired on the 24th instant. This selection is somewhat of a surprise. Col. Otis was nominated brigadier general by President Harrison, vice Gen. Carr, but his nomination failed of action and President Cleveland appointed Col. Carlin to the vacancy. It is an excellent appointment. Col. Otis has the reputation of being one of the best equipped men in the army. There is no politics in his promotion. He was second in seniority to Col. Shafter of the first infantry.

Brief Sketch of His Career.

The new brigadier general was born in Maryland, and appointed from New York. He served throughout the war with distinction. He was captain of the 14th New York Infantry from September 13, 1862, and was lieutenant colonel of the same regiment from December 23, 1863; was honorably mustered out January 24, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier general March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac from September, 1862, to October 1, 1863, and was promoted to major and lieutenant colonel at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda, Petersburg, &c. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, September 30, 1862, and was absent on sick leave from then until he was mustered out.

In the Regular Army.

His record in the regular army is also excellent. He was appointed lieutenant colonel of the twenty-second Infantry July 28, 1866, and colonel of the twentieth Infantry (his present command) February 8, 1880. He was brevetted colonel March 2, 1867, for gallant services at Spottsylvania. He has since served successively in Dakota, New York, Montana, Michigan and Texas. In November 14, 1881, he was in command of the regular post and the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth. He took command of the post at Fort Assiniboine, Dakota, in 1887, and has remained there ever since, with the exception of two years on recruiting service in New York city.

MR. LAMONT'S REPORT.

Recommendations Which He Will Make to Congress. The annual report of the Secretary of War will be given out for publication next Thursday. It is an important document, and will treat military matters in an interesting way. He will urge the absolute necessity for strengthening our coast defenses and will recommend increased activity at our armories and arsenals in the manufacture of modern guns and smokeless powder. He will also recommend the abrogation of the obnoxious ten-year service law and suggest other remedial legislation. He will also recommend the improvement of the lines of battle at Gettysburg and other battle fields.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The President's Message Not Quite Ready.

Today's meeting of the cabinet was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of executive communications to Congress. The President's message and the reports of the cabinet officers are practically finished, but it is not yet ready for submission to Congress. It is understood that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be ready for submission to the cabinet at its next meeting, on Friday. A special meeting will be called for Saturday. All the members were present at today's meeting except Secretary Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The attention of the Commissioners has been called to the bad condition of the alley in square 288. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, through its corresponding secretary, has petitioned the Commissioners to put more light in the alley, and the union conducts a mission for poor children day and night.

The Standpipe.

Herman D. Walbridge has written a letter to the Commissioners urging the immediate removal of the 16th street standpipe. Capt. Powell today notified the property clerk of the District to advertise proposals to remove the pipe, it being the intention of the Commissioners to remove the pipe within a few days.

Placed on the Retired List.

The Commissioners this afternoon placed on the retired list F. W. Rietz, No. 8 company, and appointed R. S. Reed to fill the vacancy.

Called on the Ambassador.

And the Latter Promptly Called in the Police. About noon today an Irishman, about fifty years old, who gave his name as Michael Berry, called at the residence of the British ambassador and asked for an audience. He imagined that he was a victim of a railroad conspiracy and says that the railroad officials are keeping him out of work. Police-man Goucher was called and he arrested Berry, whom he locked up as an alleged crank. The officer considers him harmless. Michael will be examined by the police surgeons.

Army Ordnance Transfers.

The following named officers will report to the board of officers appointed to meet at New York city on Monday, December 11, for examination with view to selection for transfer to the ordnance department: Second Lieut. Alfred M. Hunter, fourth artillery; Second Lieut. William L. Kenly, Jr., fourth artillery; Second Lieut. Golden L.H. Hughes, third artillery; Second Lieut. Frank G. Mauldin, third artillery; Second Lieut. Odus C. Horney, seventh infantry.

Personal Mention.

Chief Clerk Joseph Daniels of the Department of the Interior left this morning for North Carolina to attend to private business. Mr. Paul F. Mohr, one of the prominent members of the Interior today in reference to appointments in his state. He had interviews with Mr. De Loey and Appointment Clerk Holcombe.

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What the Machias Needs.

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HOW CANADA SEES IT.

Friendly Feeling at Ottawa for the Wilson Tariff Bill.

EFFECT ON NOVA SCOTIAN PRODUCTS.

Views of Prime Minister Fielding.

WHAT LEADING MEN SAY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28.—The impression created in official circles here by the statement made by Chairman Wilson, respecting the proposed tariff bill is that if it ever becomes a law in the United States it will give an immense impetus to United States trade in all kinds, and a very soon result in placing the manufacturing supremacy of the world in the hands of the manufacturers of the United States. It will enormously increase the trade between the United States and Canada, and at one operation accomplish all that political parties in both countries have vainly been endeavoring to accomplish since the promotion of closer commercial relations.

Effect on Coal and Lumber.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 28.—The announcement that the congressional tariff committee have placed coal, lumber and iron ore on the free list, though not unexpected, created a great deal of interest in Nova Scotia. It is a source of great satisfaction to Canadian free traders and reformers and is regarded, if the law passes Congress, as certain to lead to much freer commercial relations between Nova Scotia and the New England states and to vastly increase trade.

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AN ANTI-SNAPPER LEADER.

Wm. A. Poucher Appointed United States District Attorney.

He Had Been Mentioned for Two Offices in the Custom House at New York City.

The President today appointed Wm. A. Poucher of New York to be United States attorney for the northern district of New York. He is the leader of the anti-snappers of Oswego and vicinity, and has been prominently mentioned for the New York collectorship, and afterward was slated for the naval office and the surveyorship of that port successively. He stands well at the Oswego bar. His appointment at this time is said to be for the purpose of having him in office before the meeting of Congress, a decided advantage to him in the consideration of his nomination. He succeeds Judge D. S. Alexander, formerly fifth auditor of the treasury, and a man of great personal popularity in this city.

A CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

The Guatemalan Minister Does Not Think Much of His Revival. Senator Antonio L. Arriaga, the Guatemalan minister, does not appear to think much of the scheme of reviving the union of the five republics of Central America—Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa. Rico—under the presidency of Barrionuevo. He said in the following remarks on this subject: "There have been no conferences looking to the return to the union of the five republics, as has been reported. Some years ago a movement to restore the single government of Central America was projected and carried forward in frequent conferences at the old Capitol building in San Francisco. It was believed that the cooperation between the various countries of Central America hindered the movement, and that the union of the five republics was a step toward the restoration of the single government. We suffered, as did the United States, through the enormous depreciation in the value of gold. The president of the United States, in the interim of congress, declared that the per cent of customs duties should be paid in gold, and that the interest on the national debt should also be paid in gold. The constitutional body which reported on this subject, however, did not exist in session—a body which does not exist in the United States—though that the president had exceeded his powers under the constitution and issued a law for the session of congress. The minority party, however, realized that the president had exceeded his powers, and that the result of the scheme did not materialize. Congress will not meet unless called by the president himself."

Not Acceptable to Iowa People.

Congressman Gear of Iowa, a republican member of the ways and means committee, has just arrived in the city. Speaking of the tariff bill, he says: "It is a very drastic measure, and it will not be acceptable to the people of Iowa. The bill in the schedule relating to agricultural products will hurt Iowa as well as all other states contiguous to the Canadian border by subjecting their farmers with competition with the agricultural products of Canada. The people of Iowa understand the situation and will not believe that when the party whip is cracked over the backs of the kickers they will all hurry into line, and that the protection of the tariff will be maintained and the Senate practically as reported."

Representative Boatner's Objections.

Representative Boatner of Louisiana, a democrat, said: "My objection to the bill is that it falls below the point of raising revenue. If they had put a small revenue duty on some of the things which are on the schedule, it would have been a revenue measure, but would have added to the revenues of the bill, it would have been a revenue measure."