LOOKING FOR A ROUTE.

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS BOTHERED OVER AN EAST SIDE LINE.

THEY CAN GET AS FAR NORTH AS THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, AND THERE THE TROUBLE BEGINS—A LIVELY EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met in executive session in their office, at No. 22 William-st., at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and remained in session about three hours. The result of the meeting will be seen at the next public meeting of the Commission, which is to be held to-morrow afternoon. There seem to be breakers ahead for the Commissioners. They are racking their brains for an East Side route for an independent elevated road. They have encountered serious obstacles.

Besides Commissioners Steinway, Inman, Porter and Bushe, there were present at the special meeting yesterday afternoon John M. Bowers, counsel to the Commission, and John Bogart, the engineer. Although the meeting was secret, it was evident from the sounds that issued from the room that differences of opinion were being freely expressed. It was an exceedingly lively meeting, and some interesting echoes from it will surely be heard at the public meeting to-morrow. The advice of Mr. Bowers was frequently sought. It is believed that he effectually put a stop to all talk about the Commissioners spending their time in negotiating for deposits of money as a guarantee that promoters or the capitalists they say they represent will bid for something that may be adopted by the Commission. Mr. Bowers told the Commissioners that the Rapid Transit act did not give to them the power to enter into any such negotiation.

But most of the time was consumed in the discussion of an East Side plan. The portion of a new independent line for the East Side below Forty-second-st. the Commissioners found to be comparatively simple. But at Forty-second-st. a great and serious obstacle stands in the way. It is the Grand Central Station and the other property of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The sentiments of the Central's directors and officers on the subject are not known. Their sentiments are bound to figure most prominently in the future action of the Commission.

The East Side plan proposed by Mr. Bushe contemplates an elevated road from South Ferry through some street near the East River up to James-st., and thence across to a branch line running up from the City Hall through Centre-st., Elm-st. and Fourth-ave. to Forty-second-st.

Mr. Inman left the meeting yesterday afternoon an hour before it was adjourned. After he left he was seen by a Tribune reporter, to whom he said:

"We have been having an informal meeting, the object of which is to perfect a plan for the East Side. As to the West Side, we have come to an agreement, and are ready to vote on the plan which was read by Mr. Steinway at our meeting yesterday. In considering a plan for the East Side we have met some difficulties."

Considerable interest has been manifested in the resolution offered as an amendment by Mr. Inman last Friday to Mr. Bushe's resolution, providing for a West Side route. Mr. Inman's resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That if the franchise for this system of elevated railroad is offered at public auction, one of the conditions of the sale be that the said lines can never be consolidated with or operated in connection with the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, but must be forever independent of said Manhattan Elevated Railway Company."

The object of this resolution has been much discussed and a variety of opinions has been expressed concerning it.

"What were your reasons for introducing that resolution, Mr. Inman?" the reporter asked.

"I thought it would be a good thing to insure competition."

"Yes," said Mr. Steinway, as he left the meeting room, "we have been working on East Side routes. We are having great trouble on the question of the East Side route on account of the Grand Central. I think, however, that we may reach a vote on both routes on Friday."

IT WOULD REQUIRE FORCE.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM HONOLULU SAY THE QUEEN COULD NOT HOLD THE THRONE.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The mail from Honolulu brought by the Alameda reached Washington to-day. A letter received by a gentleman in this city contained the following:

"The political situation here is unchanged, except that public feeling is at a tension; all are waiting for developments. Mr. Willis has not made public anything further than that he has instructions, and will act when the occasion arrives.

"The community is filled with rumors of all kinds. The natives have been so much stirred up that the Government has increased the forces at the Executive Building, adding a volunteer company to the force, and has extra reliable men at the station-house. The Government is ready to declare martial law if it seems necessary.

"The natives have been filled with the idea that if they can make a rush and overwhelm the guards and get possession but for the briefest time, the United States forces will protect them.

"It seems a shame that we are kept in suspense so. There is a deep feeling of disquietude and sense of impending danger. Personally, I do not believe that there will be an outbreak. We never were so fully prepared, and God have mercy on them if they come on; but we don't want disorder or bloodshed. How long the community is to be held in this wretched suspense remains to be seen.

"November 16. The Alameda is in from the colonies, and brings the news that President Cleveland means to restore the Queen. We don't believe it. If it is true, it will have to be done by United States forces, and they will have to keep her there; and it is doubtful if they can protect her life."

THE BLACK RACE PLEADS FOR JUSTICE.

Cincinnati, Nov. 29.—At the second day's session of the Afro-American National Congress there was an attendance of about 1,200, a large number of Southern delegates having arrived to-day. The subject of a memorial to Congress regarding better protection to life and property of the colored man in the South was taken up. A heated discussion ensued, and for a while there was great confusion. Delegates from nearly every Southern State offered prepared resolutions. The question was finally settled by a committee of fifteen to draw up a memorial being appointed and a committee of one from each State to call in person upon the Governor of the respective States and ask them to take some action regarding the final memorial to be adopted by the convention at its morning session on Thanksgiving Day. The following, presented by Rev. Dr. Jackson, of South Carolina, was unanimously adopted as the sense of the congress:

In every colored church in the land the day after Decoration Day, which is the 31st day of May, the people of congregations as well as every colored woman, man and child, should meet and hold a day of fasting and prayer, a day devoted to supplication to God that the colored people should be given justice all over the land, and that especially the oppressions of the colored people in the South should be brought to an everlasting end.

A long paper from Judge Albion W. Tourgee, of the National Rights Association, was read, in which he outlined what in his opinion the platform of the Congress should be.

A Weak Digestion

strange as it may seem, is caused from a lack of that which is never exactly digested—*fat*. The greatest fact in connection with

Scott's Emulsion

appears at this point—it is *partly digested fat*—and the most weakened digestion is quickly strengthened by it.

The only possible help in Consumption is the arrest of waste and renewal of new, healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion has done wonders in Consumption just this way.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

OBITUARY.

JOHN J. KIERNAN.

John J. Kiernan, ex-State Senator from Brooklyn, died yesterday, at his home, in that city, at No. 56 First Place, from pneumonia and heart failure. He was born in Brooklyn on February 1, 1845, of Irish parents. His education was obtained from private tutors and at the public schools. While employed as a clerk in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office he assisted in gathering financial news and quotations in Wall Street, and soon became acquainted with various methods by which the Associated Press distributed news all over the country. He was particularly impressed with the importance which attached to the private dispatches received by bankers and others in advance of publication by the newspapers. He devised a plan by which he was enabled to supply such special intelligence as his customers desired at a moderate cost. As the business grew he availed himself of the "ticker," which had just been invented, placing one in the office of each of his customers, and by this medium was enabled to furnish intelligence rapidly. From this beginning grew the organization known as "Kiernan's Wall Street Financial News Bureau."

JOHN J. KIERNAN.

As a Democrat he became prominently known in this State. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and in the following year he was elected State Senator from the IId District of Kings County. In the session of 1882 he drew attention to himself by the introduction of several measures having in view the reformation of existing abuses. One of the most notable measures introduced and pushed by Mr. Kiernan was the bill exempting call loans amounting to $5,000 or more from the provisions of the Usury law. Another notable bill which he introduced this same session was "An act to establish a department to take charge of and administer the funds of such insolvent corporations as were originally organized to do business as banking, insurance or trust companies," which provided for a Department of Insolvent Corporations under the charge of an officer, to be called the Receiver-General. Among other important measures which were introduced by Senator Kiernan was a bill reducing pilot fees in the Port of New-York, and measures providing for compensation to property owners for damages by proposed elevated railways in Brooklyn; for additional slips and facilities for New-York City, for the ferries running between Whitehall-st. and Atlantic and Hamilton aves.; exempting from taxation vessels and other craft engaged in inland commerce in this and other States; for the establishment of a ferry between the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and amending the charter of the New-York Cotton Exchange. He was chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee in 1883 which investigated the abuses of the insurance laws, and reported a new Insurance Code in which the abuses were rectified and full protection afforded to policy-holders. In recognition of his important and valuable public services he had been the recipient of many expressions of popular approval from his fellow-citizens. He leaves a widow and four children. Interment will be in the family vault, at Holy Cross Cemetery, at Flatbush. His son, Frank Kiernan, is president of the Foreign and Domestic News Company.

The funeral will take place at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church to-morrow morning.

SAMUEL S. JONES.

Samuel S. Jones died on Tuesday at his home, No. 197 Gates-ave., Brooklyn, eighty-four years old. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., and went to Brooklyn when he attained his majority. He became clerk in a grocery, and later established a grocery business in South Oyster Bay, L. I. In 1848 he went back to Brooklyn, and opened a wholesale grocery. He became proprietor of the American Hotel, in lower Fulton-st., in 1852, and conducted it for forty years. His death was due to pneumonia. He left one son. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

THE HEALTH OF THE STATE.

FALLING OFF IN THE RATE OF MORTALITY FOR THE MONTH—INCREASED PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Albany, Nov. 29.—The bulletin of the State Board of Health for October shows that the reported mortality for the month has decreased from a daily average of 311 to one of 290. In the corresponding month last year about 100 more deaths occurred. The death rate for cities and large villages was 18.50 to the 1,000 of population, and in the rural parts of the State about 15.50, that of the entire State being about 18. The mortality in rural towns is much less than that of last month and less than it was a year ago. The decrease applies equally to all parts of the State.

From the principal zymotic diseases, except from diarrhoeal diseases, which caused 861 less deaths than in September, there has been an increase in mortality. The autumn increase in typhoid fever, which was low last month, is greater than usual, fifty more deaths occurring than in last October; the increase has been in the maritime and Western districts. There were 185 more deaths from diphtheria than in September, and the increased prevalence over last year continues, being confined to the southern and central districts. Its prevalence is noted in Haverstraw, Delhi, Sandy Hill, Moreau and Ilion. There is a slight increase in scarlet fever, but it is less prevalent than last year. Measles and whooping-cough are decreasingly prevalent and cause few deaths. Smallpox is diminishing in New-York and its neighborhood. The temperature for the month was a little above the average of 52 degrees.

SUSPECTED JURORS DISMISSED.

QUEER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE COUGHLIN TRIAL IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Solon L. Gates and George T. Wilson were relieved from the Coughlin jury as soon as Judge Tuthill's court was opened this morning. The lawyers for the defence introduced no objection to their release on motion of Assistant State's Attorney Bottum. None of the affidavits was read, and the real reasons for the dismissal of the jurors were purposely suppressed, chiefly because of the effect it would naturally produce on the minds of the remaining ten jurors. Jeremiah Flynn, assistant to the Chief Clerk in the Criminal Courts office, was suspended this morning by Clerk Schubert, pending an investigation of the charge that he had, at least, guilty knowledge of the manner in which Wilson came to be on the venire list.

The proceedings were begun in Judge Tuthill's chambers, where the defence agreed not to object to Gates and Wilson being excused for cause. When court opened Mr. Bottum drew close to the Judge and beckoned to his brother lawyers in the case to hear what he had to say. The agreement was rehearsed, and then Mr. Bottum addressed the court so that the curious jury could hear. He moved that with the consent of counsel for the defence Juror Solon L. Gates be challenged, first, on the ground that he had served on a jury in the Criminal Court of Cook County within the last year, and, second, that he had served as a judge of election. The State's Attorney also moved that George C. Wilson be challenged, because he had served on a jury in Cook County within a year prior to the time of being summoned in the Coughlin case. Judge Tuthill spoke up at once: "The challenge will be sustained, and the jurors are excused from further service on this jury."

All eyes were turned on Gates and Wilson, who sat at the end of the jury box, but they acted indifferently, and in silence put on their coats, stepped from the box, and after stopping a few minutes to speak to the clerk, walked from the court-room in the most unconcerned manner. It was reported that Wilson would be arrested on the charge of perjury in swearing that he had no opinions on the case, but State's Attorney Kern has not decided yet what action he will take.

Mr. Bottum, with the consent of the defence, asked for a special venire to fill the vacancies. The Judge asked if that was agreeable, and "Dan" Coughlin nodded his assent. Then the court said:

"I shall issue a special venire of 200 men and appoint a special bailiff to serve the venire, returnable Friday morning."

The court asked the jurors to be patient in the interests of a fair trial, and then ordered them returned to the hotel. After court had adjourned Mr. Bottum intimated that the system of selecting veniremen would be changed, and there would be no more jury-packing.

NO PRIZE-FIGHTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 29.—A bill prohibiting prize-fighting in South Carolina passed the General Assembly to-day. The penalty is three years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine for principals and seconds.

THIS COMPANY DELIGHTED.

IT EXPECTS TO FLOOD NEW-ENGLAND WITH NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED BY THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED—VIEWS OF LOCAL DEALERS.

Every officer and director of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, is smiling these days. Coal on the free list of the Wilson tariff means that their business will receive a great boom, providing, of course, that the bill becomes a law. This great corporation was put on its financial feet soon after it was known last year that the Democrats were in the majority in both houses of Congress. The company is organized under the laws of Nova Scotia.

Henry M. Whitney, of Boston, is president of the company. He is a brother of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney. The ex-Secretary himself is by common report credited with being a stockholder in the company. The Nova Scotia mines have been operated in the most listless manner for years, and were not regarded as a paying property. But suddenly, when the free-trade Democrats get control of Congress, the affairs of this concern take on new life, and the money markets of the world are flooded with its prospectuses. The most significant words in these documents were:

"Should the United States duty of 75 cents per ton be removed, it seems evident that this company will find a large market on the New-England seaboard, for which its position at tide-water would enable it to compete on advantageous terms.

"It is estimated that it could put coal free on board of vessels at Louisburg for about $1 a ton, probably cheaper than coal is shipped at any port in the world."

The officers of the company are Henry M. Whitney, president; John S. McLennan, of Montreal, treasurer; F. S. Pearson, of Boston, chief engineer; David McKeen, of Glace Bay, Cape Breton, resident manager. The directors are Henry F. Dimock, of this city; Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G., of Montreal; Hugh L. McLennan, of Montreal; W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; F. S. Pearson, Henry M. Whitney, Robert Winsor and Alfred Winsor, of Boston, and W. B. Ross, Q. C., of Halifax.

The effect of the Wilson Tariff bill on the bituminous coal trade was commented on freely yesterday by officers of the most prominent companies in the country. All agreed that the bill, if passed, would seriously affect the companies, the miners and the railroads which are now engaged in the transportation of bituminous coal. It will most seriously affect the mines of West Virginia, as there is a long haul from them to tidewater. The Alabama Coal Mines, being nearer tidewater and supplying only Southern markets, will not be affected to so great an extent. An officer of one of the largest bituminous coal companies of Maryland and West Virginia said to a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon:

"If this provision for free coal becomes a law there will be hard times in West Virginia. It will be a severe blow to the soft coal trade. As it is now we have a long haul to tidewater—over 200 miles. The first effect of the free coal clause of the bill, if it becomes a law, must be a reduction of the cost of mining and transportation. Both these expenses are down to a pretty low level now. But if the free coal clause is enacted there will be some slashing in wages and transportation expenses. Wages must, in that event, be reduced at least one-third, and if we are to continue the business of mining soft coal the railroads must reduce their freight charges. Thus the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western roads will feel the effect of the law."

W. De S. Walbridge, president of the American Coal Company, said: "American coal interests will be seriously affected if the free-coal provision of the Wilson bill becomes law. The first effect will be a reduction of the miners' wages. Heretofore the Nova Scotia mines have been operated in a listless manner, but the Whitney syndicate can put millions into them and operate them actively if this free-coal provision is adopted."

Many other officers of the most important soft coal companies in America expressed the same views as those given. They all agree that the first effects of the obnoxious provision referred to would be a reduction of wages.

INCREASED DUTIES ON FRUIT.

IMPORTERS IN THIS CITY WROUGHT UP OVER THE PROPOSED NEW DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

Fruit importers, especially those who bring over the numerous and valuable cargoes of oranges and lemons from the Mediterranean ports, are greatly wrought up over the proposed Wilson tariff. Instead of lowering duties, as they expected it would do, they were horrified to discover that the bill is so blunderingly drawn that under its provisions the duties will be heavily increased. The fruit importers think it must be a blunder due to the gross ignorance and incapacity of the members of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee on most of the matters they have assumed to deal with, as is shown frequently in the indiscriminate cutting and slashing of rates throughout the bill. They are loath to believe that the rates were raised intentionally to benefit the Florida orange-grower while no mercy was shown to the Michigan mine owner or the Pittsburg manufacturer. A leading importer of Mediterranean lemons and oranges said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

"A meeting of fruit importers is to be held at an early date to send a delegation to Washington to show the committee what an injustice it is doing our trade. Under the present, or McKinley, tariff boxes not exceeding 2½ cubic feet capacity have to pay a duty of 25 cents a box, a specific duty; half-boxes not exceeding 1¼ cubic feet capacity have to pay a duty of 13 cents a box. In addition to this, a duty of 20 per cent. is levied on the cost of the boxes if made of foreign shooks; if American shooks, they are admitted free, when a certificate to the effect that they are American shooks, signed by the American Consul at the port of export, is attached to the invoice. Under this law we had established a flourishing shook industry at Bangor, Me. Now comes the Wilson bill and proposes a duty of 10 cents a cubic foot or fraction thereof on boxes, and 20 per cent. is levied on the cost of the shooks, whether foreign or American. This means that boxes of 2½ cubic feet will have to pay a duty of 30 cents, or 5 cents more than under the McKinley tariff, as it goes a fraction over 2 feet, while half boxes of 1¼ cubic feet will have to pay 20 cents, against 13 cents levied by the McKinley bill. Cases which paid a duty of 50 cents under the McKinley law will have to pay 75 cents under the Wilson bill. And the provision of the Wilson bill as to duty on all shooks, whether foreign or American, means the stopping of the Bangor shook manufacture, for the importers will buy their shooks abroad.

"Of course, this monstrous increase of duty under a bill supposed to have been drawn to cut down the tariff must be due to an error arising from the blind and ignorant manner in which the measure has been drawn. All the fruit trade is indignant and will take prompt measures to correct this. Mr. Contencia, ex-president of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, expects to go to Washington in a few days prepared to prevent, if possible, the fruit importers from suffering from the committee's ignorant and reckless action.

HE THINKS THE BILL WILL PASS.

United States Senator Dubois, who is an enthusiastic Yale man and has been here for the last week to attend the football games, was seen by a Tribune reporter down town on Tuesday, and was asked to give his opinion of the new Tariff bill. "The present tariff bill will be as destructive to my little State as was the silver repeal bill, for it puts wool and lead ores on the free list. The production of those two articles forms a large part of the annual output of Idaho."

"What do you think of the prospects of the passage of the bill?" he was asked.

"I think that it will be passed just as it is, without any variation. It is my judgment that the Democratic majority in both branches will put it through as a caucus measure, and will not permit any modification of it."

"Will not the Senators representing various interests attempt to amend it?"

"Well," was the reply, "supposing one Senator demanded protection for wool, another for iron and a third for something else, and they formed little combinations to amend it in that way. They would find that other Senators would form combinations, and the bill would never go through in anything like its present form. This will not be permitted. I will probably vote for the bill as it now stands after entering my protest against the wool and lead ore schedules. The people of my State did not vote on this measure as they did on silver. In Idaho they elected Weaver delegate to the Electoral College, while regarding silver the platforms of all parties agreed practically that it should be used as money on a parity with gold. The Democrats and the Weaver people of Idaho united and elected a free-trade ticket. On that account I would feel compelled to support my State. I think, however, that this bill will have the effect of making the West solidly Republican."

"How soon do you think that the bill will be passed?"

"In about six weeks after the organization. It will be debated extensively, but there will not be, in my judgment, any such fight upon it as there was on the Silver bill."

OPPOSED BY CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

The proposed new tariff bill is not looked upon with favor by the carpet manufacturers of Yonkers. A representative of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company said the firm expected a reduction of duties on carpets, but not such an extreme reduction as was proposed by this bill. When asked upon what basis work could be profitably begun again, the answer was that about 40 per cent ad valorem for moquettes and 35 per cent for tapestry. The removal of the tariff on wool is not sufficient compensation for the reduction of the tariff on carpets.

IN THE DRY GOODS DISTRICT.

VIEWS OF THE WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

MOST OF THEM OPPOSE THE BILL, BUT THEY WANT THE QUESTION SETTLED ONE WAY OR ANOTHER.

The publication of the proposed Democratic tariff bill has had the effect of switching the thoughts of New-York merchants off from indulgence in charitable retrospect of the silver repeal struggle and amusing contemplation of the Van Alen incident and the Hawaiian bungle of the present Administration to an engagement in a serious forecast of the probabilities springing from the possible passage of such a revenue law. There is always difficulty in procuring the opinions of merchants on subjects pertaining to political government. Their customers consist of men of all parties, and represent many shades of economic principles. Hence there is hesitation in the matter of giving expression to individual views on political subjects.

But the new measure, if enacted into law, must necessarily affect all classes of manufacturers represented by commission houses in New-York City, and conspicuously the manufacturers of fabrics. For months the dry goods district has suffered by reason of the stagnation in business. But back of the commission houses through which the merchandise is distributed over the country are the mill and factory owners who create the articles offered for sale. Out of the labor of the operatives employed in the work of manufacture spring the merchantable goods, and beyond these are the producers of the raw material. The wholesale merchant, therefore, occupying, though in no odious sense, the position of a middleman, is peculiarly capable of forming a correct judgment with respect to the effects which spring from causes in his particular sphere. He receives his wares from the manufacturer and disposes of them to the retailer, who sells to the consumer. When the demand of the consumer slackens, then the stock of the retail dealer remains upon his shelves, the jobbers' cases encumber his warehouse, the spindles of the manufacturer become idle, the operative is out of employment, and the producer of the raw material is without a market. He cannot sell and he cannot buy. The operative in the mill, being unemployed, necessarily has his power of consumption curtailed. The same condition extends to his employer, the mill and factory owner. The commission merchant, standing on the crest and in the capacity of distributor, finds the current of trade blocked, and he, of all others, is interested in acquainting himself with the cause.

A BILL TO REDUCE WAGES.

A Tribune reporter was favored with many excellent interviews with men in the wholesale dry goods trade, but few cared to give expression to their views in print, for the reasons already given. Yet a pretty thorough canvass of the field yielded a unanimity of sentiment which can be uttered in the candid, outspoken words of a few.

For instance, William L. Strong said briefly but unhesitatingly: "If this bill that has been published should be entitled 'a bill to reduce the wages of every wage earner in the United States and increase the sale here of foreign merchandise of all kinds to the exclusion of American manufactured products,' it would be the correct name for it." And many other men said the same thing in substance.

Cornelius N. Bliss, while disclaiming any desire to intrude his views upon the public, said emphatically: "We have been told by friends of the Administration that no tariff bill would be presented that would endanger the industries of this country, that whatever changes were to be made would be conservative and with due regard to the labor interests of the country. As a matter of fact, the bill that has come out of the Ways and Means Committee is the most radical measure ever presented to the American public. In considering its application to textile fabrics the woollen schedule is a serious part of it. There have been some cuts of the important parts of the cotton schedule also that will be injurious. But, in my opinion, no woollen mill could continue to manufacture many months after that bill became a law, except (and this is a most important exception) by reducing the wages of their operatives to the level of the English, French and Belgian labor. These people seem to have made up this bill without the slightest knowledge of the business of the country. They claim, I believe, to have had expert advice, but their experts evidently did not know any more than they did. If the Democrats had kept the promises of their more conservative statesmen by making moderate changes in the tariff would it have made, there probably would have been comparatively little trouble with it, and they would very likely have maintained their position for a longer time; but it seems to me that the labor interests of the country will rise up in open rebellion against such legislation as is here proposed."

HOW JOHN A. TWEEDY LOOKS AT IT.

John A. Tweedy, of the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., simply said: "Well, if we are to have the change, the sooner we are over with it the better. We may as well take our medicine and be done with it. No matter what it is to be, I have no doubt the country will be benefited. If those who believe in protection are wrong, then it is right that the other side should prevail. At any rate they should have the privilege of showing whether they are right or wrong. But we merchants want it over with and be done with it. We are here for business, and every good citizen wants good business and to see everybody doing well. I suppose this test must come to show whose views are right and whose views are wrong. I may argue on one side and you may argue on the other, and it don't amount to anything. We need the practical trial, and we are approaching it now. The passage of the McKinley bill certainly stimulated industries. The subsequent hard times came. There have been large supplies of manufactured fabrics. The people have been able to buy goods at a lower price than for many years past. But this has been ruinous to the manufacturer. Goods are sold to-day at less than the cost of manufacture. The reason? Why, because, under the stimulation of the McKinley bill, goods were manufactured, and when the reverse tide set in the goods had to be disposed of, and the demand being low and the supply great the demand took the supply, and the supply being large the demand got the benefit, because manufacturers had to dispose of their wares to meet their financial obligations. We want more than anything else to know just what is the right principle. If we have not been doing business on right principles heretofore, then let us understand what the right principles are. But let us have the thing settled, one way or the other."

Interviews with many drygoods men brought forth similar expressions of views. There is a disposition to contrast conditions at the present time with conditions existing a year ago. This is done without regard to political party affiliations. A Democrat of prominence locally and nationally said to a Tribune reporter: "It is all bad, and seems to be growing worse every day. I don't know what to make of it." He is a man who usually makes something out of everything he comes in contact with. This confession with respect to his inability to deal profitably for himself with the incidental happenings associated with the Administration which he was largely instrumental in putting into power is thrilling.

A SHOCK TO ALL MANUFACTURERS.

From all points of observation it is evident that the proposed Tariff bill is a shock to every representative of a manufacturing interest in this city. There has been much talk of free iron ore and free coal. "But," said a man yesterday familiar with the subject, "Nova Scotia coal can be landed on our eastern coast more cheaply than that shipped from Western Pennsylvania."

It is worthy of mention, however, that nearly all business men representing the Republican party in politics who were seen by a Tribune reporter are disposed to see the new bill as offered by Mr. Wilson, of the Ways and Means Committee, pass into effect by becoming a law. These men say that the subject of tariff reform has been a National issue for so many years, and the protective principle has prevailed throughout, and the masses, uneducated as to its benefits and unappreciative as to its operations in their own interests, have come to think that perhaps something else would be better and want it, that it would be a National blessing to make a trial of other theories and provide an "object lesson," as Mr. Cleveland appropriately remarks. Republicans say that if they are wrong they want to be set right, and that now is the time for them to be set right, if the Democratic party is capable of such a performance. "But," as one of the drygoods men said yesterday, "let's get down to bed-rock, on one system or the other, for we must have bread, and the men who work for us must have their bread, and we cannot supply ourselves or them either if this thing is to be kept up. Give us fish, flesh, fowl or mackerel. We will be content with either. And as for myself, if nothing else is left, I will take mushrooms and string beans, and watch my cemetery lot, so that nobody will crawl into it before me to take my place already paid for."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Library Chat.

The library table is the making or unmaking of library comfort. Literary men and students alike will find our tables, with their large tops and convenient drawers, very desirable. Many of the mahogany and oak tables are elegantly carved; one, with the top supported by carved dragons, is especially noteworthy. A few are severely plain in finish.

Smaller tables, inlaid or carved, suitable for a lady's boudoir or study, are also shown. All at prices showing great savings if you

BUY OF THE MAKER.

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101—408 West 14th St.

Going Through

our Store and looking at the wonderful bargains we are offering in CARPETS of all kinds will prove to the most sceptical that now is the time to buy.

A fresh importation of ORIENTAL RUGS, less than cost.

Sizes 6x9 ft. to 12x15 ft. $8.40 to $35.

J. & J. DOBSON,

2 East 14th Street.

THE EFFECT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

WHAT LEADING MANUFACTURERS SAY OF THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 29.—"Throughout the Connecticut River Valley keen interest is felt in the new tariff schedules," says "The Republican." "The woollen manufacturers are naturally not opposed to the free-listing of their raw material, provided it does not provoke retaliation from wool-growers. The cut in the duties on goods, however, is more than they wanted to see. Free coal is acceptable to everybody in this section of country, and to Republicans no less than Democrats. So is free iron ore. The heavy reductions in the duties on pig iron and cruder forms of iron and steel, it is generally admitted, will help the iron industries of New-England. On the details of the bill various opinions are expressed.

"The Ludlow Manufacturing Company at Ludlow is particularly affected by the new bill. Gunny cloth for cotton bagging is the principal product of the mills. John B. Stebbins, president of the company, says the new rates must sadly injure and will probably destroy this branch of their business. The existing duty is a specific one of 1.6 and 1.8 cents a square yard, and is equivalent to from 30 to 40 per cent; the proposed rate is 25 per cent. He thinks that at this rate the gunny cloth of India can drive them out of the business. They told the Ways and Means Committee that they could stand some reduction, but not so much as this. The Ludlow Company is not a member of the Cordage Trust; but in seeking to punish the trust innocent parties have been brought within the condemnation of Congress.

"James W. Cummock, agent of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, while condemning the new bill in general, thinks the Dwight Company will only be affected on fine cottons, and not permanently injured.

"Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Haile, of Haile & Frost, woollen manufacturers, says the advantage of free wool is more than offset by the reduced tax on finished product. He thinks free wool will kill the wool-growing industry in America.

"D. B. Wesson, revolver manufacturer, says the tariff on his product is reduced from about 65 to 30 per cent, but as one-third of his production is sold abroad, the cut will hurt others more than him. He does not intend to curtail production or reduce wages, believing that a strong Protection Congress and Administration will be chosen as soon as there is a chance.

"The pearl button tariff of 25 per cent in 1883 was elevated to 144 per cent by McKinley, and now goes back to 40 per cent. William C. Newell, of the Newell Manufacturing Company, thinks they cannot make any pearl buttons on the new terms without cutting wages.

"R. F. Hawkins, iron worker and bridge builder, says the cut from 60 per cent to 22½ per cent, ad valorem, in pig iron and the other cuts in the iron schedule will have no effect on his business. The pig iron and bridge iron industries, he thought, were sufficiently well established to hold their own.

"Holyoke has three great industries—paper, woollen and silk manufacture—which will be more or less affected. The new tariff reduces the duty on all kinds of paper made in that city from 25 to 20 per cent. Ex-Congressman Whiting says the foreigner will have about 20 per cent of the cost in his favor, but the American product is so much superior to the foreign that the amount imported heretofore has been small.

"O. H. Merrick, of the Merrick Thread Company, says the reduction to them is 40 per cent, and lower wages must follow. He thinks the bill will not pass.

"Joseph Metcalf, treasurer of the Farr Alpaca Company, says the reduction will be fatal to their business."

Boston, Nov. 29.—Robert Bleakls, of the Hyde Park Woollen Mills, who for several years has been a conspicuous exponent of tariff reform, says of the Wilson bill:

"I am very much surprised that so essentially unjust a measure should emanate from the Ways and Means Committee. I cannot quarrel with the Administration's purpose to give the woollen manufacturers of this country free raw materials, for I am in hearty sympathy with that object. I question, however, the wisdom of a measure which alters with sudden violence conditions of trade that have been established for so many years. There are large vested interests which will be affected by any sudden reduction in the tariff. I do not think it is right that those interests should be forced to suffer unnecessarily and violently. The injustice of any change which would effect a violent depreciation is very apparent. Since, whether wisely or not, these interests have been fostered by years of tariff protection, it would be a manifest hardship to make any change so sudden and sweeping as to cause a great drop in values."

LABOR WILL BEAR THE BURDEN.

THE WAY THE IRON TRADE REGARDS THE TARIFF CHANGES THREATENED.

Cleveland, Nov. 29.—"The Iron Trade Review" to-day says: "So far as the volume of sales is concerned, the month just closing has been the most satisfactory in the iron trade since the beginning of the depression. No ground appears as yet for confidence that better prices will prevail in the near future, though on one or two grades of Southern iron the disastrous cutting of the last few months seems to be over. Now that the draft of the new Tariff bill is before the manufacturers of iron and steel there will be a disposition to adjust business to the bill as it stands. Though it may be confidently predicted that many bad features will be changed before Congress finishes with them, the fact that the bill in its general scope and purport has the backing of the Administration, and that the opposition to particular features will come in each instance from a small minority of the party in power, makes the question of amendments entirely problematic. It is safe to say that no manufacturer will make plans reaching very far into the future on the strength of his hope that schedules affecting him will be altered by Congress. The early date fixed for putting in effect the new duties makes the bill a factor in every transaction running more than two months into the coming year. While it is not to be expected that Eastern buyers of pig iron, for example, would quickly change to imported iron after years of satisfactory operation with home brands, yet the probability of lower prices at home under a low ad valorem tariff will tend to make a waiting market meantime.

In finished material manufacturers find the reductions proposed even more radical than they had been led to expect, and the coming year promises wage changes that will demonstrate that labor has seen only the beginning of the readjustment. But for the cloud that envelops its closing, the last week has shown some traces of improvement. Southern sellers of pig iron seem more hopeful, in view of the large sales reported in the last ten days.

The new steel rail arrangement, fixing a price of $24 at Eastern mills and $25 at Western mills, is somewhat misty as to details, but the fact that price-cutting is stopped is well enough established. It is not clear upon what basis the Sparrow's Point and Steelton plants are in the alliance. The receivership would prevent membership in a pool, and the story of a lease of the plants is denied by officials of the two companies. Yet it is probably true that the Maryland plant, at least, will be closed down in the near future. An order from the court permitting the receivers to manufacture 8,000 tons of rails at $25 a ton is accompanied by the statement that there are no plans for further operations. It is plain that no great tonnage was placed by railroads at the recent cut prices. Few of them were ready to contract at any price.

Pittsburg, Nov. 29.—The iron and steel market continues exceedingly dull and featureless; manufacturers of cotton ties are very much distressed at the prospect of those articles being put on the free list. They say they will not be able to manufacture them advantageously unless there are similar reductions on raw materials. Some few orders for new steel rails are being secured by local makers at the new combination price, $24 at makers' mill. Small lots are quoted at $25 a ton. During the last two days 5,000 tons of steel billets and slabs have changed hands at $17 and $17 25, with deliveries extending to March of next year. This is the first sale of this material for delivery beyond January worthy of note.

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GETTING A TASTE OF FREE TRADE.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 29.—The employes of the two big woollen mills in Raritan, two miles from here, owing to a notice on the door this afternoon, will have nothing to be thankful for to-morrow. The two mills are about the only industry in Raritan, and upon the earnings of the employes most of the people in the town depend for support. Fifteen hundred men and women are employed in the factories. The larger portion of them are Democrats, as proved by the majorities coming out of that town, but to-night they are bitter against the present Administration. At the last election the town went Republican. If another election was to be held next week it would go Republican overwhelmingly. The notice which has caused all the bitter feeling announced that owing to the tariff agitation which has culminated in the new Tariff bill, if the mills were to consult their best interests they would close down entirely, but in order that the employes might have some opportunity to earn something, they had decided to give the employes the option of working short time at a reduction of 20 per cent of wages or not at all. The mills appreciate the necessity of this action, and promise in their notice to resume work at the present scale of prices if the Tariff bill is defeated. Should it pass, they say, things will be even worse, until the wages in this country are reduced to the basis of English cheap labor.

With this reduction in wages, the mill owners have also reduced the rent of the company's houses from $6 to $2 a month. The president of the mills is David Einstein, of New-York, and the secretary is Adolph Mack, the richest man in Somerville.

Kenyon Brothers, manufacturers of woollen mill machinery, have shut down this week for lack of orders. They say that if the Tariff bill is not defeated they will be compelled to close down for good.

CLOSED DOWN BY THE WILSON BILL.

Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Alfred Dehe will close his felt shoe factory in two weeks, until March 1, owing to the prospects of the Wilson bill becoming a law.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The knitting mills of L. L. Dean & Co., at Rockton, are shutting down for an indefinite time. The mills have been kept in operation as long as possible. The prospect of changes in the tariff is the cause of the shutdown.

Boston, Nov. 29.—The Nonantum Worsted Company,