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BILINGUAL UP THE TAX BURDEN

Proposed Tariff Duties Certain to Increase Taxation. Democrats Brought Out the Fact That Percentages Are Higher in the McKinley Bill Than in the McKinley Act—Illustration of the Doctrine of Paternalism.

SHOWN BY THE DEBATE TODAY

Democrats Brought Out the Fact That Percentages Are Higher in the McKinley Bill Than in the McKinley Act—Illustration of the Doctrine of Paternalism.

The Democrats in the tariff debate in the House this morning brought out with emphasis the fact that the proposed duties will constitute a great increase of the burdens of taxation upon the people, and showed that the percentages of duties are higher even than in the McKinley bill.

The Republicans' explanation of the latter fact was that prices are lower now, and whenever the specific duty proposed is exactly the same as in the McKinley bill the percentage of taxation is higher.

The increase in the total of taxes levied was defended on the ground that the foreigner pays the duty.

"It is true with the American people for the McKinley bill," exclaimed Mr. Richardson, "was as we saw, what will they do to you, to use the street boy's phrase, what they'll do to you will be a plenty."

He had just shown that except in two instances the duties proposed by the McKinley bill are higher than the duties imposed by the McKinley Act.

"The remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee," said Mr. Dingley, in reply, "form another illustration of a familiar method of juggling with figures."

He then explained that the proposed duties were lower than in the McKinley bill, except in sugar, silks, and tobacco.

He said the difference in his statement and Mr. Richardson's depended upon the fact that the duties in the McKinley bill and the McKinley Act were mainly ad valorem, and the comparison was made in ad valorem percentages.

"But I make the comparison between the specific duties in the McKinley bill and the specific duties of the present bill, and the McKinley bill was mainly ad valorem, and the comparison was made in ad valorem percentages."

Mr. Dingley then explained that prices were much lower in 1896 than in 1890-93, when the McKinley duties were in effect.

Of course, with the same specific duty, the percentage of taxation would be higher when prices were lower. He insisted that the comparisons of percentages were necessarily misleading.

He also said the lower prices now prevailing, in fact, were further lowered by undervaluations under the ad valorem system.

Mr. Hockett declared that it made no difference what the percentages appeared to show, the great fact stood out plain to everybody, and acknowledged in the committee's report, that the bill proposed to exact the stupendous increase of \$113,000,000 from the people. It seemed to him that the McKinley bill had the better percentage was higher or lower.

"This bill," he declared, "is an illustration of the pernicious doctrine of paternalism, carried out always by the Republican party. Under this doctrine the specially favored interests come to Congress when a tariff bill is to be framed, each seeking an advantage over the other, and all at the expense of the whole country."

In this bill, as in the McKinley bill, the item of duties has been put on the free list. Why? Because the New England manufacturers have come here and demanded it in order that they might have cheap material to make shoes. But hides and wool hold exactly the same position with reference to a tariff bill. I had to tie this good old Democratic doctrine that both ought to be free.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, declared that a protective tariff was not only a protection to the manufacturer, but also a protection to the consumer. He concluded by saying that the day would come when an organization of the manufacturers would make prices lower to the consumer and give the workman an increased wage.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, asserted that the present proposed tariff bill increased greatly the tax on the American people. He charged that the duty on fifteen different articles in the chemical schedule was higher even than the McKinley bill had made it.

"When the chairman of the Ways and Means committee delivered a timely speech this morning because he did not want to go forth to the country that he and his party had really increased the taxation of the people," asserted Mr. Richardson.

"But I make the statement here regarding the chemical schedule and I intend to make it on every other schedule where the increase occurs. See if you can convince the American people that it is 'juggling figures.'"

Mr. Grow fortified a brief address by giving figures on the price of tin plate under the McKinley tariff for the purpose of showing that the foreigner paid the tax, not the people of the United States. Replying to a question propounded by Mr. Richardson, Mr. Grow admitted that tin plate had increased in price under the McKinley bill.

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HOWE'S CONDITION CRITICAL

Victim of a Bicycle Accident Will Probably Lose His Leg. The Emergency Hospital authorities stated late this afternoon that the condition of Frank T. Howe, Jr., remains unchanged, and it was now being necessary to amputate his right leg at the knee. Mr. Howe is about twenty years of age, and the son of Dr. Frank T. Howe, news editor of the Star. He was injured last night in front of the White House by being run into by cable train No. 234 of the Capital Traction Company, as described in The Morning Times.

Mr. Howe was caught under the fender of the grip car. He received two fractures of the right arm, a severe compound fracture of the right leg, fractures of several fingers of the right hand, injuries and cuts about the head and shoulders, the extent of which are not known, and shock.

His condition is regarded as critical, as he was just out of confinement, owing to another bicycle accident which happened several days ago, and was now being necessary to amputate his right leg at the knee. Mr. Howe is about twenty years of age, and the son of Dr. Frank T. Howe, news editor of the Star. He was injured last night in front of the White House by being run into by cable train No. 234 of the Capital Traction Company, as described in The Morning Times.

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AN APPROPRIATION ASKED

Commissioners Want Money to Repair Patrol Telegraph System. A communication addressed by the Commissioners to Speaker Reed this morning asks for \$5,000 for renewal of portions of the patrol system, under the head of telegraph and telephone service.

The request is made upon a showing of facts presented by Major Moore as superintendent of police, and confirmed by Supt. Miles, of the telephone service. The telephone line of St. Elizabeth's is complained of by Dr. Gooding, and Sanitary Officer Frank Lieut. Amis states that the patrol system in the First Precinct has not given satisfactory results for seven or eight months, boxes being out of order at Fourteenth street and New York avenue; Ninth and G; Thirteenth and G; Seventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Seventh and E; Ninth and New York avenue. Lieut. Temple, of the Second Precinct, complains that it is only at intervals any intelligent conversation can be carried on between men on their beats and the station by means of the telephone of the patrol service.

Lieut. Boyle states that many boxes in the Third Precinct do not register at all, or register badly. The machinery in nearly all boxes requires cleaning and new batteries. Lieuts. Vernon, McCarthan and Kelly, of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, respectively, make similar statements.

Lieut. Swindoll, in Georgetown, reports that boxes do not register at all, or register badly. The machinery in nearly all boxes requires cleaning and new batteries. Lieuts. Vernon, McCarthan and Kelly, of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, respectively, make similar statements.

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POSITIONS TO BE COVERED

Two Vacancies in Professorships at the Naval Academy. Examination Not Made Under Civil Service Rules—Secretary Bliss Absent in New York—Short List of Applications Filed in the Treasury Department.

There are two good positions just now available for which an examination is necessary. The places are in the Naval Academy, designated as professor of mathematics, and the salary attached is considerably above the average of official salaries. The examination is not made under civil service rules, and is said to be for the benefit of the War Department.

Secretary Bliss left the city last night for New York. He is absent until Monday. The First Assistant Secretary is also absent, having gone to Florida to look after his orange groves. He will be absent for about one week.

Secretary Gage had call today at 12:30 from Chairman H. H. Hanna, of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, at which the system of finance was the chief theme. The contract for supplying the steam heating apparatus for the new postoffice building in this city was awarded today to the Philadelphia Steam Heating Company, under bid of \$114,773.35 announced yesterday.

There was a very short list today of applicants for positions in the Treasury service, and but four places in the Washington Department. They are as follows: Auditor for the War Department, J. D. Alston, of Carrier's Mills, Ill., for Auditor for the Navy Department, G. W. Perkins, of Gardner, Me., for deputy auditor for the Treasury Department.

For assayer in the mint at San Francisco, J. B. Conner, of San Leandro, Cal. For collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, J. B. Gamble, of Princeton, Ind. For appraiser of merchandise at Portland, Ore., S. F. Pearson, of Portland.

For collector of internal revenue at New York, W. H. Huber, of New York. Naval orders were issued for changes in assignments of officers as follows: J. D. Alston, of Carrier's Mills, Ill., for Auditor for the Navy Department, G. W. Perkins, of Gardner, Me., for deputy auditor for the Treasury Department.

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