

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

His Statement Concerning the Provisions of the Tariff Bill.

AN ARGUMENT BASED ON THEORY

In Defense of the Free Trade Bill to be Presented.

THE EXTENSIVE FREE LIST IS DUE

To the Democratic Theory That Free Raw Materials Will Foster Manufacturers—All of West Virginia Products Struck Hard—Manufactured Products Reduced All Along the Line—Claimed to be a Blow at the Trusts, Yet England is Plastered All Over Them—Ad Valorem vs. Specified Duties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Chairman Wilson has issued the following in regard to the tariff bill:

The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt, as none others could feel, this momentous responsibility resting upon them, and the magnitude, difficulty and the delicacy of the duty assigned them, of offering a tariff bill for a nation of 70,000,000 of people. The bill they were called on to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of thirty years control of the taxing powers by a few great interests, gathering into their train a host of petty toll gatherers. It was carefully framed to prevent as long as possible what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff," by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the benefits which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein, in their own words and their own figure. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful articles where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by the movements and greatly increased the rates of the taxes paid by the people where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers, and it was bolstered about by many defenses, chief among which are a swollen and varnished treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditures. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work.

The committee have welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while they do not expect their bill to escape just criticism, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil and of an honest desire to discharge their duty purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice.

Its main features are two: First—The adoption wherever it seemed practicable of ad valorem instead of specific duties.

Second—The freeing from taxes of these great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons:

SPECIFIC DUTIES OBJECTIONABLE.

They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if exposed in ad valorem terms, as the duty of 8 cents a hundred pounds on ants in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessary of life. They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of \$30 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common belief specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice; it is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference and vindicated by long trial.

The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the consumers of the finished product. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers a few miles from the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country.

A TIME WORN THEORY.

Without further burdens in tariff taxes, untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other things must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With releases from taxes on their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw material who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country from any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry, we cannot build up that trade, hence the other alternative, trusts, to keep down production to the home market.

The workman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital. As to details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

In the chemistry schedule, we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufacturing the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the commodities of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 25 cents per gallon. And the duty on linseed oil which was revised to 35 cents in conference committee of the McKinley bill after each house had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead is reduced from 2 to 1 cent a

pound. Lead paints are conspicuously reduced. The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to \$12 a pound in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The custom house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed it in the hands of smugglers, the bringing in of opium to the demoralization of the custom service and loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable and will put the traffic under the government control and supervision.

POTTERY REDUCED.

In the pottery schedule reductions are made. Plain white ware is decreased from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent, undecorated from 55 to 45 per cent. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the scale of duties averaging a hundred per cent, a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the larger size from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot; an silver reduced from 60 to 35 cents.

In the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of bauxite ores in the lake regions and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand an undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from 6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22 1/2 per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduce from \$13.44 per ton, now 75 per cent to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection, more against Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburgh and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers. The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 per cent. Beams and girders are 35 per cent, because of the waste cutter beams and the variety of lengths and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders.

TIN PLATE INDUSTRY DOOMED.

Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent, higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 55 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent, but with the release of taxes on raw material, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, seem ample. Both copper ores and pig copper are made free, we being large exporters of the latter, and the duty serving only to enable the producers to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Manufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent, with the proviso that in any export duties or charges on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only at rates now existing.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire amongst members of the committee was to put an ad valorem of 20 or 25 per cent on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce to one-half the duty on refined sugars and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as yet. In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2.75 per pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.75 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco unstemmed and stemmed in each.

Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$1.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to 53 per pound and 25 per cent. It is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of 1853.

Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like product, in which case it is 20 per cent. First vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the corarine dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles. The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reason; that on champagne being put at 27 per dozen quarts, as against \$8 in the McKinley bill and \$9 in the law of 1853.

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints. Burlaps and cotton and grain and bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

Wool is made free. This takes the

still from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on common grades frequently reach 100 per cent, and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dry goods are put at 40 per cent. Clothing at 45 per cent rates and higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary, because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wool of the world that they will have to learn art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put down 25 per cent for axminsters, moquettes and Wiltons, 30 per cent for Brussels, while common grades down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duty shall be removed from wool on March 1, and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics. Some leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. In the schedule of sundries many articles, like hatters' plush are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased. Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

FIRE AT SISTERSVILLE.

Five Buildings With All Their Contents Burned—Loss Six Thousand and no Insurance.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

SISTERSVILLE, W. VA., Nov. 27.—This morning at 3:30 o'clock Sistersville experienced her first big fire since the advent of the oil boom. Five buildings with all their contents are now in ashes, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. The origin of the fire is a mystery, all kinds of rumors being afloat. Fire was first discovered in the saloon and gambling room of Dan Kelley, on the corner of Wells and Elizabeth streets. It took but an instant for the flames to communicate to Thompson's restaurant and Stealey's livery stable and with two other small buildings, all of which are a total loss, with no insurance whatever. Preparations are already being made to rebuild at once. Kelley's loss will amount to one thousand, Thompson's fifteen hundred, Baldwin's fifteen hundred, Gardner about one thousand. Stealey's livery stable is a total loss, though the stock was all saved. The new fire department did excellent work and saved considerable valuable property. This was their first attempt to fight fire and they did their work like heroes.

FIRE AT MONONGAH.

Two Ladies Hurt While Being Rescued From Burning Buildings.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

FARMONT, W. VA., Nov. 27.—About 3 o'clock this morning two large double dwellings, belonging to the Monongah Coal & Coke Company, were burned. One was occupied by the pit boss, John McDonald, who lost most all his furniture; also George Knapp lost the most if not all of his. The fire made such headway when discovered that in the rescue of those in the second story several were badly hurt. Miss Burk had her arm broken and head badly cut. Miss Maggie McDonald is hurt internally and cannot recover. It is not known how the fire originated, as it started in a closet.

FIRST FEMALE CHILD BORN IN STEUBENVILLE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

STEBENVILLE, O., Nov. 27.—Diana Brown, to whom belonged the proud distinction of being the first female child born in this city, died in Cleveland yesterday aged 87 years. She is a daughter of Joseph Brashears, a pioneer of this place, and she could remember when the people ran to the blockhouse, which stood on the river bank, when Indians came around.

POWDERLY IS OUT.

His Resignation Accepted and Sovereign Elected to Succeed Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—T. V. Powderly's resignation as grand master workman of the Knights of Labor has been accepted. J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, has been elected to succeed him, and an entire new executive board has been chosen.

Directum Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—The first heat between Saladin and Directum was won by Saladin; time, 2:10. Second heat Directum beat Saladin a length under the whip in 2:10. Directum won the third heat by one length under the whip; time, 2:14. Directum won fourth heat and race in 2:12.

CONSTIPATION is the parent of innumerable diseases, and should, therefore, be promptly remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These pills do not grip, are perfectly safe to take, and remove all tendency to liver and bowel complaints.

Plasters.

If you are thinking about buying a plaster, remember that you will place it upon your body and cannot get a plaster that will be too good for you.

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is the best plaster made. Your druggist may have some other plaster on his shelves which he is anxious to get rid of, or else some worthless imitation purchased at a low price for the purpose of substitution. Do not accept his "Just as good" plea, insist upon having the genuine. Alcock's Porous Plaster has no equal.

BRANDER'S PILLS can always be relied upon.

The Best Plaster.

Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on over the seat of pain. It is better than any plaster. When the lungs are sore such an application on the chest and another on the back, between the shoulder blades will often prevent pneumonia. There is nothing so good for a lame back or a pain in the side. A sore throat can nearly always be cured in one night by applying a flannel bandage dampened with Pain Balm.

A GOD-SEND is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me.—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

One Minute.

Sixty seconds often makes a great difference—a one minute remedy for Bronchitis, choking up of the throat and lungs, etc., of course is a great blessing. Cabel's Cough Cure is such a remedy it will afford decided relief in one minute. No family will be without it after once trying it. Sold by Alex. T. Young, John Klari, Wheeling, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, Ohio.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is Not Half Finished—The Hawaiian Matter Caused the Delay.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The President's message is not half finished, and he is denying himself to all callers to work upon it. He does not come into his office except on cabinet days, Tuesdays and Fridays, and works late into the night. Heretofore President Cleveland has usually allowed himself six weeks to work on his message. It is supposed that he has deferred the work on it this year to allow time for some development in the Hawaiian matter. The time for Congress to convene is so near that no longer delay is possible. It is therefore probable that the Hawaiian matter will be treated later in a special message.

SEVEN TRAMPS KILLED.

A B. & O. Freight Train Goes Through a Bridge—Fifteen Cars Wrecked.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Nov. 27.—This morning at 4 o'clock freight train No. 75, east bound on the Baltimore & Ohio road, was derailed by an axle breaking on a car on a bridge near Hyndman, Pa., eighteen miles west of here. The bridge was completely torn down and fifteen cars were precipitated to the creek below. Seven tramps were seen on the train just before the accident occurred but have not been seen since, and are supposed to be under the wrecked cars, which were all loaded with coal.

TURNS UP IN A WRECK.

Whereabouts of a Missing Grand Lodge Treasurer Revealed by an Accident.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., Nov. 26.—George Klockson, a Fort Scott merchant and grand treasurer of the Knights of Honor of Kansas, who mysteriously disappeared from home two months ago, was identified in a hospital at San Francisco. He had been injured in a railroad wreck and was taken to the hospital for treatment.

How he got to California is still a mystery. When he disappeared he had about \$900 of the lodge's money and was ostensibly on his way to attend the meeting of the grand lodge at Leavenworth. He will be brought home as soon as possible.

Important Pension Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A case of considerable importance to the estate of deceased attorneys has been decided by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds on appeal from the action of the pension bureau. The ruling provides that where an attorney dies leaving pension claims pending in which he was entitled to recognition, his personal representative will not be recognized to complete such claims.

Suspicious Box Found.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—A tin box weighing a pound and having a burnt face attached to it, has been found outside the walls of Alborough barracks, this city. The box contained a quantity of saturated material resembling saw dust. Experts are now examining the box and its contents.

Only Five Left.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The steamer Gerli has landed two bodies and two others she buried at sea a fortnight ago. There are only five members of the crew left to manage the ship, which has been beaten about the channel for a week past by the heavy gale which has prevailed.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wadding, Kinnam & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

Good News.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Otto's Cure. Thousands of bottles of this great German remedy are being distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia and all throat and lung diseases, giving the people proof that Otto's Cure will cure them, and that it is the grandest triumph of medical science. For sale only by Logan Drug Company. Samples free. Large bottles 50c.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and 15 cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition. The regular price is 60 cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill.

For Colds,

Coughs, Croup, Influenza, and Bronchitis, use

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

the best of all anodyne expectorants. Prompt to act, Sure to Cure

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Extraordinary Bargain

Faille Silks. SPECIAL SALE.

GEO. R. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Hilton, Hughes & Co., of New York, having accepted my offer for a large and entire lot of

COLORED FAILLE SILK,

Of Superior Quality, full twenty-one inches wide and worth at least, in the ordinary way, Two Dollars a yard, I will place the same on sale at my silk counters on this, MONDAY, MORNING, at the extremely low price of

98c.

Anxious for everybody to see these Silks whether they want to buy or not.

GEO. R. TAYLOR.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCKER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, M. D., New York City.

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RESTORE LOST VIGOR Sex-in Pills. New discovery. Will brace you up in a week. Sold with WRITTEN GUARANTEE to cure Nervous Debility, Loss of Brain Power, Headaches, Evil Dreams, Loss of Confidence, Nervousness, All kinds of loss of power in Genitive Organs of either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which lead to Infertility, Consumption and Insanity. Usual price 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$5. With every 6 boxes we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. For sale by all druggists. Ask for it and accept no other. CUCULIAN FREE.

STRONGEST. Assets, \$8,086,462.25. SAFEST. Compound Interest Investment OFFERED BY THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK. ABSOLUTELY FREE. For particulars, address H. B. MOESER, Manager, 531 Wood St., Pittsburg.

MOST LIBERAL. Surplus, \$1,528,966.54. BEST. F. M. Thomas, General Agent, Kingwood, W. Va.

MANHOOD RESTORED "Nerve Soeds." This wonderful remedy guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as "Back Pain, Loss of Brain Power, Headaches, Evil Dreams, Loss of Confidence, Nervousness, All kinds of loss of power in Genitive Organs of either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which lead to Infertility, Consumption and Insanity. Usual price 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$5. With every 6 boxes we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. For sale by all druggists. Ask for it and accept no other. CUCULIAN FREE.

DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS. The only safe, sure and reliable Female PILL ever offered to Ladies, especially recommended to married Ladies. Ask for DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS and take no other. Send for circular. Price \$1.00 per box; 6 boxes for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., - Cleveland, Ohio.

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