A Long List of Articles on Which There Will Be No Duty Collected.

Mr. Wilson Makes a Statement Concerning the Bill and Its Aims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The new Democratic tariff bill has been given out to the public, and its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who have predicted that it would be a radical measure. 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 repudiatiou of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the Republicans and the bete noir of the Democrats for a number of years, is

Decisive and Emphatic. The United States tariff bill, in addition to the reforms it makes in the customs laws, will necessitate 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 was to be not reach its conclusive effect until after the present century.

The committee met at 11 o'clock, and after the roll call, Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee. On and after March 1, 1884, the following articles are to be added 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.

Baryita, all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from istle or tampico fibre, manilla, sisal grass, or sunna of single-ply, measuring not exceeding 600 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 decorizing sugars. Coal, bituminous and shale and coal.

slack or cut. Coke, coal tar, crude and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act.

Cobalt, oxide of. Copper, imported in the form of ores; old copper, fit only for manufacture. clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act; regulus of copper, and black or coarse copper and copper cement; copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act; copperas, or sulphate of

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

or clocks. Downs of all kinds, crude, not specially provided in this act.

Fresh fish. Furs, undressed.

iron in its natural list. /

Iodine, resublimated iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residium of the burnt pyrites and sulphurous pyrites or sulphuret of

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. Cotton seed oil, paintings in oil or water colors and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this act. Plows, tools and disc harrows, har-

vesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins. Plush, black, for making men's hats.

Quicksilver. Silk, partially manufactured from ocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than

arded or combed silk. Salt, soap, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, suphuric acid. Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or

brown wool grease. Straw, burr stones, bound up into millstones; freestone, granite, sandstone,

mestone and other building or monuental, except marble, unmanufactured r undressed, not specially provided for this act.

All wearing apparel and other per-onal effects shall be admitted free of ay, wannut regard to their value, their identity being established nder such rules and regulations as the cretary of the treasury may prescribe. Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber ed for spars and in building wharves; mber, squared or sided, sawed boards, ank, deals and other lumber; laths, ckets and palings; shingles; staves of ood of all lands; wood unmanufactured. ovided that if any export duty is laid on the above mentioned articles or ther of them, all said articles imported

m said country shall be subject to

duty as now provided by law. Chair came or reeds, wrought or man-

factured from rattans or reeds. Woods, namely cedar, lignum vita. lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan, manufactured; briar root or briar wood and similar woods, manufactured; reeds and sticks of partridge, pearwood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other woods, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths for suitable sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, walking sticks or

whips. All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alapaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, rags and flogs, including all waste or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Still a Question Whether or Not the Celestials Will Register.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The treasury department is somewhat concerned over the prospect of the Chinese registration ender the new law bearing upon that subject which passed upon the eve of the adjournment of the extra session, and under which the department has just issued its regulations. The supposition is that the Chinese will comply with the law, but no one can say definitely until the experiment is tried. The officials themselves are as much in the dark as any one else. The only experience they have had with the Chinese is against the supposition.

Almost a month has elapsed since the new law went into effect, and no test of the temper of the Chinese has been made under its provisions. The instructions so promptly repealed, is instead, to be of the department under which the fedrepealed by easy gradations, and will eral officials are to act have now been prepared, and it is to be presumed that no great time will be permitted to elapse before the United States marshals and other officials throughout the country will be informed as to the course, they are expected to pursue towards the Chinese. If they should again refuse to comply with the law the situation would be awkward. Estimates made by the treasury and judicial departments has placed the cost of deportation of all the Chinese in the country at something over \$10,000,000, and there is little money available for the purpose.

A Puzzling Question.

Congress will, in all probabilities, be in session when the vexed points shall be determined, and it could of course, be appealed to for an appropriation. But with the treasury receipts falling behind the expenditures at the rate of \$1,000,000 per month, the question of getting the money would still be a puzzle, and it would doubtless require some hard pressing to get the necessary funds appropriated. The Pacific coast representatives, who have taken the greatest interest in the question say, however, that the money would be forthcoming. and that there would be no more temporizing. It is said that intelligent Chinamen generally did not object to the registration, and generally look upon it as a personal protection, but the bulk of them will be controlled masses by their employers now as formerly. if the Six Companies and their attorneys be not obdurate.

The Message Not Half Done. Washington, Nov. 28.—The president's message is not half finished and he is denying himself to all callers to work upon it. He does not come into his office except on cabinet days, Tuesdays and Fridays, and works late into the night. Heretofore President Cleveland has usually allowed himself six weeks to work on his message. It is supposed that he has deferred the work on it this year to allow time for some development in the Hawaiian matter. The time for congress to convene is so near that no longer delay is possible. It is therefore thought probable that Hawaiian matter will be treated later in a special message.

Iowa Will Case.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Nov. 28.—A contest has been filed in the case of the will of Mrs. Mary McElpinney, which distributes \$250,000 in money and property to numerous heirs, but leaves only \$2,000 each to the contestants, who are the children of a daughter. The case will be a long and bitter one.

The Dream of the Vatican.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The correspondent the highest and most reserved circles it Its incalculable advantage to labor is is well known that the present dream of the Vatican is the establishment of a of manufactures we can produce the only real explanation, the correspon- our home market. We can get rid of dent goes on to say, of the extraordinary language lately adopted by the Vatican organs in speaking of the mission of of industry we cannot build up that papacy.

Of Importance to Attorneys.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-A case of considerable importance to the estates of deceased attorneys has been decided by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds, on appeal from the action of the pension bureau. The ruling provides that where an attorney dies, leaving pension claims pending in which he was entitled to recognition, his personal representative will not be recognized to

complete such claims.

To Relieve Distress. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 28 .- A largely attended mass meeting was held at the opera house for the purpose of raising funds to relieve great distress prevailing in and among the unemployed. Senator Voorhees and ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson addressed the meeting.

STATED BY WILSON

Some of the Salient Points of the New Tariff Bill Touched Upon

By the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

Provisions of the McKinley Bill Denounced-How the Present One Differs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. - Chairman Wilson has issued the following statement in regard to the tariff bill:

The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt as none others could feel the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the manifest difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them of forming a tariff bill for a nation of 70,000,000 of people. The bill they were caled on to reform is a vast and labyrinthine system of class taxation, the culmination of 30 years control of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering into train a host of petty their toll gathering. It was carefully framed to prevent, as long as possible, what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff," by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounties which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein, in their own words and their own figures.

Wrong Kind of a Free List.

It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by the government, and greatly increased the rates of those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was bolstered about by many defenses, chief among which are a swept and garnisheed treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditures. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work. The committee have welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while they do not expect their bill to escape just criticism, in all of its details, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil, and of an honest desire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice.

Its Main Features Are Two: First-The adoption wherever it seemed practicable of ad valorem, instead of specific duties.

Secondly-The freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if exposed to ad valorem terms as the duty of 8 cents a hundred pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessary of life. They always bore heavily on the common articles used by the and lightly on expensive articles consumed by They do not as a race take kindly to rich, as a tax of thirty dollars having their photographs taken for the on all houses would be little or nothing purpose, but there is no reason to sup- on the great mansion and very high on pose that this objection will long stand the humble home. And, contrary to in the way of compliance with the law, common belief, specific duties lead to greater frands administration, for counting and weighing at the custom house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and responsible appraisers.

The Boldest Innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon productions are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the consumers of the finished products. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or as cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes. With releases from taxes on their materials,

There Is No Limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country, from an apprehended loss of The Standard at Rome says that in of markets anywhere along the seaboard. federal Italian republic. This idea is in six months to nine months enough for ovr surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials France and Russia with relation to the | trade, hence the other alternative, trusts to keep down production to the home market.

> The Workingman Can See whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital. As to the details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemistry schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufacturing, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the commodities of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 85 cents per gallon, And the duty on linseed oil, which was raised to 35 cents by the conference committee of the McKinley bill after each house had

openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being resuced from 2 to 1 cent a pound lead paints are conspicuously reduced.

The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium, prepared for smoking. to \$12 a pound, in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The custom house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed it in the hands of smugglers, the bringing of opium, to the demoralization of the custom service and the loss of over \$500,000 revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectible, and will put the traffic under governmental control and super-

Iron and Steel Schedule. In the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake regions and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand an undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduced from \$6.75 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform of 22 1-2 per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being afavorits freight on

cent, to 25 per cent. The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 per cent. Beams and girders are 35 per cent, because of the waste of cutting beams and the variety of lengths, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantity and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue permit any existing mills to live and

westward voyages. Steel rails we re-

duce from \$13.44 per ton, now 75 per

Both copper ores and pig copper are made free; we being large exporters of the latter and the duty serving only to enable the producer to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver-lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent with the proviso that in case of any export duty or charge on foreign lumber, it shall be admitted only at the rates now existing. Sugar Was Difficult.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the Mc-Kinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire amongst the members of the committee was to put an advalorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent on it, and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration, it was decided to reduce to one-half the duty on refined sugars and to repeal the bounty one-eight each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed at

In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2.75 per pound on wrapper leaf tobacco have blotted out many small establishments. and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates \$1 and \$1.75 per pound on wrapper leaf, and 35 and 50 per cent on filler tobacco, unstemmed and bacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from \$4.40 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, to \$3 per pound and 25 per cent. It is believed to be the most productive revenue rate and is higher than the law of 1863.

Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which is about 12 cents.

Breadstuffs are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case it is 20 per cent.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue.

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints and the existing system of taxing by count of thread in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free. As to Wool and Woolen Goods.

Wool is made free. This takes the stilt from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach 100 per cent, and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dry goods are put at 40 per cent; clothing at 45 per cent-rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wool of the world that they will have to learn the act of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woollen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition are put at 35 per cent for Axminsters, Moquettes and Wiltons; 30 per cent for Brussels, while common grades from 50 down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duty shall be removed from wool on March 1, and reduced on

The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased. Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

woollen goods July 1.

The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill. and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of the general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenues on the basis of the importations of 1892. about \$50,000,000.

This Is the Latest Scheme of the Men

TARIFF ON WHITE METAL.

From Silver States. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-Those who have observed the difficulty of keeping the silver question in the background will not be surprised to learn that this subject is destined to assert its right to a hearing in connection with the tariff. It will come in the shape of a proposition to put a duty upon silver importations, not in the house, but in the senate, if the plans of those who have the matter in hand do not miscarry. The effort to secure this innovation will be in connection with made metal schedule, and it will coupled with the item concerning lead and silver ores. The purpose of this movement is twofold. It may prepare the way for the free coinage of the American product of silver, about which so much has been heard in recent years, and it is expected to prevent the counterfeiting of the American dollar in

counterfeit coins to the United States. TRAMPS AND THIEVES.

other countries, and the sending of the

Officers at Webster City, Ia., Have a Des perate Fight With Them.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Nov. 28 .- Sheriff Corbin, Chief of Police Hathaway and Night Watchman Wycoff had a battle with thieve and tramps. They were taking a shoplifter who had been working the city all day Saturday and four tramps, who had been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in a robbery a neighboring town to jail for safe keeping. At the jail the tramps and the

thief turned upon the officers, and, seizing chairs and a piece of gas pipe, attacked them viciously. They were duty, and at the same time enough to clubbed into submission by the officers and disarmed at the point of a revolver. All who took part in the melee were ininred, but not fatally.

Wolves Killing Stock.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 28.-Stockmen in the eastern and northern parts of the state suffered immense losses last year from the ravages of wolves, which had not been so numerous and bold for years. Reports are being received that these animals are again appearing on the ranges in such numbers that they are a veritable pest. In all the range counties tributary to Fort Benton the ground is strewn with the carcases of calves and yearlings killed by wolves. Stockmen are offering rewards for wolf scalps in addition to the state bounty, and suc-

Fleury's Second Trial.

St. Paul, Nov. 28.—The second trial of Thomas Fleury, the alleged bank robber, was begun before Judge Kelly at 10 a. m. Owing to the wide publicity given these men and the robbery of Messenger Lares it is expected there will be a great deal of trouble in securing a jury.

FOUND TRUE BILLS.

Madison Square Bank Officials Indicted by the Grand Jury.

New York, Nov. 28 .- The grand jury has found an indictment for forgery on two counts against Joseph F. Blant. president of the defunct Madison Square bank, and indictments against Blaut stemmed in each. Manufacturers of to- and Directors McDonald, Soulard, Kalishcher, Selover, Kursheedt and Ottenberg, for misdemeanor in receiving deposits after they knew the bank was insolvent. The only directors who escaped indictment were Johnson and Ullman.

Rogues Fall Out.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Nov. 28.-A year ago Ed Markley, Thomas Robinson, Henry A. Bauer, Thomas Bauer and Fred Cunningham enticed W. E. Bowman, a bookkeeper in the Farmington, Ia., bank, to bet \$4,000 on a foot race between Markley, who claimed the world's championship, and a stranger. Bowman placed the money in the hands of Markley's pal and lost. The rogues, escaping with the money, afterward quarreled, which led to their arrest. They were brought back here, and Markley has just been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The others will be tried in January.

The German Political Situation.

Berlin, Nov. 28 .- The parliamentary situation is so complicated that it would be rash to forecast the issue, the more so that it may be said to rest outside the house. The agrarian campaign, outwardly directed against the chancellor, is nothing less than a deliberate attempt to intimidate the emperor by constant allusions to the growing dissatisfaction of the rural populations and the repeated threats that the peasantry will throw itself into the arms of social Dem-

Only Four Were Rescued. London, Nov. 28.—A letter has been received describing the terrible sufferings of the crew of the British ship Mendoza, which recently foundered near Martinique. The captain and the majority of the crew died at sea of fever, and the few that were left were unable to navigate the vessel, and she sank, only four of the crew being rescued.

The Only Topic.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Very little else is talked about here but the probable formation of the new cabinet, and the so called victory for the Socialist party in ousting M. Dupuy's ministers out of office. The suggested Meline cabinet is warmly discussed in view of the protection opinions of the originator of the existing French customs tariff.

Allowed to Escape.

GARY, S. D., Nov. 28 .- Michael Gili, who was arrested on a charge of having sold whisky last July, was left in the hands of a constable, who allowed him



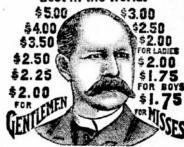
Brings comfort and improvement tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup lo. only, whose name is rull ted on every package, also the name Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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