THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1897.

Weather for Today—
Light Snow; Warmer.

PAGE 1.
Extra Session of Congress Begun.
No Offices for Minnesotans.
Republicans to Control Senate.
Mississippi Flood Increasing.
Sailors Killed at Canea.

PAGE 2.
Manufacturers Show Activity.
Chamber of Commerce Doings.
Darragh After Back Salary.

PAGE 3.
Minneapolis Matters.
University Orators Contest.
Death of Rev. G. H. Wells.
Willmar Man in a Trap.
McKinley's Message.
Central American Exposition.
Stillwater Affairs.

PAGE 4.
Editorial.
The Jucklins Reviewed.
Printing Deficit Investigated.
Alhambra License Trouble.

PAGE 5.
Short Session of the Senate.
Soldiers' Home Investigation.
Work of the Legislature.
Dearth Defends His Bill.

PAGE 6.
Boom Is On in Stocks.
Bar Silver, 63c.
Cash Wheat in Chicago, 73c.
Murder Mystery at Valley City.
News of the Northwest.

PAGE 7.
Julian Makes New Claims.
Progress of the Fight Talk.
Wants of the People.

PAGE 8.
No Indemnity for Wheelmen.
Routine of the Courts.
Eddy Organ Recital.
Social Events of a Day.

EVENTS TODAY.

Metropolitan—Stuart Robson, 8.15.
Grand—Under Martial Law, 8.15.
Capitol—Legislature, 10.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: La Normandie, Havre, Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Werra, New York, and proceeded for Genoa.
PALERMO—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck (on a cruise).
GLASGOW—Sailed: State of California, New York.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Patria, New York.

Go West, young man, and go broke with the sports.

It's the round-trip ticket to Carson that knocks out the average sport in the first round.

March came in like a lamb and bids fair to go out like a lamb—"with fleece as white as snow."

The powers have decided that it is easier to blockade Greece than to put a pneumatic tire on it.

Canton feels lonesome lately and is offering a bonus to any one who will start a boiler factory there.

If it isn't too late, the Globe would suggest that the ice palace be erected as a Fourth of July novelty.

The West Superior Cycle club has disbanded. St. Paul cyclists have about reached the same stage of despair.

If his first message is a sample as regards length, McKinley will have the loyal support of every telegraph editor in the country.

Isn't it possible that the secret of this whole trouble in the concert of Europe is jealousy over the fact that little Greece is given the solo part?

Talking through a man is very interesting, no doubt, as an experiment, but so far as utility is concerned it is somewhat like talking through your hat.

A German chemist has found out how to transform pulverized coal into diamonds. His method is far more intricate than that used by the coal trust.

Representative Tawney predicts that the house will send the tariff bill to the senate on April 1. And the senate is very likely to give it an April fool reception.

New York's police commissioner, Roosevelt, thinks free soup is the worst possible solution of hard times. New York's unemployed think it the worst possible solution of beef.

Sykeston, N. D., telegraphs that the Globe of March 1 is the last paper received there, and plaintively asks if Sykeston is still on the map of the United States.

The biennial lottery of seats occurred in the house yesterday, and the Congressional Record announcing the result will go through the mails just the same as if congress had never passed an anti-lottery law.

Good weather can be hoped for for the fight. It is pleasant in Carson City today, and the natives say that when the weather once gets settled it stays settled. It is pleasing to anticipate that one of the big pugilists will do likewise.

The necessity, Mr. President, is not for more income, but for less spending. The revenues in 1896 were as large as when, in the years prior to your successful effort to "reduce revenue" and increase spending, they afforded a surplus that was inconvenient.

The first note of assurance comes from Postmaster General Gary, who announces that his department will adhere to the policy established by President Cleveland of allowing fourth-class postmasters to serve four years. This is decidedly chilly for the fellows who thought that there was going to be a restoration of the guillotine.

EXTRA SESSION IS ON.

Congress Convenes at the Call of the New Executive of the Nation.

TOM REED IS RE-ELECTED AS SPEAKER.

Message of the President Read After the Reorganization of the House of Representatives—Tawney, of Minnesota, a Member of the New Committee on Ways and Means—His New Tariff Bill Introduced by Chairman Dingley—No Legislative Business Attempted by the Senate—Big Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Fifty-fifth house of representatives organized today. Although the proceedings were perfunctory, the scene was a brilliant one. Great crowds were attracted to the galleries hours before noon. But the general public had small opportunity to view the proceedings. The section opposite the speaker's rostrum, commonly known as the "black belt," which has a seating capacity of about 300, was given up to the public. The other galleries were strictly reserved for ticketholders. The most striking feature of the scene on the floor was the number of new faces. Old, familiar figures, conspicuous in the shock of many a parliamentary battle had disappeared, and in the new lists were new and untried knights. The change in the personnel was very great.

By 11 o'clock the reserved galleries, with the exception of those for the diplomatic corps, and the executive, were walled in, tier on tier. The bright costumes of the ladies gave light and color to the animated scene. As the hands of the clock pointed to 12, Maj. McDowell, the clerk, rapped the house to order. Rev. Cowden, the blind chaplain of the house, then delivered the invocation, appealing to the throne for God's blessing on the work of the new congress, and the new administration. The clerk of the house then read the president proclamation convening congress, after which the roll was called.

The vote on speaker, which resulted: Reed (Rep.), 199; Bailey (Dem.), 114; Bell (Pop.), 21, and Newlands (Silver), 1, aligned several heretofore unclassified members. All the Populists voted for Bell. Of the fusionists, three, Baker, and Jett, of Illinois, and Marshall, of Ohio, voted for Bailey; one, Maxwell, of Nebraska, voted for Bell, and three, Jones and Lewis, of Washington, and Todd, of Michigan, did not vote. Two of the silverites, Newlands, of Nevada, and Shafroth, of Colorado, did not vote, and Hartman, of Montana, voted for Newlands. Speaker Reed was enthusiastically received on his appearance in the house after his election, and made a graceful and dryly humorous speech in assuming the gavel. He said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: It has been the custom of a hundred years for speakers-elect to fully express their gratitude and their sense of the honor conferred, so the language by which thanks are conveyed has been long ago exhausted. Will you pardon me if I confess that in all the occasions when I have stood here I have been more oppressed by the sense of of responsibility than cheered by the sentiment of thankfulness.

Yet I appreciate—no man more—the high honor of your vote and the confidence which dictated it. But high as the honor is, it will surely fade unless your favor is permanent. I cannot, having had experience, expect to please all of you always, but I do hope, with your assistance and your kind forbearance to administer justice to each member, and to both sides of the chamber, under the rules established by the house of representatives, without fear, favor or hope of reward.

According to time-honored custom, Mr. Helmer (Rep., Pa.), the oldest member in continuous service, administered the oath to the speaker.

After the new members had been sworn in by the speaker, the oath was administered by unanimous consent to Messrs. Dolliver, of Iowa, Ball, of Texas, and Pierce and McMillin, of Tennessee, whose credentials had not yet arrived. Mr. Grosvenor then presented a resolution, which was adopted, for the election of the candidates for the other offices of the house selected by the Republican caucus as follows:

Clerk—Alexander McDowell, of Pennsylvania.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Benjamin F. Russell, of Missouri.
Doorkeeper—William J. Glenn, of New York.
Postmaster—Joseph C. McElroy, of Ohio.
Chaplain—Henry N. Couden.

When Mr. Henderson (Rep., Io.) offered the usual resolutions for the adoption, temporarily, of the rules of the last house, an ineffectual attempt was made under the leadership of Mr. Hepburn, an Iowa Republican, to limit the operation of the rules of the last congress which were adopted temporarily to thirty days. The Democrats, Populists and fourteen Republicans supported him, but they were defeated 183 to 152.

This was the only incident out of the ordinary connected with the proceedings of the day. The president's message was applauded vigorously, as was Mr. Dingley when he introduced the new tariff bill. The speaker appointed the Republican members of the old committee on the new ways and means committee and added Mr. Bailey, of Texas, Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, and Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, to the Democratic membership. In view of the action of the Democratic caucus, Mr. McMillin, who was at the head of the minority of the committee, was superseded by Mr. Bailey, although Mr. McMillin was left on the committee.

The drawing for seats occasioned the usual merriment and good humor. The speaker announced the members of the committees on rules, ways and means and mileage, as follows:

Rules—The speaker, Henderson, of Iowa; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, Republicans; Bailey, of Texas, and McMillin, of Tennessee, Democrats.

Ways and Means—Dingley, of Maine; Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Hopkins, of Illinois; Grosvenor, of Ohio; Russell, of Connecticut; Dolliver, of Iowa; Steele, of Indiana; Johnson, of North Dakota; Evans, of Kentucky; Tawney, of Minnesota, Republicans; Bailey, of Texas; McMillin, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of Alabama; McLaurin, of South Carolina; Robertson, of Louisiana, and Swanson, of Virginia, Democrats.

Mileage—Wright, of Massachusetts; Barham, of California; Booze, of Maryland, Republicans; Cooper, of Texas, and Lewis, of Georgia, Democrats.

The ways and menas committee then secured leave to sit during the sessions of the house, after which, at 4 o'clock the house, on Mr. Dingley's motion, adjourned until Thursday next.

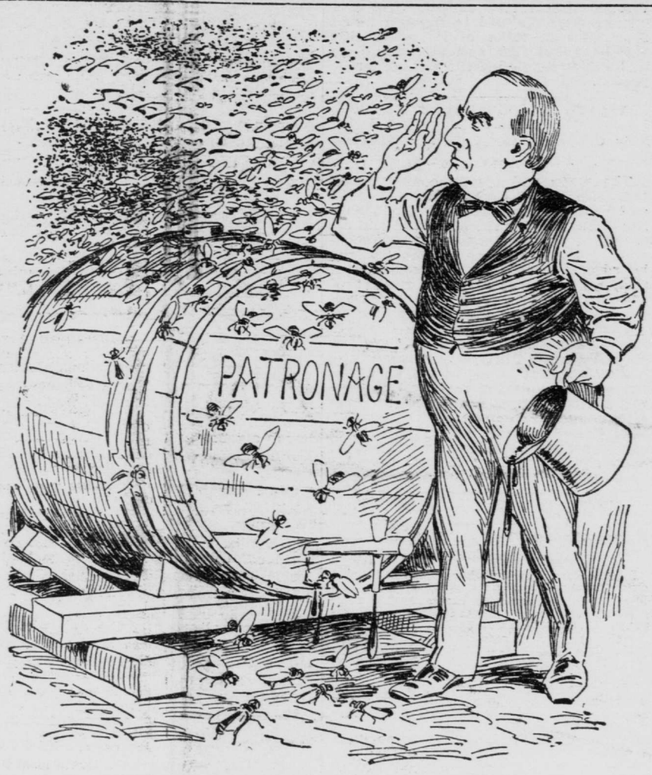
DRY SENATE DAY.

No Business Attempted by the Upper House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The senate began its work in extra session today with eighty-seven senators present, and with galleries packed to their full limit. The business of the day was confined to the reading of the president's message, the seating of the new senator from Kansas, Mr. Harris, and the reference to the credentials of Mr. Corbett as senator from Oregon to the committee on privileges and elections. No legislative business was transacted during the day.

Big Bills Reintroduced.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The four appropriation bills which failed to receive President Cleveland's signature were today reintroduced in the house. The Indian bill was introduced by Mr. Sherman, who was chairman of the Indian committee in the last house; the sundry civil and deficiency bills by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee; the agricultural by Mr. Wadsworth. All are unchanged except the general deficiency bill, which has been altered by striking out almost the entire list of senate amendments.



"LIKE FLIES 'ROUND A MOLASSES BARREL."

MANY DISAPPOINTED GOPHERS.

Not One of the Hungry Set From Minnesota Is Near the Pie Counter.

DAVIS' OPPOSITION TO MERRIAM,

It Is Said, Will Prevent Appointment—Chance for Hunt—Republicans See a Chance to Organize the Senate.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The four ambassadorships are apparently parceled out by the newspapers; but President McKinley has only agreed upon two of them. Col. John Hay is to go to Great Britain, and Gen. Horace Porter to France.

Hon. William F. Draper is believed to be slated for the Italian ambassadorship; but that position is not yet assured. Senator Lodge and Senator Hoar say that they believe Mr. Draper will be appointed; and they say it with a grain of doubt. The Massachusetts Republican congressmen are more emphatic in their declarations; but still there are other names under consideration. Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Minnesota, is being urged by the Minnesota men, and they still have some hopes.

The mention of the name of ex-Gov. William R. Merriam, of Minnesota, for the position of ambassador to Germany, is made by men who do not understand the situation in the Gopher State. Mr. Merriam is the most deadly foe of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and Senator Davis is chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations. It is scarcely possible that the committee on foreign relations would make a favorable report on the nomination of Merriam for any position; so long as Chairman Davis inclined to opposed his confirmation. Therefore, it is not likely that he can be confirmed, if nominated. President McKinley understands the situation; and hence will not be likely to nominate Merriam; who would have been made secretary of the treasury, but for the opposition of Senator Davis. Consequently, his name may as well be eliminated from the diplomatic slates.

Congressman Eddy says he has come to the conclusion that, with the possible exception of L. P. Hunt for public printer, there is no chance for the Minnesota delegation.

REPUBLICANS CAN ORGANIZE.

Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is likely to be made minister to China. As long as he remains in this country it will be impossible for the Oregon legislature to select a senator. All Republican managers want an extra session of the Oregon legislature called, because it is important to have a Republican senator from that state, in order that the Republicans may gain complete control of the United States senate.

Until today it has not been believed possible that the Republicans could control the senate, but close political calculators say that it is probable that the Republicans will have a majority of that body within two weeks, with the casting vote of Vice President Hobart. There are now forty-two straight Republican senators. The independent senator, Kyle, of South Dakota, will cooperate with the Republicans in all political matters, except the settlement of the silver question. That makes forty-three votes for the Republicans in the senate. They are now calculating on the election of Republicans by the legislatures of Kentucky and Oregon. That will make forty-five, which is exactly one-half of the entire membership if the senate. On all party votes there will be a tie. The constitution provides that in such a contingency the vice president shall have the casting vote. It happens that the vice president is a Republican, and will cast his vote with that party. It thus appears that within two weeks the senate will be completely controlled by the Republicans. They will then take the offices, as well as the committees. Then they can pass a tariff bill, and take the responsibility for that legislative work.

APPOINTED SENATORS.

It has been ascertained today from members of the senate committee on privileges and elections, that the senators coming here with appointments from the governors of the states of Kentucky, Oregon and Florida, will not be seated. The Florida case has alone been in doubt. But there is a precedent. The state of New Hampshire used to elect its senators in the June following the beginning of their terms. That state changed its constitution, in order to conform to the constitution of the United States. It is now believed that the senate will require the Florida legislature to elect a senator, in time for the beginning of his term, in order that the governor may not have the power of appointment, when a senatorial term expires.

Friends of ex-Senator Joe Blackburn declare with great confidence, that the Kentucky legislature cannot elect a Republican senator during the extra session. They say that Blackburn has Republican friends, who will keep the legislature in deadlock, until it adjourns. This is a plain intimation that there is to be rank party treachery on the part of one or more of the Republican members of that legislature. The Republicans have a majority of one, on joint ballot. If one Republican can be kept from doing his political duty, a senator cannot be elected. The Kentucky senate is Democratic, and it is claimed that the senate will unseat one or more of the Republican senators, on charges of some sort. But, in that event, the Kentucky house of representatives, which is Republican, is prepared to unseat an equal number of Democrats. It is apparent that times will be warm in Frankfort, Ky., during the coming week.

SAILORS KILLED AT CANEA.

PACIFIC BLOCKADE ORDERED.

LONDON, March 16.—The correspondent of the Times at Canea says that, while the gunners of the Russian ironclad, Cessoi Veliki, were practicing yesterday afternoon, a gun burst, blowing the top off a turret. Fourteen men and one officer were killed. Sixteen were wounded, five fatally.

The Daily Chronicle says that the ultimatum t precede the blockade will take the humiliating form of a peremptory summons from the admirals to the Grek authorities. The Chronicle blieves that although owing to pressure brought to bear by the powers, Bulgaria and Servia will remain neutral, yet in the event of war Servia will send troops into old Servia to establish her claims there.

The Athens correspondent of the Times is informed on high authority that the advance of Turkish troops across the frontier is now confidently expected. Fifteen thousand Greek troops will embark tonight (Monday) and tomorrow for Volo in Thessaly. The government is reserving 16,000 pounds specie for the payment of the July coupons.

ATHENS, March 15.—Dispatches received here at midnight from Volo and Larissa state that two insurgent bands, one composed of 1,000 men and the other of 300, have crossed into Macedonia. The Greek troops have arrested, near Larissa, a Turkish major, who was spying upon the movements of the troops in Greek territory.

Two regiments started for the frontier tonight (Monday.) The scene on their departure was marked by the greatest excitement. The regiment of the Crown Prince Constantin, the only one now remaining in Athens, will start for the frontier before the blockade begins.

ATHENS, March 15.—The receipt of the news from Paris has caused a pessimistic feeling here, but the government is determined to maintain its opposition and await a pacific blockade. It is generally believed that the enforcement of the blockade will be a signal for conflict on the frontier. The papers today speak in a more moderate tone of the situation.

Canea, March 15.—Certain parts of the town are now entirely given up to pillage. The situation at Retimo is less grave, but the houses in the environs have been looted. The governor, Ismail Pasha, is powerless to restore a feeling of security. A sharp epidemic of measles has broken out. The insurgents have bombarded and destroyed the village of Kissamo-Kastello. The fort, garrisoned by a company of infantry and a battery of artillery, is surrounded, but still resists as this dispatch is sent.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—All the admirals except the French and Italian commanders have been ordered to immediately blockade the principal Greek ports, especially the Piraeus (the port of Athens), Syra and Volo. An ultimatum will forthwith be addressed to Greece by the admirals of the foreign fleets.

Paris, March 15.—The proposal of the powers that France and Italy accupy the Island of Crete with a mixed force of 25,000 men has been declined by the governments of those two countries on the score of expense. The occupation of Crete, therefore, will be undertaken by the forces of the six powers, although Germany and Austria will only nominally take part in the occupation, in order to show that they were agreeable to the measure. The powers are now discussing the details of the autonomous government to be conferred upon Crete and the choice of a governor who, it is said will be a Frenchman.

LONDON, March 15.—John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, in the house of commons today asked by what righ the admirals of the foreign fleet in Cretan waters had expelled Greek subjects from Crete. The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, in reply said that the admiral were acting under the instructions of the powers and that the latter had assumed the responsibility of maintaining peace and order. Replying to further questions Mr. Curzon said it would be made clear to the Cretans that under the autonomous government, which it was proposed to establish, they would not remain under Turkish rule.

Rome, March 15.—It is semi-officially stated here this afternoon that all the foreign admirals have received orders to blockade the island of Crete. But, it is added, the blockade of Greece would only occur if the Cretan blockade should prove inadequate. The Greek fleet is expected to leave Crete, otherwise it will be escorted outside Cretan waters.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE LOSS.

BIG ST. LOUIS BUILDING BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 15.—Fire broke out in the store of the Ely & Walker Dry Goods company at 7 o'clock tonight. The firm caried a stock valued at $1,500,000, with an insurance of $1,000,000. The stock has already been destroyed, and it is probable that the building, which is valued at $200,000, will also be destroyed. At midnight the fire is still far from being under control. There is a chance of its involving other buildings.

At 11 o'clock part of the east wall fell, killing one fireman, injuring two and burying a street car and an extension ladder truck. The street car had been caught between hose lines and was deserted.

The building occupied by the Ely-Walker company was at the southwest corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue. It was owned by the Lionberger estate. The structure was seven stories high, built of granite and steel, and was considered one of the best examples of fire-proof construction extant. It is burning like a straw stack. The casualties at midnight are:

Dead—George Gutewald, fireman; caught under falling wall.

Injured—Patrick Cardmore, fireman, fell down shaft; legs and arms broken; internal injuries; will die. Jerry McCahan, fireman, thrown from ladder; back broken; will die.

One thousand persons will be thrown out of work by the fire.

At 1 a. m. the fire, though still burning fiercely, is considered to be under control. One other fireman was badly hurt and several spectators received minor injuries during the progress of the fire. Ely Walker, the head of the firm, estimates the loss at $1,150,000. This is considered conservative. Mr. Walker was unable to state the exact amount of insurance carried, but placed it roughly at $900,000 on stock and $200,000 on the building.

DINGLEY'S NEW BILL.

Its Author Explains the Measure to Increase the Revenues of the Country.

AN INCREASE OF SEVENTY MILLIONS.

The Man From Maine Figures Out Where Uncle Sam Will Profit to That Extent by the Operation of the Revenue Measure Prepared by the Ways and Means Committee—Delay in Passing the Bill Likely to Somewhat Reduce the Amount—Some Changes Made in the Act Before Its Introduction in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, in response to a request that he furnish a synopsis of the new tariff bill presented by him today, makes the following statement:

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States.

"On the basis of the importations for the last fiscal year, the bill would increase the revenue about $112,000,000, divided among the several schedules roughly, as follows. A, chemicals, $3,500,000; B, crockery and glassware, $4,000,000; C, Metals, $4,000,000; wood, $1,750,000; E, sugar, $21,750,000; tobacco, $7,000,000; G, agricultural, $6,300,000; H, liquors $1,800,000; I, cottons, $1,700,000; J, jute, linen and hemp, $7,800,000; K, wool, $17,500,000; K, manufactures of wools, $27,000,000; L, silks, $1,500,000; M, pulp and paper, $58,000; N, sundries, $6,200,000.

This estimate is on the supposition that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great in pounds as in 1893, the committee assumes that the excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diminished 8,000,000 pounds since 1893 will necessitate the importation of much more wool now than in the latter year.

"Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off, at least one-third from those of 1896, on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, we place the increased revenue from this source at $11,000,000. Anticipating also that the imports of woolens will fall off nearly 50 per cent from the enormous imports of 1896, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about $14,000,000. From sugar we estimate $20,000,000 additional revenues. Anticipating a considerable falling off of imports of Havana tobacco because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to be derived from the tobacco schedule to $4,000,000. The remaining schedules would afford a revenue of about $39,500,000, on the basis of the imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished imports at some points, although the gradual restoration of business activity would offset this by increasing the consumption of imported luxuries, we reduce the estimates on these to $31,000 000. These would aggregate an additional revenue of $80,000,000 the first year.

"A further reduction of $10,000,000 for contingencies would leave $70,000,000 as the probable increased revenue from this bill the first year, which would undoubtedly rise to $100,000,000 the second year.

"These estimates are below rather than above the probable result, unless a considerable delay in the enactment of the bill should greatly enlarge the opportunity for imports of articles on which duties are to be raised—particularly wool and woolens—for speculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond the 1st of May in placing the bill on the statute book would result in a large loss of revenue.

"This increase of revenue is secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argots, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattings, burlaps and various articles from the free list of the present law to the dutiable list; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the duty placed on wool; by raising the duty on sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound, in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is believed, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop which we now import mainly from abroad; by increasing the duty on agricultural products affected by Canadian competition, and on fine cotton goods; some manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, in order to encourage these and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, tobacco, silks and laces, etc.

"As a rule, the rates of duties proposed are between the rates of the tariff of 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reduction of rates from the former law with, at the same time, a preservation of the protective principle, being made feasible by changed conditions.

"The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from the schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule. In the agricultural, wool and glass and earthenware schedules alone are the duties of the act of 1890 fully restored, as a rule, and in a few cases increased, with the view of amply protecting and encouraging our farming interests at every possible point. While the duty on clothing wool is larger in proportion to the foreign value than on manufactured articles, yet it is thought desirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this prime necessity for ourselves. The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the use of a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools, being used for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools as to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wool has been restored to the rate of the act of 1890.

"In framing this new tariff, the aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, as far as possible, to protect the revenue and also to protect our own industries. This has been done in responce to the wishes of the better class of importers, as well as of the administrators of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties even where there only the equivalent of existing ad valorems will, of itself, increase the revenue and strengthen the protection affoded to our industries.

"The reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored, but this policy has been extended by adding sugar, tea coffee, and hides, as articles on which to make reciprocal agreements, such articles as champagne, brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chickle, argots and silk laces. In adding these articles the reciprocity provison is strengthened greatly by providing for a reduction of duties to countries giving us similar concessions.

"The bill as a whole has the unanimous support of the Republican ways and means committee, and will, it is hoped, receive the support not only of Republicans, but of others who believe that revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus added, and who are patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such revenue it is a wise policy to encourage home production and manufactures and thus provide employment at good wages for the wage earners of our people upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our products."

DINGLEY'S NEW BILL.

Reciprocity Scheme Elaborated Before Presentation to House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The new tariff bill, presented in the house today by Mr. Dingley, does not differ in the main from that published in the Globe of Monday. Added schedules or those elaborated by the committee after the first copy of the bill was formulated are given below:

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity scheme of the bill authorizes the president to make treaties with foreign countries by which he will lower the duties on certain goods in return for reciprocal or equivalent concessions to products on manufactures of the United States. It further provides that "with a view to secure reciprocal trade" with foreign governments, the president, when he is satisfied that any government of a country, or colony of such government, exporting to the United States, coffee, tea, or hides, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States, which, he may deem to be "reciprocally unequal and unreasonable," shall have the power to suspend by proclamation "the free introduction of such coffee, tea or hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goat skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony for such time as he shall deem just."

During such suspension the duties shall be: Coffee, 3 cents per pound; tea, 10 cents; hides, Angora goat skins, asses skins, skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, 1½ cents per pound. The articles on which duties will be lowered by reciprocity treaties and the rates at which they will be entered under such treaties follow: Crude tartar or wine-lees, crude, 1 cent per pound; chickle, 7 cents per pound; brandies, $2 per gallon; champagne and other sparkling wines, at the rate of $6 per dozen quarts; still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermuth, in cakes, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, at te rate of $1 for a dozen quarts. Laces of silk, or of which silk is the component material, or chief value, 55 per cent. Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters and artificial mineral waters in green or colored glass bottles of not more than one pint, 20 cents per dozen; quarts, 28 cents; not in bottles, 20 cents per gallon. Paintings, drawings and statuary, 20 per cent. Sugar, molasses, etc., 92 per cent of the regular duty.

SUGAR.

The sugar schedule, as revised, is one of the most important, and also one of the shortest in the act. Sugars not above No. 16 D's and concentrates, testing not above 75 degrees are dutiable at one cent per pound and 3-100 of a cent additional for each degree above; above No. 16 and on all refined sugars, 1.875 cents per pound; molasses above 56 degrees, 6 cents per gallon. On sugars from bounty-paying countries an additional duty equal to the amount of the bounty is levied. Sugars, tank bottoms, etc., the product of any country which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereon, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay, in addition to the foregoing rates, a duty equal to such bounty, or as much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such article, or upon the beet or cane from which it was produced. It is provided this, however, does not affect the existing Hawaiian reciprocal treaty. Other duties in this schedule are: Maple sugar and syrup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane, in its natural state, or manufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem. Saccharine, $2 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. Sugar candy and all confectionery and all other articles, made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, 8 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 15 and not more than 35 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; above 35 cents, 50 per cent ad valorem.

SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

Silk partly manufactured, not further advanced than corded or combed, 40 cents per pound. Thrown silk (singles), tram or ganzanine, sewing silk, twist, floss and silk threads or yarns, except spun silk, 30 per cent. Spun silk, value not exceeding $1 a pound, 20 cents per pound, and 15 per cent; $1 to $1.50, 30 cents and 15 per cent; $1.50 to $2, 40 cents and 15 per cent; $2 to $2.50, 50 cents and 15 per cent; $2.50, 60 cents and 15 per cent; none to pay less than 30 per cent.

Velvets, chenilles or other pile fabrics, $1.50 per pound and 15 per cent; plushes, $1.25 and 15 per cent; none less than 50 per cent.

Goods in the piece, not more than 20 per cent of weight silk, 50 cents per pound; more than 20 and not more than 20 per cent silk, 65 cents. Dyed in the thread, not more than 25 per cent silk, 75 cents, between 25 and 40 per cent, $1.10; more than 40 per cent, black, $1.50; other than black, $2; weight not increased in dyeing, $2; in the gum, $2.50; dyed in the piece, $3.25; less than 1 1-3 ounces per square yard in the gum, $3; less than one ounce, $4; not more than 1-3 ounce, $5; none less than 50 per cent.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers, same as in piece, hem-stitched, embroidered or trimmed, 10 per cent additional. Bandings, beltings, garters, webs, suspenders, etc., not embroidered, 50 per cent. Laces and articles wholly or partly of lace, edgings, flouncings, veilings, neck ruffling, of which silk is the chief element, 60 per cent, and when composed in part of India rubber, 3 cents per ounce additional.

All manufactures of silk not specially provided for, including such as contain rubber,

Continued on Third Page.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE