

SOME TARIFF TALK.

Ring in the New, Ring Out the False, Ring in the True.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Listen to Arguments For and Against Lowering the Duties on Various Articles—A Free Trade Manufacturer.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The members of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League dined this evening, the occasion being the annual dinner of the organization. Among those present were Hon. Roger C. Mills, of Texas; Hon. Thomas G. Sherman, of New York; Edward Atkinson; President C. A. Elliott, of Harvard college; Charles Francis Adams, Hon. John E. Andrews, Hon. John P. Andrews, Hon. Robert Treat Tamm, Hon. P. A. Collins, and others.

President Pierce, of the league, spoke at some length on tariff reform, concluding as follows: "In the light of what has been presented, it is not reasonable to conclude that the leaders of a political party whose corner-stone is protection are ready, in its interest, to sacrifice one industry after another, and as many as may be necessary to cement the alliance which they have formed with the wool-growers, iron masters and coal barons of the country? It is no small advantage that we have for our leader a man of moral courage, sterling honesty and straightforwardness, the most interesting personality in American life."

Hon. Edward Atkinson, in his remarks, said: "All reasonable advocates of protection consider free trade the objective point of their system. It is not until the time has come to make a choice between the free-trade claim that true protection to domestic industry is what they aim at, the only difference is on the time of concession. Why not make a choice between mutual trust and confidence in the sincerity of the purpose of all who engage in the work shall have been established in the progress of legislation. In time of the first time since 1861, be in a position in which the true tariff question itself can be entered upon by reasonable men in a manner consistent with the highest and common honesty. More than one-half of the subjects of taxation under our present tariff could be put on the free list without diminishing our revenue from customs by one cent in what they have yielded up to this time."

"I refuse to believe that the representatives of the great national Republican party, to which, by the way, I belong, so many years, have become so narrow and so bigoted in their sectional feelings as to be incapable of rising to the level of the present responsibility. In time of the past there were seven men in the Republican party who saved the country from what I think all reasonable men now admit would have been a national disaster. They voted on their personal convictions, but not with their party, against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Are there not present seven men in the House, and a relative number in the Senate, who are at the present time capable of the same independent judgment, who may unite with their party opponents in such a reasonable and judicious reform of the tariff as will put us in the way of establishing conditions in the future in which this country may attain the paramount position to which it is entitled in the great commerce of the world?"

Among the utterances of Mr. Mills, of Texas, were these: "History repeats itself, and we are repeating it. The country with our government for the wrongful interference with our private business, decreasing our industries, paralyzing our labor, impoverishing our people, and cutting off foreign trade and commerce. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine, as our fathers said to King George and Lord North, 'You have no right to take our places.' Grover Cleveland, at the close of the Mohawks in December, 1857, threw the tea overboard and called on the rest of our Legislature to do the same; we had our Saratoga in 1858; we shall have our Yorktown in 1890."

"If restricting the purchase and sale of our products to American markets, and increasing industry, cheapens production and increases wealth and wages, why would it not be policy to apply the principle to each one of the states? If this is productive of good to forty-two states, it ought to be good to each one of them. It is a question of political economy, not of patriotic sentiment. The principle is correct, it will apply to a small community as well as to a large one. Why not hurry it to its logical conclusion and have a Chinese wall around each state, and stimulate the building of iron bridges, the best home wealth and give better employment and higher wages to its own people within each township, trade among themselves and among the hundreds of cities, and the perfect sequence of the principle would be to wall every man into himself and thus foster and encourage him to develop his resources. In a short time he would be sufficiently advanced to raise his own standard of living, manufacture his own clothing, set his own hours and hatch his own chickens. This policy means that a man rises to the highest happiness in the possession of the largest amount of labor and obtains the least amount of product. When followed to its last analysis, it is perpetual work and no product. The best home market is the one into which is admitted the largest importation, because the largest importation means the largest exportation, and that means an active demand for articles exported, and that means increased prices, and that means increased wealth distributed among consumers, and that in turn creates an active demand for home products, which is worth 50 per cent. of home consumption. An active demand for home products creates a demand for raw material labor, and that raises the prices of both goods and employment to all classes of laborers."

Revision of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Although the ways and means committee had assigned to-day to the hearing of persons interested in the manufacture of glass and earthenware, the committee first listened to an argument from Robert M. Thompson, of New York, in favor of the free importation of copper intended for exportation as refined copper.

Y. Bodine, of New Jersey, impressed upon the committee the necessity of restoring the rates of duty which prevailed prior to 1858 on cylinder window glass and bottles. Green and French, since the act of 1858, foreign glass had been taking the place of American glass although there existed in the United States furnaces to produce glass for the whole country.

Ex-Congressman Brewer, of Trenton, representing the potters, thought that all their trouble grew out of the ad valorem duties. The pottery industry never had been adequately protected. If anything were not done to reduce the importation of German goods, the Bohemian wares would have the markets of the United States within five years, and American potteries would have to succumb or reduce wages very materially.

George Macbeth, of Pittsburg, manufacturer of lamp glass, testified that he manufactures 300 styles of lamp glass, and that 200 styles of lamp glass are imported with by foreign producers. One of

THE COMING YEAR.

The Business Outlook for the Country is Encouraging.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

Colorado's Mineral Output—Meddlers With French Elections—For Kemmer's Benefit—A Kansas Legislator Accepts Money.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Commercial Advertiser says that interviews with many leading business men as to the prospects for 1890 reveal an almost unanimous belief that the coming year will be one of unusual prosperity. Erastus Wiman, who is perhaps, as well posted on business conditions as any man in the country, said: "If next year is not the most prosperous year in our history, great calamities which man cannot foresee must occur. In all my business experience, I have not seen a more favorable outlook."

Macbeth will pay your workmen the wages you now pay them? Macbeth then admitted he at one time contemplated moving his works to Germany. He said the German workmen are as efficient and skillful as the Americans, but had he found it difficult to work with them he would have taken them from here.

Says an increase of duty on iron will pay the wages he pays here, and Macbeth admitted that he would not. His leading idea in going to Germany was the cheapness of labor, and the fact that the Germans in his raw material he would be perfectly willing to have free trade in his product.

The chairman inquired whether the coal and iron duties were necessary, and if so, fitted by allowing the raw material as well as the finished article to be admitted free.

Mr. Macbeth said the difference in price would be four cents a ton, and that the imported chimney was used principally on special plants, and was bought by means of means. He did not want free raw material, but he would have no objection to the importation of finished chimneys.

Mr. Gear—that is to the retailer. Would the owner who goes to the store to buy a chimney get it for less? Macbeth—My individual opinion is that I doubt it.

James Gillander, of Philadelphia, said the lamp chimneys mostly used in this country were manufactured here and sold for less than the imported chimneys. The imported chimney was used principally on special plants, and was bought by means of means. He did not want free raw material, but he would have no objection to the importation of finished chimneys.

D. C. Blaisey, of Pittsburg, president of the American Flint and Lime Glass association, advocated protective duties on cut glass. He presented several specimens of Belgian glass, and stated that they could be laid here at less price than they could be cut for in this country.

ROBERT BROWNING.

The Poet is Laid to Rest in the Mecca of English Authors.

LOXON, Dec. 31.—The funeral services over the remains of Robert Browning took place at Westminster abbey to-day. The body was placed in a polished pine coffin which was a small brass plate bearing the dates of his birth and death. Wreaths from Tennyson and Miss Browning were placed on the coffin. The casket was carried by many other persons, including Henry Irving, Bancroft, Sir John Lubbock, Alma Tadolca and Sir Theodor Martin. The casket was carried to the abbey, and completely hid the carriage as it moved to the abbey. The sacred structure was crowded with friends and admirers of the poet, and the casket was carried to the abbey, and completely hid the carriage as it moved to the abbey.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Yaqui Indians in Sonora are on the war-path.

The International Marine conference has adjourned last night.

At Ulica, New York, Michael Hopkins, a prominent dry goods merchant, died yesterday of a gripple.

The Paris *Siècle* says another nihilist plot against the Czar has been discovered in St. Petersburg.

A ball fight at Villa Lerdo Sunday, the amphitheatre fell and nearly a hundred persons were injured.

In Vienna influenza is increasing. The board of health has ordered the schools closed until January 1.

A reception was given Friday night at the American Legation City of Mexico, to Governor Thayer of Nebraska and party.

Alderman Porter and Consables Shepard, Parker and Carney was convicted of conspiring to defraud the city of Pittsburg yesterday of a conspiracy to defraud.

The Berlin Emile relief committee has received a letter from Emile in which he says he will do all he can to personally assist the sufferers in the name of Emile.

Rev. William W. Petton, D.D., president of Howard university, Washington, died suddenly at Westfield, N. J., yesterday morning of congestion of the lungs.

At Boston, George E. Smith, 65 years old, was wounded in the Massachusetts state prison, suicided yesterday morning while insane from an attack of a gripple.

The Berlin *Tribüne* says it has information that Dr. Peters and the members of his party are marching on Kenia and Baringo.

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During the past twenty four hours there has been no increase in the number of cases of influenza in Paris. The disease has made its appearance on the southern shores of the Mediterranean.

At Jackson, Tenn., four boys between the ages of six and eight years were sent flying under the edge of a sand bank Tuesday afternoon. The bank caved in, burying the little fellows under ten feet of sand. Life was extinct before they could be got out.

In New York the number of deaths during the twenty-four hours ended noon yesterday, was 196, an increase of over an average of 100 per cent. The increase is from pneumonia, bronchitis and especially consumption. Policemen to the number of 300 are on the sick list.

Lewis Hitcher, an errand boy in the office for Orange Judd's *Farmers' Weekly*, an active newspaper, was caught yesterday morning in the act of stealing remittances in letters addressed to the paper. He confessed he had been robbing the paper for two months and had secured a large sum, just how large is unknown.

Colorado's Mineral Output.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—The *Republican* publishes a review of the mining industry of the state to-morrow which places the gold, silver, lead and copper output at \$80,000,000. A output of this state is \$32,000,000. Lead, silver and copper output is \$48,000,000; Aspen comes second with \$9,000,000.

An Austrian Cashier Abducted.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—At Pressburg, in Hungary, a county cashier has absconded with 70,000 florins in cash, leaving unpaid the salaries of public officials to which this money was to be applied.

Christmas turkeys at Brooks' market.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—District Superintendent Frederick H. Tubbs, of the Western Union Telegraph company, must answer

PAPAL GRIEVANCES.

His Holiness Speaks of the Results by Italy.

THE QUIRINAL AND THE VATICAN.

What the Reformers Say—Salisbury Has the Grippe in a Severe Form—Denouncing Parnell's Trainees.

A Great Victory in San Salvador.

LALIBERTAD, Dec. 31.—The government has gained a great victory against the forces of General Rivas and occupied six of their principal strongholds. Many were killed on both sides. The revolution will probably soon be quelled.

Chartered Miners Starving.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 31.—The striking miners at Charleroi are starving and a bread riot is threatened. The shop keepers refuse to give the men further credit. The governor of Hainault has advised the government to interfere.

CALVIN S. BRICE.

He is Marshalling His Forces for the Great Ohio Senatorial Fight.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 31.—Calvin S. Brice and John H. Thomas, the leading senatorial candidates, opened their headquarters yesterday in charge of their respective managers. The city is rapidly filling with members-elect of the legislature and the workers for the respective candidates. Thomas will be here to-day to direct his forces. J. P. Martindell, his manager, had no objection to the fact that Thomas will have at least thirty votes on the first ballot and more on the second. Forty are required to nominate. This is a definite claim that the Thomas managers have made. McMahon Mahon will be the third and only other active candidate on the ground. The numerous candidates at subject to the voters. The reason he is understood to be up in the interest of Brice, and for the purpose of allowing the members to cast complimentary votes on the first ballot, and to Brice on the second; the several members who have local candidates have privately expressed themselves in favor of Brice after they had voted for McMahon. The Brice men have made a poll of the Thomas strength, and say the have it from the members themselves.

It is from the members themselves always eagerly transferred more than half of his strength to Brice, should he desire to do so, and McMahon cannot even transfer his local supporters to Thomas. Brice on the second ballot, and his forces are so well in hand that his defeat seems impossible under the circumstances.

Salisbury Has the Grippe.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Marquis of Salisbury has the grippe in a severe form. He was taken on the 24th, but as observation of the strictest secrecy was enjoined upon all persons in the Marquis's household as to the fact, it was not known that he was ill until Thursday, when he was threatened with a relapse. The Queen then sent Sir William Jenner to attend him. He was kept in bed three days and has been kept in his room ever since. Pneumonia is prevalent. The Marquis is physically unimpaired for a struggle with a very severe disease. Many diplomats are down with the epidemic. Count Harrington, the German ambassador, has been ill a fortnight, but is now better. Mr. Phillip, one of the secretaries in the foreign office, and Francis Collier, are ill.

Denouncing Parnell's Trainees.

DUBLIN, Dec. 31.—At a league meeting the speakers denounced the attack made on the private character of Parnell, and said that no method was so dishonest but it might be tried in the hope of injuring the Irish cause, but that nothing could shake the love and trust of the Irish people for their leader. Leamy, member of parliament, said they who thought they could induce people to forget the services rendered by Parnell, were guilty of a failure to understand the Irish race.

The Quirinal View of the Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The *Reforma* says that the violence of the language used in the Pope's allocution will not prevent Italy from being governed in harmony with the necessities of progress and the aspirations of her people.

Epidemic Complications in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The nearer the epidemic in Berlin appears to be drawing to a close, the greater is the tendency to various complications, mostly that of pneumonia which is being reported to have become veritably epidemic. Other complications are diseases of the ear and neuralgia. In the city of Frankfurt, scarcely a single house has escaped the visitation.

La Grippe on Board.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 31.—Twenty-seven cases of la grippe are reported among the men on the United States receiving ship Franklin, and forty-five cases at the United States marine hospital here.

A Pan Handle Wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—A frightful and fatal wreck occurred at Kokomo this morning on the Pan Handle railroad. The train north-bound, Conductor Thomas Lamb, left Junction on schedule time. A mile north it met the train south-bound, Conductor V. D. Noland, running fifty miles an hour. The trains crashed together, fatally mangled the engines, burning the baggage car of the south-bound train, which tumbled on top of the engines. George Cummings, engineer of the south-bound train, was killed. Tom McCullough, engineer of the north-bound, cannot live. Baggage master J. Kerlin was killed; Thomas Harber hurt seriously; Express Messenger Giant seriously. Two men drowned and several others were injured. The passengers in the coaches were shaken up. The cause of the wreck is a mystery, but the general opinion is that the north-bound train was trying to make a "sneak" to a side track four miles north to pass the other train, which was slightly behind time.

Another London Society Lamer Gone.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.] LONDON, Dec. 31.—The latest victim of London scandal is Mr. A. M. Broad, a London time leading editor of the *World* and the trusted friend and brother of Edmund Yates. This blackguard, whose record in India and Egypt was of the most revolting character, has, by reason of his journalistic connection, been able to cut quite a figure in London society. He belonged to a number of clubs, and only a few weeks ago he gave a dinner at the Savoy hotel which was attended by the lord mayor of London and three ex-mayors, Sir Kenneth Barrington, Sir Victor Houlton, Sir Morell McKenzie and other distinguished gentlemen. It appears now that this man, whose real reputation was unknown to every Englishman who ever lived

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MR. WINDOM'S PLAN

For Silver Coinage Exposed by Senator Beck.

IT WAS A VERY UNIQUE SPECIMEN

Of Very Ingenious Trifling with a Very Grave Question, the Kentucky Gentlemen Think a Very Good Description.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—It is estimated that there has been a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000 in the public debt during December. This means the total reduction for the first half of the present fiscal year about \$24,000,000 against \$31,222,000 during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The reduction in the calendar year ending to-day is \$1,481,000, against \$1,536,000 for the calendar year of 1888.

Public Debt Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—"Somebody says very truly in regard to the position of Secretary Windom on the silver question," said Senator Beck last evening, "that his scheme was a very unique specimen of very ingenious trifling with a very grave question. He always was a gold non-metallist, as the *Congressional Record* shows."

February 15, 1878, the Bland bill, as amended, passed the Senate. Mr. Windom was a Senator contending for an increase of the weight of a silver dollar from 312½ grains to 424 grains, which was the position taken by Mr. Sherman and quite a number of others as the best way to destroy the legal equality of the silver with the gold dollar. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, in a very brief statement answered very conclusively all their objections by saying: "Mr. President, no man denies that before the demonetization of silver, whether it was done in 1874 or 1875, every man who promised to pay in gold dollars of 25.3 grains or silver dollars of 312½ grains, or greenbacks. The proposition now is that those interested in the subject to be shall be compelled to pay 424 grains, which is the same as if a man had promised to pay with a bushel of wheat Congress should give 424 grains to the dollar banker, corresponding to the legal equality of the silver with the gold dollar. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, in a very brief statement answered very conclusively all their objections by saying: "Mr. President, no man denies that before the demonetization of silver, whether it was done in 1874 or 1875, every man who promised to pay in gold dollars of 25.3 grains or silver dollars of 312½ grains, or greenbacks. The proposition now is that those interested in the subject to be shall be compelled to pay 424 grains, which is the same as if a man had promised to pay with a bushel of wheat Congress should give 424 grains to the dollar banker, corresponding to the legal equality of the silver with the gold dollar. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, in a very brief statement answered very conclusively all their objections by saying: "Mr. President, no man denies that before the demonetization of silver, whether it was done in 1874 or 1875, every man who promised to pay in gold dollars of 25.3 grains or silver dollars of 312½ grains, or greenbacks. The proposition now is that those interested in the subject to be shall be compelled to pay 424 grains, which is the same as if a man had promised to pay with a bushel of wheat Congress should give 424 grains to the dollar banker, corresponding to the legal equality of the silver with the gold dollar. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, in a very brief statement answered very conclusively all their objections by saying: "Mr. President, no man denies that before the demonetization of silver, whether it was done in 1874 or 1875, every man who promised to pay in gold dollars of 25.3 grains or silver dollars of 312½ grains, or greenbacks. The proposition now is that those interested in the subject to be shall be compelled to pay 424 grains, which is the same as if a man had promised to pay with a bushel of wheat Congress should give 424 grains to the dollar banker, corresponding to the legal equality of the silver with the gold dollar. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, in a very brief statement answered very conclusively all their objections by saying: "Mr. President, no man denies that before the demonetization of silver, whether it was done in 1874 or 1875, every man who promised to pay in gold dollars of 25.3 grains or silver dollars of 312½ grains, or greenbacks. The proposition now is that those interested in the subject to be shall be compelled to pay 424 grains, which is the same as if a man had promised to pay with a bushel of wheat Congress should give 424 grains to the dollar banker, corresponding to the legal equality of the silver with the gold dollar. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, in a very brief statement answered very conclusively all their objections by saying: "Mr. President, no man denies that before the demonetization of silver, whether it was done in 1874 or 1875, every man who promised to pay in gold dollars