

ESTABLISHED 1822.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1893--TWELVE PAGES.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

BIG CUT IN RATES.

Provisions of the New Tariff Bill in Detail.

Numerous Articles Put on the Free List.

With a Sealing Down of Duties on Others.

MEASURE OF TRUE REFORM.

The Democratic Party Thus Far True to Its Pledges.

To Legislate for the Masses and Not the Classes.

Some Changes in the Country's Customs Laws.

Provision for the Repeal of the Sugar Bounty by a Gradual Decrease Each Year--The Metal Products Put Principally on an Ad Valorem Basis--Changes in the Tariff on Woollens, Cotton Goods, Glassware and Other Schedules--Some Treaty Changes May Also Be Necessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27--The new democratic tariff bill was given out to the public today, and its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who have predicted that it would be a radical measure of reform.

In many respects it is a surprise even to the democratic members of congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions. The free list is of that liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the republicans and the bête noir of the democrats for a number of years, is decisive and emphatic.

Thus the bill, in addition to the reforms it makes in the customs laws, will necessitate immediate readjustment of treaties with those South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the great American republic of the northern hemisphere. The bounty on sugar, which is to be gradually repealed, is instead to be repealed by easy gradations, and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century.

The meeting of the ways and means committee was very brief. All the democratic members were on hand, but the only republican members present were Reed, Burrows, Hopkins, Payne and Dazell.

Immediately after the roll-call Chairman Wilson spread the bill before the committee and the clerk instantly thereafter supplied it to the members of the press on the outside. The only advance copy furnished was one given to the white house messenger a half-hour previous to transmission to the president. No business whatever was transacted by the committee. The republican members were supplied with copies of the bill, a few laudatory remarks being made, and the committee adjourned to give time to the minority to examine the measure. Most of the republican members declined to express any opinion on the bill until they had an opportunity to examine it in detail.

THE FREE LIST.

Coal, Lumber, Wool, Cotton, Ties and

On and after the 1st of March, 1894, the following articles are to be placed to the free list: Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Baryta, all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from thistle or tangle fiber, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply, and measuring not exceeding 60 feet to the pound.

Birds, stuffed not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper; bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars.

Clam, bituminous, and shale black or clum, coal, coal tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act.

Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for being cotton. Diamond-dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

Furs, undressed. Iodine, resublimated iron ore, including mangiferous iron ore, also the dross of residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore, and pyrites or sulphure of iron in its natural state.

Lard. Lemon-juice, lime-juice, and sour orange-juice.

Mica and metallic mineral substances

In a crude state, and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this act. Ochre and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this act.

Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for in this act.

Plows, tooth and disc; harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins.

Plush, black, for making men's hats. Quicksilver, salt. Silk, artificially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, imported from any country.

Soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, sulphuric acid.

Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease.

Timber, hemlock and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or side; sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber; laths, pickets and palings, shingles, staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured, provided, that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Woods, namely cedar, lignum vitae, lance wood, ebony, box, grandailla, mahogany, rosewood, salwood, and all forms of cabinet woods in the log, round or hewn; bamboo and rattan manufactured; briar root or briar wood and similar wood manufactured; bamboo reeds and sticks of partridge, halfwood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips or walking canes.

Wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, wools, yarn wags, card waste, bur waste, rags and fluffs, including all waste, or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

THE METAL SCHEDULES.

A Tax of 25 Per Cent. Ad Valorem on Iron and Steel Products.

The metal schedule are almost wholly by ad valorem duties, as follows: Iron in pigs, 25 per centum ad valorem. All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than tin bars, 25 per centum.

Iron in rolled or hammered, iron in coils or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per centum. Beams, channels, joists, angles, cast iron, cast-iron channels and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Iron in coils or rods or bars or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per centum. Beams, channels, joists, angles, cast iron, cast-iron channels and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per centum ad valorem.

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penholders or parts thereof and gold pens, 25 per cent. ad valorem (present law 20 per cent. ad valorem).

Pins, metallic, including hairpins, safety pins, shirt and belt pins not commercially known as jewelry, 20 per cent. ad valorem (present law 20 per cent. ad valorem).

Pyrex in blocks or pigs, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Manufactured articles of zinc, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law 45 per cent.

Repeal of the Sugar Bounties. The bill repeals the provision of the present law for sugar bounties by instalments by providing that these bounties be reduced one-eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1, 1892, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease. The Wilson bill also repeals all sugar bounties above and below standard from five-tenths of one cent per pound to 5-20 of one cent.

Of all leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commercially manufactured or pressed, and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, the duty is to be 41 per cent. If stemmed, 31.25 per cent. The present law is 42 and 25 per cent. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, is fixed at 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound, as at present.

Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds, including wrappers, 33 per pound and 25 cents per 100; present law, 7 cents per pound.

Clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every description; handkerchiefs composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 40 per cent. ad valorem; present law 50 per cent.

Flannels, hosiery and half-hose made of cotton, 40 per cent. ad valorem; present law 10 cents per yard and 20 per cent.

Stockings, hose and half-hose made of cotton, 40 per cent. ad valorem; present law 10 cents per dozen, 30 cents ad valorem.

Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged, including such as are commercially known as seamless, 40 per cent. ad valorem; present law 10 cents per dozen on hosiery and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and tax to 40 per cent. ad valorem, ad valorem on shirts and drawers.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections.

The first provides that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original condition as wool, hair, etc., by the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem.

The second provides that like material valued at not more than 25 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent, valued at over 25 cents per pound, the duty shall be 40 per cent.

Duties are fixed on manufactures of wool as follows: On woolen or worsted yarns, 30 per cent; valued at more than 40 cents per pound; 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On woolen or worsted cloth, shawls, knit fabrics and other articles, 40 per cent. ad valorem. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, hosiery, and all other articles, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On cloaks, jackets, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies and children, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Present law 45 per cent. ad valorem.

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covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool or goat hair, 65 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 65 per cent.

Chemicals, Oils and Paints. Many articles in the chemicals, oils and paints schedule have been transferred to the free list. The changes made in the remaining articles include the following:

Ink and ink powder, printers' ink and all other ink not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent. ad valorem; present law 30 per cent.

Opium, aqueous extract, for medical purposes, 10 per cent. ad valorem; and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia, opium prepared for smoking, 45 per cent. ad valorem; present law 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded. All medicinal preparations, including preparations of which alcohol is a component part or in the preparation of which alcohol is used not specially provided for, 50 cents per pound.

Preparations for use as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin, and articles of perfumery, not specially provided for in this act, 14 cents per pound. Fancy perfumery and all descriptions of toilet soap, 35 per cent. ad valorem; present law, 55 cents per pound.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Provisions of the Measure Affecting the Importers. A large portion of the new tariff bill is devoted to the administrative law. Under the McKinley revision this was made the subject of a separate bill, but the democrats have simply added the administrative provisions to the customs bill, and thus included the whole machinery of the customs collections in one measure.

The changes in the administrative law are more numerous than was at first contemplated, and some are of considerable importance. One of these authorizes the secretary of the treasury, at his discretion, to permit the certification of invoices before United States consuls in foreign ports, and to require that the goods are manufactured or purchased. Consuls are also authorized to refuse certificates of invoice not made to strict accordance with the regulations.

The invoice shall also state the name of the consular district and the name of the person presenting the invoice. The invoice shall also state the name of the person presenting the invoice. The invoice shall also state the name of the person presenting the invoice.

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EIGHT DESPERATE ROBBERS

WOULD-BE WRECKERS AND A TRAIN CREW FIGHT.

The Men of No. 60 on the Lake Shore Held Up and Believed of Various Sums of Money Near Goshen--Arrest of Two of the Men.

GOSHEN, Nov. 28--First section of train No. 60, the fast mail express between Chicago and New York, pulled into this city last night with eight desperate robbers on board. Between this city and Elkhart they had made repeated efforts to uncouple a number of cars with it, it is believed, the idea of wrecking the fast express train which passed here close behind the main train.

Train No. 60 pulled out of Elkhart at 12:30 this morning with orders to run to Marion without stopping. When it had left Elkhart a mile behind, the train crew, which consisted of Conductor John Hickok and two brakemen, found that eight men were on the train, having couched themselves between the cars.

The fellows made an effort to uncouple the last ten cars of the train, but their efforts were foiled by the trainmen after a hard fight. The crew, however, was not able to drive the men off the train. Five miles further on another attempt was made to uncouple the cars and another fight resulted, which lasted until the train was pulling into Goshen.

Hickok and one of his brakemen were badly battered in the struggle. The engineer blew his whistle for help and in a few minutes two officers and a crowd of citizens were at the train, but the robbers had made their escape, taking with them the watches of the engineer, two brakemen and Conductor Hickok. They also secured a small sum of money from each of the trainmen.

Later in the night a man giving the name of Henry Zimmerman was arrested and in his shoes was found \$4, the amount taken from one of the brakemen in Miami, Conn. He was taken into custody after making a hard fight, and \$12 taken from the conductor was found on him. Zimmerman claims to be strict accordance with the regulations.

Come of Benton Harbor, Mich. The forwarding stories told by the former, all of which have been proven false, are practically enough to convict him. It is believed by the Lake Shore officials that the men intended to leave the uncoupled cars standing upon the track with the idea of wrecking the express train and plundering the express car.

President Sewell of the Lake Shore was here this morning and offered a reward of \$4,000 for the capture and conviction of the eight men, or \$500 for each man, if they could be traced to their homes. The express train which the robbers endeavored to wreck is the same train which was held up and robbed at Goshen in September.

Did He Kill His Brother? Young Walter Eggers Suspected of Fratricide.

MARTINSVILLE, Nov. 27--Special--Clifton Eggers, a farmer with a large family, living in Jefferson township, has a son lying dead at home from a bullet in the region of the heart and another son in jail here awaiting the coroner's investigation.

William, aged twenty years, loved a girl in the neighborhood who at times, it is stated, encouraged and then repelled his attentions. When out of favor with her, he would go to the house of his father and drink himself into a state of intoxication.

With her brother Walter and other members of the family say he was very much dejected and would say that death was preferable. The father was drinking last evening and had some words with Walter, aged eighteen, and slapped him. William took Walter's part and thus further angered his father, who drove the boys from the house.

Walter later went for John Williamson and told him that his brother William had shot himself and asked Williamson if he would go over to the house and sit up with William. Walter did not at first consent, but he was prevailed upon by the neighbor's informing them of William's condition.

There is no evidence that there was a quarrel between Walter and his dead brother. It was the dead boy's revolver that the shooting was done with.

A Good Recommendation. LAFAYETTE, Ind.--A Mrs. James Fay living near this city claims to have been cured by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator after five or six of the best physicians had pronounced the case hopeless.--Albert A. Wells, your druggist, sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be taken dry or to be made into a tea.

Two Hundred Reported Killed at Netherby the Past Week. LONDON, Nov. 28--The Times tomorrow will publish the following: RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 25--VIA MONTVIDEO, Nov. 25--Dutary direct trains times daily and nightly. On Monday a small party of insurgent soldiers and sailors landed near Armacos. They were opposed by a party of soldiers, and in the engagement which took place the soldiers lost two officers and thirty men killed, while only five soldiers were wounded.

During the past week over two hundred troops have been killed on the Netherby side of the Rio Grande by the insurgents. The latter are making progress. Gen. Rosales with 600 men is in the vicinity of Curitiba, the capital of Paraguay. The government has sent 10,000 reinforcements to Santos. The transports are expected at Desterro next week with 2,000 troops. In Curitiba both sides are still confident of victory.

Tried and Approved by the Billions. For over a third of a century a great specific has been on trial by a national jury of the bilious. Although a verdict in its favor was rendered long since, it is still on trial. Never when it has been "weighed in the balance" has it been found wanting. The name of this medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is found speedily than any other terminates those villainous sensations which attend disorder and assimilation. Sick headaches, flatulency of the skin and system, turned tongue and other indications that the liver has temporarily knocked off work and gone into a strike, disappear when it is used. It is a most efficient safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble, and brilliant nervous and encephalic invalids actually.

A CLIMAX OF CRIME.

Five People Killed in Jackson County.