

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Leading Changes Proposed by the Ways and Means Committee's Measure.

It Is Said It Will Reduce the Revenue About \$53,000,000 Annually.

Large Additions Made to the Free List—Internal Taxes Not Touched.

Many Very Important Changes in the List of Taxed Merchandise.

(Washington special.) The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic members have been at work for several months. The bill proposes to fix duty on pig-iron at \$6 per ton; on iron or steel railway bars weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard and slabs or billets of steel, \$1 per ton; on iron-ore, steel "T" rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, \$14 per ton; and on iron-ore, steel flat rails, punched, \$15 per ton.

The bill provides for admitting free of duty after January 1, 1888, all the following: goat, and other like animals, wool on the skin; woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and fllocks, and after Oct. 1, 1888, it provides, among other things, for a 40 per cent duty on woolen and worsted cloth shawls and all manufactures of wool not specially enumerated; and on flannels, blankets, knit goods, and women's and children's dress goods composed in part of wool.

The Free List.

The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be exported free of duty:

Timber hewn and sawed and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber squared or sanded.

Wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, planks, doals, and all other articles of sawed lumber.

Hemp for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, rear-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only.

Staves of wood. Pickets and palings, laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce, logs; provided that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them by any country whence imported all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages which does not exceed the import duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Flax, straw; flax not huddled or dressed; flax huddled, known as dressed linen; tow of flax or hemp; hemp, manila; and other like substitutes for hemp; jute butts, jute, sunn, sisal-grass, and other vegetable fibers.

Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp; or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material or chief value.

Bagsing for cotton or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act suitable to the use of cotton; cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or part of hemp, jute, jute butts, flax, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, or other materials; provided that as to hemp and flax, jute, jute butts, sunn and sisal-grass, and manufactures thereof, except burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, and bagging for cotton, this act shall take effect July 1, 1889.

Iron or steel sheets or plates or taggers' iron, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers' tin.

Beezus, gelatine, and all similar preparations; glycerine, crude, brown or yellow; fish-gel or isinglass; phosphorus, soap stocks, fit only for use as such.

Sap, hard or soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for; extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning; indigo, extract of and carmine; iodine, resublimed; liquorice, juice; oil croton, hemp-seed and rapeseed oil, oil cotton-seed, petroleum, alumina-alum, patent alum, alum sub-tar, sulphate alumina, and aluminous alum in crystals or ground.

Drugs and Dye-Stuffs.

Whiting and paris white; sulphate of copper and iron, pure or crude, carbonate of, or fused and calcined; chloride of copper, potash, and nitrate of potash or salt-peter; crude sulphate of potash; sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or niter cake, crude and refined; and glanbar salt; sulphur in rolls.

Wood-tar; coal tar, crude; asphalt oil and its homologues; coal-tar and product of, such as naphtha; benzene, benzole, dead oil, and pitch.

All preparations of coal-tar—not colors or dyes and not acids of colors—and dyes; logwood and other dye-woods; extracts and decoctions of; spirit of turpentine; bone black, ivory drop, black, and bone charcoal; ochre and ochre earth; umber and umber earths; stenna, and stenna earths, when dried.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkaline, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided in this act.

All bark, leaves, roots, and excrements, such as mastic, myrra, aloes, and aloes, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, nuts, roots and stems of vegetables, seeds, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects.

All non-durable crude materials, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture not specially enumerated or provided for.

All earths or clays, unworked or unmanufactured; chima, clay, and kaolin.

Oylum, crude, containing 9 per cent, and over of morphine for medicinal purposes.

Iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 3 wire gauge.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper ore; and copper, fit only for manufacture.

Micksel, in ore, steel, or other crude form, not ready for consumption in the arts; antimony, and regulus or metal.

Quicksilver, chromate of iron, or chrome ore; mineral substances in a crude state and metals un wrought not specially enumerated or provided for.

Brick.

Vegetables, in their natural state, or in salt or brine.

Chicory root, ground or unground, burned or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee or substances therefore, not specially enumerated or provided for; cacao, prepared or manufactured; dates, plums, and prunes; currants, Zante or other; figs; meats, game, and poultry; beans, peas, and split peas.

Paper Pulp and Books.

Pulp for book-makers' use; bibles, books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English, and books and pamphlets and all publications of foreign governments and publications of foreign societies, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution.

Bristles; birds and bulbous roots not medicinal; feathers; and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee or substances therefore, not specially enumerated or provided for; cocoas, prepared or manufactured; dates, plums, and prunes; currants, Zante or other; figs; meats, game, and poultry; beans, peas, and split peas.

Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially provided for, 40 per cent, ad valorem—the present duties of flannels, etc., range from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially provided for, 40 per cent, ad valorem—the present duties of flannels, etc., range from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Marble of all kinds, in block, rough, or squared.

Plaster of paris, when ground or calcined; rags, of whatever material composed; rattans

and reeds, manufactured but not made up into finished articles.

Oiser or willow, prepared for basket-makers' uses; broom corn, brushwood.

Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for. But the term "statuary" shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only.

Stones, unmanufactured or undressed; freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stones.

All strings of gut or any other like material; tallow.

Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for.

Some of the Reductions.

In addition to the free list the following are some of the most important changes proposed by the bill: China, ornamented, 45 per cent, ad valorem—the present duty 60 per cent; china, unornamented, and earthenware, 35 per cent, ad valorem; now about 55 per cent; caustic tiles, 30 per cent ad valorem, now 35 per cent; green and colored glass bottles, 34 per cent per pound, now 1 cent; there is also a provision for adding the value of bottles, when filled, to the value of the dutiable goods; flint and lime glass bottles and pressed glassware, 30 per cent ad valorem, now 40 per cent; cylinder and crown glass, polished and between 20 and 30 and 40 in inches square, 10 per cent square foot above that measurement, 22 cents per square foot, now 30 cents; unpolished cylinder glass, and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 1 cent per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24, 1 1/2 cents; above that and not exceeding 24 by 31, 1 1/2 cents; all above, 1 1/4 cents, now 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/2 cents; porcelain and Bohemian glass, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 45 per cent.

Iron in pigs. Kent ledge, \$6 per ton, now 3-10 cents per pound; iron railway bars, \$11 per ton, now 15 and 20 per cent, ad valorem; flat iron bars and plates, and sheets of steel, \$11 per ton, now \$17 per ton; iron or steel rails, \$14 per ton, flat rails, \$15 per ton, now 9-10 and 8-10 cents per pound, respectively; round iron, 1 cent per pound, now 12-15 cents per pound. On sheet iron there is a uniform reduction of 1-10 cent per pound, excepting taggers' iron. On hoop, band, or scroll iron less than three inches in width there is a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound on grades thinner than No. 10 wire gauge. Cast-iron pipe of every description, 6-10 cent per pound, now 1 cent.

Nails and Manufactured Iron.

Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, 1 cent per pound, now 1 1/2, cut tacks, 3 per cent, ad valorem, now about 3 cents per pound; railway fish plates, 8-10 cent per pound, now 1 1/2; wrought iron and steel spikes, horseshoes, etc., 1 1/2 cents per pound, now 2 cents.

Carriages, Matches, and Marble.

Carriages, and parts of, not enumerated, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Dolls, toys, and fangs (except palm-leaf), 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Feathers of all kinds, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 50.

Matches, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Gloves of all descriptions, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 50. Gun-wads, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Gutta percha, manufactured, and hard-rubber articles, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Hair jewelry and ringlets, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Marble, sawed, dressed, slab, and paving tiles, 85 cents per cubic foot, now \$10. Marble, manufactured and not enumerated, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 50.

Papier-mache articles, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 30. Percussion caps, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40.

Philosophical instruments, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Pipes, smokers' articles not enumerated, 50 per cent, ad valorem, now 60. Clay pipes, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 70 and 35 respectively.

Umbrellas and parasols, frames and ribs, 30 per cent, ad valorem, and umbrellas of silk or alpaca, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 and 50 per cent, respectively. Cotton or flax webbing, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

The remainder of the bill—twenty-five printed pages—is made up entirely of the leading feature of the old Hewitt administration bill, such as the similarity clause, the provisions intended to guard against smuggling, the taxation of articles of trifling value and wardrobes when intended for temporary wear.

There was a score of banks in the country that had been literally stuffed with the interest charge which rested so heavily on the people. Instead of doing that the administration preferred to use the banks as a means of putting the money in circulation, and fully \$53,000,000 that ought to be in the Treasury to-day was out among the banks without drawing interest. He charged here to-day that the President and his administration were solely responsible for whatever congested condition was found in the Treasury and the finances of the Government. [Applause on the Republican side.] The President might lecture the Democratic side as much as he desired, but there was some little responsibility resting upon him.

Mr. Weaver said the country was in the hands of a gigantic, cold-blood money trust. There were a score of banks in the country that had been literally stuffed with government money for the last quarter of a century. The Hamilton bank of Fort Wayne was presided over by ex-Secretary McCulloch, and he had to-day the use of \$1,000,000 of the people's money. The Chase National Bank of New York, presided over by Mr. Cannon, late Comptroller of the Currency, had \$1,100,000 of government funds. The same was true of the First National Bank of New York, the National Bank of the Republic of New York, presided over by Mr. Knox, and the National Bank of the Republic of Washington, presided over by Mr. Cresswell. The Western National Bank of New York, organized by three prominent treasury officials, was using \$1,100,000 of government funds without interest, and the Third National Bank of Buffalo—the Standard oil bank—had \$165,000. Granted that this money had been placed in the banks to avoid a panic and a financial stringency, if this bill should have the effect to recall that money it would bring far greater stringency than had existed in October last.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) said the difference between the 2 1/2 or 3 per cent at which the Government could borrow its money, and the 4 1/2 or 4 per cent it was paying on its bonds was the precise sum that the American people were annually paying for the glorious privilege of having had Mr. John Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The President had delivered a message which had by its very uniqueness been taken out of the mere dull sequence of official documents and caused a discussion from one end of America to the other which would not cease until this protective inquiry had been reformed. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, the lesson of the President and the labors of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee were united for the purpose of giving manufacturers their fair protection, but doing it with just and equal law to the tax-payer who was to use the manufacturing article. While the majority of the committee might not be very wise, while gentlemen might laugh at them for not taking their Republican colleagues into consideration, he assured the gentleman that if he would just wait he would have as much of a tariff bill as he was able to consider, and far more than he would be able to defeat. [Applause on Democratic side.] A tariff bill that would gather to its support every Democrat on the floor of this House, and every Representative who was not given over to a strong delusion, a tariff bill that would gather to its support all fair-minded manufacturers who only wanted what was just, and which, when it came into the House—modified it might be by the wise suggestions of the Republican members of the committee, and by Democrats who did not agree with all of its provisions—framed by no dicker and barker, but with a strong desire to make the public good the first object of its legislation—when that bill came into the House it would be passed, and it would relieve the President, whether he was Mr. Cleveland or some one else, of the necessity of finding a disposition for the surplus by leaving the surplus in the pocket of the man who made the money. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Reed of Maine, after saying that the Secretary should have expended the surplus in the purchase of bonds, continued:

"Why has not this been done? Because men have pursued the empty vision of a free-trade policy, to be accomplished, not by virtue of its merits, but by virtue of outside pressure, by fear of panic, and by means to mislead the reason, to control the feelings, and not to affect the judgment.

I believe the present financial condition of the country is a part of the conspiracy against protection. I believe that this surplus in the Treasury has been accumulated with reference to its effect upon the people of the United States, so that they might, without investigating, without quite understanding, clamor for something to be done, they cared not what, which would lead to the impracticable condition into which Chairman after Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means had endeavored in vain to lead the House.

Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Vest. If there was some little diversity of opinion, he said, among the Republicans as to who was to be their standard-bearer, his Democratic friends were not in that position.

Their standard-bearer was selected for them, whether they liked it or not. It was even said that arrangements had been made in the same interest for the nomination of the Governor of a certain State for Vice President. The Republicans were not disturbed by conflicting opinions and conflicting interests, even if they had a large number of prominent men who would make good Presidents; but the Democratic party was compelled to admit that it had but one man—of all the great body of men who had assembled at its last National Convention—who was a suitable and available candidate.

Mr. Platt here read an extract from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance in 1884 against the policy of a second Presidential term, and intimated that it must be a mistake to consider Mr. Cleveland a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Teller repeated that the great Democratic party had to-day no other man whom it would dare to put in nomination, and said that it went without saying that the Democratic convention would simply meet to ratify what had already been declared.

The general hordes of office-seekers had made themselves heard and the mugwumps brought up the rear. The Democrats had surrendered the liberty of choice.

Mr. Plumb said the Senator from Missouri was welcome to the position he had assumed. He had enlarged the scope of the debate, not for the special purpose of ridiculing Senators who were supposed to be Presidential candidates, but for the purpose of arguing against the whole idea of pensions to Union soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise.

TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS

A Lively Discussion of the Question in the House of Representatives.

Gen. Weaver Insists That the Country Is in the Hands of a Gigantic Money Trust.

[Washington special.]

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue was the subject of a lively debate. Mr. McKinley contended that under existing laws the President might purchase or redeem bonds, and charged that his failure to do so was due to a desire to pile up the surplus in order to scare the country and break down the protective tariff. The President had based his refusal to apply the surplus to the redemption of bonds on the fact that the law was an independent section of an appropriation bill. On the same grounds the President could characterize as suspicious at least one-half the public statutes. Every body knew that there would be a surplus revenue, but the President had declined to call an extra session of Congress, and thereby assumed the responsibility of managing the surplus revenue so as to do the least harm to the country.

He (Mr. McKinley) thought some friend of the administration should explain why it had not paid out the surplus upon the debts of the Government and thus stop the interest charge which rested so heavily on the people. Instead of doing that the administration preferred to use the banks as a means of putting the money in circulation, and fully \$53,000,000 that ought to be in the Treasury to-day was out among the banks without drawing interest. He did not believe that any patriotic man, any man who looked with patriotic fervor on that portion of the country's history when 2,000,000 men sprung to arms to maintain the Government would ever be willing to oppose the enactment of any law whereby any of the men should be drawn from the ban of poverty, and given at least a decent livelihood. The bill as it came from the committee was not what it ought to be, and if he had sought to make it better. There was to be, he said, no insinuation in the Senate or elsewhere that the Union soldiers were to be the beneficiaries under the bill in the sense of being supplicants or unworthy persons. He did not think that partisanship would go that far, and if it did he believed the main principle would refute it. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just; more was not asked for.