Souvenir Cook Book.
See the Independent's Great Offer, Page 6.

The Helena Independent.

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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 266. HELENA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS

GANS & KLEIN

TO-NIGHT the grand opera season opens at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

The boxes will be in one glare of light and beauty, as society will be out in full force. It is two years since grand opera was heard in this famous auditorium, the Opera House having been burned down early last year and just before the season was to have opened.

It's not a forgetable fact that we crowd more quality and value into our prices than any other store in the country.

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A Winter Overcoat or Suit you want this week?

Then as a matter of self satisfaction, as well as economy, examine the fine tailor made garments we put on the $15, $18 and $20 tables. They cover all there is in fashion, shape, etc. Fit, too, like a glove.

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A suit for the boy or an overcoat, a reefer or shirt waist, or suit of underwear? Everything that is new, handsome, fashionable, marvels of merit that are unmatchable elsewhere.

Is It . .

Fall underwear and hosiery, neckwear, overshirts, blankets, quilts, shoes? Or if you want to travel a trunk, a club bag, everything of the best and newest and best to be seen at our store. Perhaps you want a pair of extra trousers to fill out a last winter suit. Come and see us.

Is It . .

The correct style in hats both for men and boys? To buy your hats of us is of itself absolute certainty of wearing what's right. If you want a winter cap for yourself or boy we have the correct thing, in cloth, chinchilla, fur, etc.

Highest in quality, lowest in prices, comparison proves.

The largest establishment in the northwest. Elevator to five floors.

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TROUBLES IN CABINETS.

Those of Spain and Portugal Are Also in a Very Unsettled State.

Small Progress Made by Carnot in the Way of Reorganizing His.

The Servian King Refuses to Let His Resign—Crispi Explains His Financial Methods.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The negative result of the conference at Melilla between Gen. Marcina and Muley Araaf, the sultan's brother, nearly led to a cabinet crisis. At the meeting of the cabinet yesterday evening Minister of Finance Gamezo declared that if the minister of war maintained that it is impossible to immediately commence active operations against the Moors it was evident the ministry ought to resign. Premier Sagarta opposed the idea of the ministers resigning, and concluded by asking for time to thoroughly consider the matter under discussion. Before the meeting of the cabinet, Minister of War Dominquez informed some personal friends that he was determined to resign unless given chief command at Melilla, while retaining the portfolio of war during absence from Spain. It is announced, however, that Premier Sagarta succeeded in averting the crisis by inducing Gen. Dominquez to withdraw the demand in favor of Gen. Martinez Campos, who was recently appointed to the supreme command of the Spanish forces operating against the Moors. Gen. Martinez Campos declared that he proposes to start for Melilla to-morrow. He believes the campaign will be short and decisive.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that Casimir Perier, president of the chamber of deputies, had irrevocably decided not to form a cabinet. Dupuy also declined to undertake the formation of a new cabinet. Late this evening it was reported that President Carnot had summoned Bourgeoise, formerly minister of justice, to consult as to the formation of a new cabinet. The socialist workmen had a punch party this afternoon in honor of the socialist deputies who were instrumental in bringing about the resignation of the cabinet. M. Jaures, after affirming that the socialists were moved by a spirit of patriotism, declared the fall of the ministry the first victory for the socialistic parliamentary group, and that it was an omen of success for future undertakings.

LISBON, Nov. 26.—It is reported that the cabinet will be reformed and the minister of finance and few others will resign.

BELGRADE, Nov. 26.—The king refuses to accept the resignation of his cabinet.

WHEN HE WILL PAY.

After He Gets Out of Office—Conditions of a Loan.

ROME, Nov. 26.—Yesterday King Humbert conferred with Signors Crispi and Recotti, and afterwards summoned Signor Biancheri, president of the chamber, who said the renewal clause in Signor Crispi's bill consisted of a bond for 244,000 lire on the Banca Nationale, dated 1889. Replying to the committee's demand for explanation Signor Crispi, while not positively refusing to answer, declared he was justified in not replying on the ground that it was a private transaction and did not concern the chamber or committee in any way. The debt was contracted without the exercise of any political influence on his part, and in fact before he joined the Depretis ministry in 1887.

He borrowed the money in order to consolidate the various debts incurred in behalf of the newspaper Biforma. It was also subject to the condition that he should not be called upon to pay it until he returned to private life. "When that time arrives," he said, "I shall honor my signature, as I have always done. My life's continued work, despite my advanced age," he added, with much feeling, "permits me to indulge the only joy that now remains to me, namely, honoring my signature."

The director general of the Banca Nationale stated that there was always perfect confidence on the part of himself and other bank officials that Signor Crispi's loans would be paid.

ABDUCTED A PRINCESS.

Miserable Conduct of the Captain of an Ocean Vessel.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Nov. 26.—Princess Louise, of Tahiti, left yesterday en route to San Francisco and home. Over two years ago Princess Louise, who is a niece of the reigning king of Tahiti and granddaughter of Pomare II, took passage on a ship at Papio, capital of Tahiti, for the island of Maitia to visit her friends. The captain of the vessel became enamored of the girl, then only 19 years old and quite attractive, and carried her to Port Townsend, where she escaped from the vessel and drifted to Whatcom. She told her tale to Police Sergeant Karty, who communicated with the consul general at Tahiti, the result being that all her statements of royal ancestry were proved and the king sent the money to a large shipping firm in San Francisco to pay her passage back and plenty to meet her wants.

Twelve Thousand Perished.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch to the Times from Teheran says 12,000 persons perished in the earthquake at Kuchan. Ten thousand bodies have already been recovered and 2,000 are still in the ruins. Fifty thousand cattle were destroyed. The shocks still continue.

Severe Storm Out West.

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 26.—The storm last night was one of the worst ever experienced in this vicinity. The wind blew forty to fifty miles an hour. A number of dikes were destroyed by the force of the wind and the government jetty at the mouth of the Columbia river damaged considerably. About 600 feet of piling, on which railroad track to the jetty was constructed, was carried away. The rock work of the jetty is still intact, and it is believed it will withstand all the force of the waves.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LISBON, Nov. 26.—It is stated that the government is about to dissolve the cortes, finding it impossible to continue business with the present membership.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—Col. Raleigh Colston died here yesterday in his 72d year. His paternal grandmother was a sister of Chief Justice Marshall.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch says Premier Rhodes left Palapye for Buluwayo, in order to have an interview with King Lo Bengula. Commissioner Loch says no news has reached him confirming the reported capture of King Lo Bengula.

CIVILIZING POOR LO.

How the Heathen Names Get Mixed Up With Christian Prefixes.

As one of the advancing steps in civilizing the Indian, Capt. L. W. Cook, agent at the Blackfeet agency, has decreed that all marriages among Indians under his charge must be solemnized by some one having proper authority, as that act would be more respected than their native manner, and in the matter of taking up their lands in severalty a record of proper marriage would avoid any entanglements that might otherwise result, says the River Press.

Rev. Matson, the teacher in the Indian schools on Willow Creek, has been doing the bulk of this tying up in the cast iron bonds of wedlock, and the names of the red and rash lovers are a curious compound of Indian flattery with a civilized frontispiece.

When the children of the Indians first begin to attend school the teacher sticks on a Christian name and the same is there to stay. Thus a child of Chief Little Plume, on first going to school, has a "Jimmy" stuck in front by the teacher and is Jimmy Little Plume for life. How long this will be endured time alone can tell, but in the future a part of the family name may be dropped, just as succeeding generations of the old German families of Schlotterbaugh or Geissenhainer shopped off vowels and consonants until Slotter and Geiss remained to be carried down to posterity.

Among these recent victims of matrimony is a son of Little Dog, the latter a native chief, also chief of the Indian police. Upon the son was bestowed the very common name of Sam, and Sammy Little Dog was recently coupled up in marriage with "Jennie Kills-across-the-Way." When Jennie's children rise to manhood and blushing maidenhood, they may be thankful that Jennie concluded to change her name to Mrs. Little Dog, while succeeding generations may kill off the Dog, and historians two centuries hence trace back, with profound logic, the family name of "Little" to have its fountain head in the English a shet, John Little, of the days of Robin Hood.

The daughter of old Chief Tearing Lodge was another of those who slipped her head into the matrimonial noose. Louisa Tearing Lodge isn't so pretty a name as some people sport, but she has married a Mr. First-One, and a lot of little "First Ones" will have that family name to wear. As for the male members of the "Tearing Lodge" family, future generations may tear off the first portion, and the Sam Lodge or James of 100 years hence have as respectable a name as anybody.

FIVE VICTIMS IN ONE FAMILY.

Terrible Crime of an Indiana Man—Family Troubles.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26.—A special to the Sentinel from Seymour, Ind., says that as a result of a family feud five people are dead to-night in one country home several miles east of this city. Four years ago Clinton Jordan married the daughter of Joshua Foster. Last week they separated and she returned to the home of her father. Last night Jordan accompanied his father-in-law home. Jordan promised to behave, but soon after began a quarrel. Foster ordered him out, when Jordan fired but missed him, the ball striking Cora Foster, aged 17, in the head, killing her instantly. A second shot hit Foster in the head and he fell, but he soon arose and ran about half a mile to the home of another son-in-law, William Powell, where he fell, and lingered until late this evening, when he died.

Jordan then turned his revolver towards Mrs. Foster, causing a wound in the neck, from which she died to-night. Jordan's wife attempted to defend her mother, and he stabbed her repeatedly in the breast, hands and face, and ended by shooting her through the head. Jordan then sent a ball through his heart. He dropped dead. The pistol was placed so close to his breast that Jordan's clothes caught fire and literally burned off him, the skin dropping from the body when it was lifted, and the corpse presented a horrible sight.

Foster, the aged victim, was sixty years old and his wife fifty. Mrs. Jordan was only 18 years old. Jordan had an unsavory reputation, and when drinking, which he often did, was ugly and quarrelsome. All the other victims were peaceful and orderly citizens.

THE PASSING OF POWDERLY.

His Resignation Almost Certain to Be Accepted—Sovereign to Succeed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—It was tacitly understood to-day by a majority of the delegates to the general assembly, Knights of Labor, that upon the opening of the session to-morrow morning T. V. Powderly's resignation will be almost certainly accepted. A telegram was sent to James R. Sovereign, at Des Moines, asking him if he would accept the office which Powderly seeks to vacate. It was sent late this afternoon, and signed by nineteen delegates, some of whom heretofore have been known as being friendly to the interests of Powderly.

To-night a reply was received. In substance Sovereign said: "If Powderly has resigned I will accept the office of general master workman if tendered me, and will do all in my power to work for the good of the order." This practically puts an end to the controversy now going on. The anti-Powderlyites still hold a vote of twenty-four, which is a majority, and upon reassembling to-morrow will get right down to business.

Caucuses are being held to-night both by Powderly's friends and those of the western favorite, for the purpose of getting their forces properly instructed and marshalled for the battle of ballots in the morning. The friends of Sovereign are out in their claims for his victory and his fitting qualities for the office.

THE FIGHT ON ROBY.

Gov. Matthews Still Determined to Prevent More Scraps.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—Attorney General Smith has given an opinion on the Roby question, holding that Secretary of State Meyer's office, as pertaining to incorporations is purely ministerial, and that he has no authority to refuse to incorporate the Roby Athletic club. Gov. Matthews said to-night that his position in the Roby matter was unchanged by the opinion of Attorney General Smith.

"I still hold," said he, "that Secretary of State Meyer is not compelled to issue to the club articles of incorporation, and he will not do so." The next club fight has been postponed to Dec. 4, and any attempt to pull it off will be frustrated by 600 men in blue.

Finances of the Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—The report of Auditor Ackerman, of the World's Columbian exposition, was officially sent to the board of directors to-day. It shows that each day of the fair the net receipts averaged $67,096. Total receipts from all sources, $28,151,168; total expenditures, $25,540,537; balance, $2,610,631. From this are deducted obligations in sight to the amount of $748,147, leaving the net assets at $1,862,483.

Threw Himself Under an Engine.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 26.—Albert Wolff, until recently editor of the St. Louis Daily Volks Zeitung, and a prominent German democrat, threw himself in front of an engine at the union depot yesterday afternoon. The body was so badly mangled that it was some time before it was identified. Despondency over failure to secure a government appointment is given as the probable cause.

OUR BIGGEST INDUSTRY.

The Secretary of Agriculture Reports on the Operations of His Department.

Saving of Nearly Half a Million Dollars During the Fiscal Year.

Satisfactory Work of the Bureau of Animal Industry—Weather Bureau—Effect of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The secretary of agriculture, in a report just submitted to the president, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which, he says, "offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture.

He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards the anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural colleges and experiment stations. He suggests that the stations be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements, so as to insure the legitimate expenditure of the same. He adds that a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of reports that moneys appropriated to stations had been diverted from their legitimate purposes.

In reference to the expenditures of the department the secretary says his strenuous endeavors have been to rationally reduce expenditures by elimination from the pay rolls of all persons not needed for the efficient conduct of the department. Employes when he took charge numbered 2,497, and there now on the pay rolls only 1,394. The first quarter of the fiscal year he reduced expenditures, in comparison with the corresponding quarter last year, over $56,000. His estimates for next year show net savings over appropriations for the current year of $363,656.

The classified service is pronounced defective, largely owing to inequalities in compensation with reference to the services rendered. He argues that appropriations should be made in gross for the clerical force and full discretion given the head of the department in the matter of remuneration. He states that only eighty-seven employes in the classified service came in by certification by the civil service commission, while 647 persons have been covered into the classified service of the department by presidential order.

The distribution of seed is reviewed, and considerable savings shown, effected in the purchase and distribution of seed this year. In the work of the bureau of animal industry the result of Texas fever regulations is pronounced highly satisfactory, but to increase efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should be attached for the violation of department regulations by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. The total number of imported animals inspected the past year was 464,380, total export cattle 6,111,542. A further reduction was effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for last year being less than one-half of one per cent. An amendment providing for the inspection of horses imported into the country is suggested.

Careful comparison of meat exports for 1893 and 1892 shows that microscopic inspection has not increased our foreign sales, and the secretary thinks it does not pay. Further recommendations are made for legislation compelling the immediate destruction of any animal or carcass condemned by United States inspectors, for the extension of work in regard to tuberculosis, for co-operation with local authorities until danger to animal life has been reduced to a minimum, and for civil service examination for inspectors and assistant inspectors, with the requirement of a diploma from a regular veterinary college. Urgent recommendations are made for more thorough and extended effort on behalf of forestry.

The completion of the experiments in sorghum sugar is announced on the ground that the stage has been reached when "individual enterprise can and should take advantage of what the department has accomplished." Investigations of the chemical character of different typical soils of the United States is pronounced desirable, and recommendation made for a small appropriation.

Of the weather bureau it is stated that the work is carried on with improved efficiency and economy. The reorganization of the bureau is partially effected, designed to modify expenses and magnify the value of the service to agriculture, commerce and the people at large. The vast importance of the work of the division of statistics is forcibly presented.

Referring to the possibility of the virtual closing of markets for Ame ican products in some parts of the world, due to the high tariff duties upon all products that foreigners desire to sell in our own markets, he says the question is presented once more to the American mind, can any country shut out the commodities and products of other nations without shutting in things of a value equal to the things shut out.

Reference to the immense aggregate imports of agricultural products suggests the inquiry, ought not a large proportion of these be produced upon our own soil, in proximity to our own markets, where an immense demand exists? The reply is in the affirmative.

"Our farmers would be benefited by a large number of subsidiary crops, overproduction in certain staples avoided, the variety of our agricultural supplies in former markets increased and the markets themselves multiplied."

Promises of improved service by the department in the future, and recommendations of useful innovations relating to the work in detail, are withheld in view of the indefinite character of the duties, forces and possibilities of the department.

TREASURER MORGAN'S REPORT.

Operations of the Federal Treasury for the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—United States Treasurer Morgan submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report on the operations and conditions of the treasury. It shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year 1893 were $385,819,628, an increase of $30,881,844 over the previous year. The net ordinary expenditures were $383,447,554, an increase of $38,454,623. There was a decrease of $7,772,779 in the surplus revenues, reducing them $2,341,674. Including public debts the total receipts were $732,871,214 and the total expenditures $773,007,998. Public funds amounted, June 30, 1892, to $786,351,895, and June 30, 1893, to $746,538,655. There was left of the reserve or general fund $187,012,740 in 1892 and $168,167,391 in 1893. The actual available working balance was $165,945,886 and $166,296,696 on the two dates respectively; by Sept. 30 this balance was diminished to $149,260,268, owing to the deficiency in revenue.

In seven months, beginning December last, upwards of $81,000,000 were drawn out of the treasury in the redemption of notes and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by $29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemptions and a deficiency of $19,000,000 in revenue, the treasury lost $15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only $2,000,000.

The amount of gold transferred during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in a like period, being upwards of $108,000,000, and $102,000,000 of it was drawn out of the treasury by the presentation of legal tender notes. With the exception of an increase of $45,500,000 in the amount of treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and a decrease of $80,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been, the report says, no important change in the public debt.

According to a revised estimate, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country June 30 was $2,323,547,977, or nearly $51,000,000 less than last year. Contraction took place notwithstanding the addition of $45,500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of $6,000,000 in outstanding bank notes, and was caused by exports of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by a rapid expansion of bank note circulation. By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when exports began. The total increase in the effective stock of money in three months was less than $95,000,000, bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever reached before. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexibility possessed by our currency.

Revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is, outside of the treasury, June 30, place it at $1,596,846,829, or about $6,000,000 less than the year before. During the four months ended with October there was an increase of $125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The redemption of United States paper currency has been unusually heavy, amounting to $377,000,000 in the fifteen months ended with October.

During the past two fiscal years there have been recoined nearly a fifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary silver, an improvement, the report says, that is expected to increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency.

IRON MINERS STARVING.

Pitiful State of Affairs in the Gogebic Range.

HURLEY, Wis., Nov. 26.—Gov. George W. Peck and military staff spent to-day on the Gogebic range furnishing relief to idle and suffering miners, several thousand of whom have been out of work for many months and are in an almost starving condition. Governor Peck and party came on a special that brought two full carloads of provisions and clothing, and organized in connection with the citizens' committee a board of relief and distribution. The governor and party visited scores of houses, questioning the people and looking into their wants.

Many pitiable cases of destitution were discovered. The mines began shutting down last June, and at present there is not a single mine in operation on the entire range, a region that mined something like ten million tons of ore last year. Altogether about 15,000 people are in a helpless condition, but they are not near so badly off as the miners across the line in Michigan.

Gov. Rich, of Michigan, yesterday issued an appeal for aid for the unemployed in the upper peninsula, and one carload of provisions was started to-day from Lansing to Ironwood and Bessemer. An official at Ironwood stated to an Associated press correspondent that they were getting desperate and unless aid came within a few days there would be an outbreak and bread riots. Thus far the unemployed have been very orderly, but they are now desperate from continued destitution. To add to the horror of the situation at Ironwood there has been a typhoid fever epidemic. Indications are that about 10,000 or 12,000 of these people will have to be fed and clothed until spring.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

Tried to Wreck an Express for the Purpose of Plundering It.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 26.—The first section of train No. 60, fast meat express between Chicago and New York, pulled into this city last night with eight desperate robbers on board. Between this city and Elkhart they made repeated efforts to uncouple a number of cars, with the idea, it is believed, of wrecking the fast express train, which passes here close behind the meat train. No. 60 left Elkhart at 1:23 this morning and when a mile away the crew found eight men concealed between the cars. The men made an effort to uncouple the last ten cars, but they were foiled after a hard fight by the trainmen.

Five miles further another attempt was made to uncouple cars and a second fight resulted, which lasted until the train was on the point of pulling into Goshen. Conductor John Hickok and two brakemen were badly battered in the struggle. The engineer whistled for assistance and in a few minutes two officers and a crowd of citizens congregated at the train, but the robbers made their escape, taking with them the watches of several trainmen and small sums of money.

Later in the night a man giving the name of Henry Zimmerman was arrested and $4 of the amount taken from one brakeman found in his shoe. William Cone was also taken into custody and $12 taken from Conductor Hickok was found upon him. It is believed by Lake Shore officials that the men intended to leave the uncoupled cars on the track with the idea of wrecking the express train and plundering it. President Newell has offered a reward of $500 for each bandit captured.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE.

Reports Do Not Agree as to the Actual Status.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Reports from along the Lehigh road to-day show the situation practically unchanged. The company is running a good many trains at irregular intervals and strikers are making inroads among new employes. Both sides profess to be equally confident of the result.

A wreck occurred at Perth Amboy between two freights by which Engineer Mallory, who was taking a striker's place, lost his life.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—At midnight the Lehigh Valley officials notified all connecting lines at this point that they would accept freight for all points on the Lehigh Valley road, the strike being a thing of the past.

Leo Is Failing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Times special cable dispatch from London says there have been numerous false alarms from the vatican during the last few years, but this time preparations are being seriously made for the election of a new pope. While still able to get about and take part sparingly in public functions, Leo XIII has visibly fallen into a stage of senile decay which his physicians do not believe can last till March. His hold on life at best is a matter of months.

NEW TARIFF BILL READY.

Will Be Laid Before the Full Membership of the Committee Monday.

The Free List Includes Wool, Coal, Copper, Lumber, Salt and Lead Ore.

The Wool and Woolen Schedule Taken From the Springer Bill of the Last Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The democratic members of the committee on ways and means completed the tariff bill last night near midnight, the last item finally acted upon the being the sugar schedule. The new bill will be promulgated to-morrow. It will show the following changes in the sugar schedule: The duty on refined sugar is reduced from one-half to one-quarter of a cent per pound; raw sugar remains free of tax; the McKinley bounty is repealed progressively,—that is, one-eighth each year, so that at the end of eight years it is to cease entirely.

The bill will be laid before the full membership of the ways and means committee to-morrow morning. So far the republicans on the committee know nothing of the bill except the knowledge derived from newspaper reports, and it is not expected that to-morrow's meeting will be a "deliberative" one. The measure will be adopted by a strict party vote. It is now definitely announced that the internal revenue schedule will be reserved until a later date, as it is not yet completed. Changes in this feature of the law, however, will be slight.

In general terms the new tariff bill will be called a radical measure. The free list will include wool, iron ore, coal, cotton ties, copper, lumber, chocolate, salt, binding twine, flax, lead ore, and many other articles of less importance. After two months of deliberation on wools and woolen goods, the committee finally decided to adopt the Springer policy of the last congress, and the wool and woolen schedule will be as follows: All wools, hair of camel, goat, alapaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, all waste valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, will be rated at 35 per cent, which is the ad valorem rate under the present law without the specific duty which that bill provides. On all woolen and worsted manufactures, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty will be 40 per cent. On blankets, hats of wool, flannels, underwear, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty will be 25 per cent; valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, a duty of 30 per cent; valued at more than 50 cents per pound, 35 per cent.

In the schedule which includes women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, etc., the warp of which is cotton or other vegetable matter, value not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, a duty of 35 per cent is placed; on women's and children's dress goods, etc., wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., the duty is fixed at 40 per cent. On clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel, a duty of 45 per cent is placed; on cloaks, etc., for ladies and children, a duty of 40 per cent, and on webbing, suspenders, boiling, binding braids, galloons, fringes, etc., 40 per cent.

On common carpets the duty will be about 35 per cent, and on finer grades of carpets, all of which were taxed 40 per cent in the Springer bill, the duty in this bill is somewhat less.

Steel rails will probably be put at $8 or $9 a ton. Pig iron will probably be put at five per cent, while bar iron will be reduced about 50 per cent. The rate on nearly all manufactures of cotton will be 40 per cent. Manufactures of flax, hemp and jute will be greatly reduced. In view of the placing of raw materials on the free list the compound duty on collars and cuffs, it is said, will be abandoned, and nothing left but an ad valorem rate of 35 or 45 per cent. The chinaware schedule will probably be reduced 10 per cent.

The republican members of the committee are to be given ten days' time in which to prepare a minority report, dissenting from the recommendations of the majority of the committee.

In regard to the new tariff bill, Chairman Wilson said to-day: "The tariff bill will be given to the public at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the committee meets. The regular schedule was made public today because it is reported that speculators are attempting to manipulate the market on the strength of alleged inside information, and we did not desire to be considered party to anything of this kind. The tariff bill will be quite voluminous. It will really comprise two bills in one, as it will embrace both a customs bill proper and an administrative bill. In some provisions naturally there will be no change at all. This will particularly be true of the administrative provisions, where changes are not so numerous as in the tariff sections."

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Eighteen Accused Persons on the Anxious Seat at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 26.—The trial of eighteen persons charged with smuggling opium and Chinese into the United States from British Columbia will begin in the United States district court Monday. Each defendant has from one to ten indictments against him. It is alleged that the operations of the ring extend over two years and the value of opium smuggled into the country is said to reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is claimed by the government that the evidence against the defendants is conclusive.

Many of the defendants are prominent, among them being Ex-Collector of the Port James Lotan and an ex-special agent of the treasury, C. J. Mulkey. The case of Nathan Blum will come up first, and among the many rumors is one that he has made a full confession exposing all the operations of the ring. The greatest interest has been aroused.

CUTTING SALARIES.

A Reduction of Five and Ten Per Cent, by the Northern Pacific.

A circular has been received by Northern Pacific officials at Missoula, says the Western Democrat, from the office of General Manager Kendrick at St. Paul, to the effect that at a meeting of the receivers on October 28, it was decided to make a reduction in salaries. The increase in traffic and rates are quoted as the prime causes. The rates of pay of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, dispatchers and telegraph operators, heretofore adopted by various schedules adopted from time to time, will be abrogated and cancelled on January 1, 1894. The general manager is instructed to reduce salaries and wages of all employes on January 1, 1894, as follows: All salaries and wages aggregating $50 per month and less than $75 per month, five cent. All salaries and wages aggregating $75 per month and less than $100 per month, 10 per cent.