OUT OF THE WINDOW

Love Has Taken His Usual Course in the Case of Mrs. Mackay's Prince.

SHE PAID A HIGH PAICE FOR A TITLE

Her Daughter's Happiness and Many Thou-

sand Good Hard American Dollars. COLONNA WAS MERELY A GILDED RASCAL

His Professions of Honor and Love Were Submerged in His Viciousness.

SHOWED HIS HAND IN SIX MONTHS

Brief Dream of Bliss for the Bride Rudely Dispelled by a Dissipated Husband's Demand for Money to Carry on His Debauchery.

[Copyrighted 1803 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Nov. 27 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEL |-Princess Colonna. the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has applied for a separation from Prince Ferdi nand Gallatro Colonna and for the custody of her three children, Andrea, aged 8 Bianco, aged 6, and Mario, 4 years of age.

The marriage took place in Paris in 1883. Mgr. di Rende, the papai nuncio to France, officiated at the religious ceremony, which was one of the special events of the season Two years before the marriage Prince Colonna met Mrs. Mackay's daughter, then Miss Bryant, in Italy. He followed her to Paris and asked Mrs. Mackay for her hand. She replied:

"I don't approve of her marrying foreigner. Moreover, don't be deluded; she is not Mr. Mackay's child, but his stepdaughter. She has no money of her own. Therefore she has no dot. She is my daughter by my first husband, but she takes Mr. Mackay's name at his request.'

The prince persisted and his uncle, Prince Stigleano Colonna, wrote in his behalf, saying that money was of no consequence, as it was a love match. Mrs. Mackay eventually gave way. The bride was married without a dot or settlement, but Mrs. Mackay allowed her an income of \$175,000 a year, besides giving her many valuable presents. Showed His Cloven Hoof.

The prince and his bride went to Naples Six months after the marriage the prince began demanding money of his wife. She then discovered that he had a taste for gambling, horse racing and a fast life. She bore his abuse, taunts and vulgarity until October last, with she left him in Paris and took her three chaldren to the Hotel Brighton, where her grandmother, Mrs. Hunger ford, was staying. Mrs. Mackay at the same time came on from Scotland to her daughter's aid.

The Herald's correspondent saw an intimate friend of the family yesterday, who said: "Prince Celonna and Mrs. Mackay have not spoken for years. No one would believe the enormous sums Mr. Mackay has paid for the prince's gambling debts-over 1,000,000 francs in five years, apart from the allowance he made his step-daughter. He also gave her the money with which to fur nish their house. All went in gambling. When his wife left their apartments, the prince sold all the tapestries and furniture and even her wedding presents, and is now living on the proceeds.

He Mistook Her Nature. "He frequently said to his wife, 'I will

take your American independence out of you.' She replied, 'You may if you kill me.' The friend who told me the above adde that such a long-suffering and devoted wife as the princess was never known Finally she lost all respect for her husband and determined to leave him. The only time they have since met was during the prelim inary proceedings in court.

Mr. John W. Mackay bas written to his daughter: "I am glad you have taken this step. People will talk of course, but you do not live to please other people, and need not care what any one says, as long as you are happy and free."

The case comes on shortly. The princess and her mother are living quietly in adjoin ing apartments at the Hotel Brighton in this city, and have refused all social invitations Mrs. Mackay, however, expects to attend the wedding of Miss Adel Grant and the earl of Essex in London.

NOT LIKE A SIEGE.

Affairs in Rio Show Little Evidence of the True Condition of Things.

pyrighted 1833 by Jam's Gordon Bennett.] MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 27 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.] News has just been received from the Herald's correspondent at Rio. He writes under date of November 21 that from his observations of the city it is hafdly possible for a stranger to realize that a state of siege exists. The streets are crowded with pedestrians and, while business is paralyzed, the shops are all open. The damage to the houses which have been hit during the bombardment is apparent.

Most of the persons killed during the firing were along the water front, where Admira Mello's launches patrol day and night, ex changing shots with Peixoto's guards, Pounding Away at the Fort.

The government forces have been pouring shot and shell into Fort Villegaignon daily for the last week. The barracks there are now almost in ruins, while the fort is in fairly good condition. The garrison in the fort is still united in adherence to Mello's cause. Mello's fleet replies to the attacks from shore with its heavy guns garrison is supplied with food by the launches, which are constantly patrolling the harbor. Many of the shore batteries have been put out of action by the

guns from Villegaignon. There was continuous firing on Nicthero yesterday, but few of the shots fell where they were directed. It is thought the poor marksmanship is due to the use of an

inferior quality of powder.

Merchants Are Disgusted. I have talked with many of the leading merchants of the city. They say they are disgusted with the present state of affairs. and hope for a speedy termination of the war. Under the present condition everything is in suspense. A rumor is put in circu lation daily that it is the intention of Mello to bombard the city. It is believed that this is probable, as Peixoto's batteries are liable to draw fire on the city. I talked with several people here. They expect that Melio will soon make a landing here and that many will join his cause. The people are afraid to speak openly owing to the rigid police restrictions

and number of the government spies in the

Residents of the city regard the constant firing with indifference. Crowds collect at points of advantage on the water fronts to witness the firing. Mello is at present deterred from landing owing to the small force on his ships.

Suppressed a Newspaper.

The government today suppressed a church newspaper because of unfavorable criticism of the government organ. Peixoto has thus incurred the dislike of the Catholic clergy, many of whom are seriously in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, because they were deprived of their salaries under the republic.

The government expected an important move on the part of the squadron today. To prepare for an emergency sandbag bulwarks were erected along the shore. The wildest rumors were affeat. There are now nineteen ships of foreign power in the harbor.

British Ship Interfered. Peixoto attempted to arrest Captain Cooper of the Galicia for taking Ruy Barbosa to Buenos Ayres. The British warship Racer which escorted her in prevented the

arrest The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres sends word that Minister Assis of Brazil visited Demetrio Riberio last night. Demetrio Riberio is an agent of the Brazilian revolutionists. The result of the con ference between the minister and the agent is not yet known.

Solid Shot Flying.

A man was killed in front of the United States consulate on November 21 by a sing shot flying over the houses. Mello was compelled to return the shots owing to the government soldiers firing on his boats

The Herald correspondent can state with authority that Admiral Mello has no intention to inflict damage on the city of Rio de Janeiro er Nietheroy. He only fires when he is attacked. Shots have been occasionally fired from the Armacao in an attempt to dis lodge the government forces who are trying to prevent Mello's launches from obtaining munitions of war for his ships.

Peixoto places great reliance on the tor pedo boats, which were purchased in Ger-

many. News has been received confirming the ecounts previously cabled you of the arrest of United States Consular Agent Grant at Desterro. Minister Thompson was notified of the arrest at his residence in Petropolis, which is three hours travel from the city. In case Mello makes a landing, cuts the wires and destroys the railroads Thompson will be unable to reach Rio de Janeiro. He would be shut off from all communication. It is believed that if the foreign ministers would confer with Mello and then submit a propo sition to Peixoto, insisting firmly on its acceptance, the situation would be relieved.

LEO'S LITTLE DREAM.

Vatican Living in Hopes of an Imaginary

Federal Italian Republic. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The correspondent of the Standard at Rome says that in the highest and most reserved circles it is well known that the present dream of the Vatican is the establishment of a federal Italian republic. This idea is the only real explanation, the correspondent goes on to say, of the extraordinary policy of the Vatican organs in speaking of the mission of France and Russia with relation to the papacy.

PERSIA'S SHAKING UP.

Many Thousands Already Killed in the Earthquakes Which Still Continue.

TEHERAN, Nov. 27 .- Earthquake shocks continue to be felt at Kuchan and in other parts of the country. In that town already nearly 11,000 dead bodies have been recov ered from the ruins. It is estimated that fully 12,000 or 13,000 persons must have per-ished, and there is great apprehension that, appalling as the number is, it will be yet further largely increased. The loss in cattle is estimated at 50,000.

Germany Getting Involved

BRILLIN, Nov. 27 .- 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 em-peror by constant allusions to the growing dissatisfaction of the population and the re-peated threats that the peasantry will throw tself into the arms of social democracy. The criminal court at Hagen has sentenced the ex-editor of the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung to six weeks imprisonment for

insulting Chancellor von Caprivi.

Paris, Nov. 27 .- Vory little else is talked about here today but the probable formation of the new cabinet and the so-called victory of the socialist party in ousting M. Dupuy' ministry from office. The suggested Meline cabinet is discussed with interest in view of the protective opinions of the originator of

the existing French customs tariff.

President Carnot has been in conference with M. Raymond Poincare, deputy from the use, and it is understood the president is awaiting the outcome of today's sitting o the Chamber of Deputies and of the confer-ences between the various parties in order to settle the capinet crisis.

Will Arrest Embezzier Menage.

Copyrighted 1843 by James Gordon Bennett. La Libertad, Salvador (via Gaveston Tex.), Nov. 27 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- United States Minis ter Baker has requested the government of San Salvador to arrest Louis N. Menage. the Minneapolis embezzler. It is believed that Menage, alias Meller, has been here but he has probably left the republic.

Won by the Government. [Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennett.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston Tex.), Nov. 27 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald - Special to THE BEE.1-The elections which were held throughou the republic jesterday were completed with out any disturbance. The returns show a triumph for the official party.

Fever Killed Most of Them LONDON, Nov. 27.-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 a t sea of fever, and the few men who were left were unable to navigate the vessel, and she bank, only four of her crew being rescued.

Clearing the Way for a War. LONDON, Nov. 27.-The St. Petersburg orrespondent of the Standard says that the Grand Duke Vladimir has ordered an immediate inspection of the reserve ordnanec stores which consist of material necessar; to bring every regiment to its war strength. This order is another step in preparing the rapid mobilization.

May He Something Langerous DUBLIN, Nov. 27 .- A tin box weighing pound and having a burnt fuse attached to it has been found outside the walls of Alborough Barracks in this city. The box contained a quantity of saturated material resembling sawqust. Experts are now examining the box and its contents.

LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The Times announces the sudden death of Mr. Kelnelm Digby who married the daughter of Mr. William Goesbeck of Cincinnati, O., in 1870.

ENCOURAGED THE REBELS

Mexican Insurgents Receiving Recruits on All Sides Since the Victory.

DIAZ ASKED TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS

Desperate Efforts of the Mexican Government to Suppress All Information Concerning the Battle-List of Killed and Wounded.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Bennets,1 Chudad Juanez, Mexico (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 27 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE]-Later news from the Corrillas fight is that thirty federal soldiers were left dead on the field and sixty were wounded. There has been a rumor that cannon were on the way to the revolutionists, but this is hardly probable, as artillery could not be used to any advantage by either side in the present campiagn.

Since the news of the rebel victory larger numbers of Mexicans continue to arrive. It is said they will meet at Tres Jacales and fortify against an attack. The officials here have telegraphed to Diaz asking reinforcements, as the present field forces are totally inadequate in numbers to cope with the revolutionists.

The forced levy, which was made with the view of making suspected rebels fight their own people and thus become obnoxious, has not been as great a success as was anticipated, as the drafted men and many others have deserted and gone over to the rebels The government efficials are making des perate efforts to keep news of their defeat from gaining currency in the interior as two rebellions are now in progress.

Says the Reports Are Inaccurate,

City of Mexico (via Galveston, Tex. Nov. 27.-To the Editor of the Herald: As director and attorney of the Mexican Central railway, and as vice president of the Mexcan Telegraph company as well as representative of various important enterprises of the United States and Europe having considerable business relations with Mexico, I feel it my duty to inform you there is gross inaccuracy and exaggeration about the stories published lately in that country respecting revolutionary movements in Mexico. have just had an Interview with Presiden-Diaz and have found him perfectly tranqui with regard to the present and future of Mexico. It is utterly false that the Mexican government has sequestered a single one of the numerous messages which pass daily between Mexico and abroad over the line of the Central and South American and Mexican Telegraph companies. SEBASTIAN COMACHO.

DECIDEDLY UNCERTAIN.

Rumors Concerning Their Movements and Actions Not Confirmed.

EL Paso, Nov. 27 .- The Times has a late special from Deming, saying that the report of a battle between the insurgents and the Mexican regulars has not been confirmed. Reports received here, however, from in surgent sources say that the battle surely occurred, and that the regulars got the worst of it.

Macario Pacheco, one of the revolutionist chiefs, is known to be in El Paso, but cannot be located at present. He sent a note to the editor of the Times saying that the rebels were not fanatics, but were fighting for the overthrow of a tyrant.

Another special from Deming says A courier reached there this evening with an account of a skirmish which occurred be ween Mormon colonists and rebels last Wednesday. A party of seven colonists who had been reconnoitering were ambushed by over forty revolutionists. The colonists made a stand and killed one of the rebeis and wounded several others. The colonists then retreated to a canon near by and kept the rebels off till night, when they were rescued by a party of citizens and soldiers sent out by Colonia Dublan. All the colonists escaped injury. The failure of the government to afford the colonists proper protection has resulted in the colonists arming themselves and standing guard day and night. Every colony has an armed force of least fifty men o The rebels have apparently separated, the larger part moving to the vicinity of Guer rero, a city about 200 miles southeast and of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Over 1,000 troop are now stationed at Guerrero and it is scarcely probable that the rebels will make an attack. Small bands are still encamped in the Sierra Madres, apparently waiting for recruits, as signal fires can be seen every night. The colonists distinguished them selves by their great bravery in a skirmis! which occurred near Colonia Pacheco. The rebels are circulating reports that if the troops give battle the officers will be sho down and the soldiers will join them, which makes the officers slow to advance upon the rebel strongholds.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

Griffith's Methods of Running the Western Farm Mortgage and Trust Company. DENVER, Nov. 47 .- The hearing of the objections against the report of G. W. E Griffith, receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage and Trust company, today brought out the fact that Mr. Griffith speculated with the company's property. Ira W. Hicks of Lawrence, Kan., who ha been in the employ of Griffith, testified that a friend of Griffith bought a couple of farms from the company with the understanding that Griffith was to be part owner. The price paid was \$3,000, while the property was worth \$6,000. Mr. Hicks also testified that Griffith's personal funds and the com-pany's were mixed together, the latter' funds being used temporarily for other pur

Mr. Griffith, in testifying, said that he did not see why he should not buy the property as well as any one else. He admitted that he company's and his own money was some what mixed, but asserted that the report was substantially correct. The court then adjourned indefinitely, to give time for the production of necessary witnesses.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Serious Charge Brought Agalust a Prominent Fort Scott Physician. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27 .- A special to the Times from Fort Scott, Kan., says: Dr. L. O. Cox, a prominent physician of Fort Scott, was today arrested charged with complicity in the murder last week of Under Sheriff Jesse Hendrickson at Pond Creek, Okl. Friends went on Cox's bond and he was re leased. The arrest was made by Sheriff Hogan of Oklahoma, and Cox will probably

be taken there for trial.

At the time of the Cherokee Strip op ing Dr. Cox went to Hunnewell, Okl. An the murder he, in company with a young man, sopposed to be C. L. Fauls, left and went to Missouri, Cox later going to Fort Scott. Suspicion was directed against them and authorities were put on their trail. Fauls is charged with being an accessory and is being looked for by detectives.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—Deputy Collector W P. Shaw, convicted recently of violating the civil service laws, was this morning granted a new trial by Judge Barr of the federal dis trict court.

Earthquike Snucks. MONTREAL, Nov. 27 .- A shock of earth quake was felt at 11:48 o'clock this forenoon lasting about fifteen seconds. Many buildings received a good shaking up, but no serious damage was dene. Similar report comes

from St. Johns, Quebec, and many other Can-adian points.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—There was quite an evident shock of earthquake today and several of the large buildings were so badly shaken up that the occupants left in alarm. The shock occurred about \$:30 p. m.

TOOK POWDERLY'S PLACE.

dames R. Sovereign of Iowa Now Head of the Knights or Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27. - James R. Sovereign of Iowa was elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor this afternoon by a vote of 23 to 3, James Campbell of Pittsburg being his opponent. Mr. Sovereign is the third man to held the office of general master workman in the order since its inception in 1869. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Powderly being the two others.

The afternoon session was characterized by very harmonious proceedings. General Worthy Foreman Bishop occupied the chair. Upon assembling the delegates announced the nominations for a general executive board, three of whom were to be elected. H. D. Martin of Minnesota, with twenty-four votes, and J. W. Kenna of Indiana and D. L. Ray of South Carolina, each with eighteen votes, were declared elected. T. B. McGuire of New York was elected on Friday, making a complete board of four.

Powderly's Resignation.

The next business was the resumption of balloting on General Master Workman Powderly's resignation, which was accepted by a vote of 23 to 13.

Messrs. Sovereign, Campbell and Me-Guire were then nominated for the office, but McGuire withdrew. Only one ballot was taken; this resulted as follows: Sovereigo, 23: Campbell, 8.

Mr. Powderly was seen shortly afterward s by an Associated press representative. He seemed in excellent humor. When asked his opinion of the assembly's action he said: The king is dead; long live the king. Mr. Sovererign will have no heartier support by any individual of the order than he will receive from me. He is eminently worthy of the position. Personally I bear no ill will against any one. I am perfectly satisfied that events have so shaped themselves. I shall remain in the order and do what I can for its benefit. In the general assembly I rejected the charges made against me by Mr. Hayes and was sustained by the delegates, so upon the whole feel very well satisfied."

ON ITS SECOND WEEK.

Troubles of the Lenigh Vatley Railroad ac

Nearer an End. WILKESBARRE, Nov. 27 .- The second week of the great strike of the Lehigh Valley road is now on and a settlement either amicable or otherwise are as far off as ever. The feeling between the contending parties is growing in bitterness, and while the strikers themselves are not taking part in the many acts of violence reported, their friends are doing the work for them, and the strikers are getting the blame."

An Associated press representative made s trip over the road from White Haven to Tunkhanneck this afternoon. He found very few trains running, but the sidings and yards were filled with cars. The impression he formed was that the company was not handling as many trains as they did any day last week.

Five engineers who had been working or the Lehigh Valley part of last week in the place of strikers went to Superintendent Esser this morning and claimed that they could not go on their engines from Coxton to Mauch Chunk without taking their lives in

Superintendent Esser called into his office this morning five engineers in quick succession. One of them, who is reported to have caused a wreck at Sugar Notch, Fri day declared that he was not responsible for the accident; that his engine was run into by the train at the crossing and that not a man was to be seen on the track that did the damage. Other engineers told like stories. There are eight or ten engines a the roundhouse that had been damaged At Port Bowckly this afternoon a mob surrounded the telegraph office and threat-ened the life of the telegraph operator. The latter held his assailants at bay with a re-volver and telegraped to the city for assist-ance. Detective O'Brien and ten picked men went to the operator's assistance. When the mob saw them coming the fled, the officers succeeded in capturing four men. None of them are railroaders.

It is hinted here tonight that some action

may be taken in a sympathetic way by the men on the Jersey Central, the Delaware & Western and the Pensylvania roads. JEBS T CITY, Nov. 27.—At 6:47 this even-ing the third freight train during the day was dispatched. The cars were empty. 9 p. m. officials at the freight office said no more would be sent but during the night. Several freight trains arrived between 5 and 6 o'clock with freights from points as far

BANK WRECKERS INDICTED.

west as California.

True Bills Against President Blaut and Directors of the Madison Square.

New York, Nov. 27 .- The grand jury has found an indictment for forgery on two counts against Joseph F. Blaut, president of the defunct Madison Square bank, and in dictments against Blaut and Directors Me Donald, Soulard, Kalischer, Selover, Kursheedt and Ottenberg for misdemeanor in re ceiving deposits after they knew the bank was insolvent. The only directors who escaped indictment were Johnson and Ullman.

These indictments by no means exhausted the grand jury's action. True bills were found against other perfons concerned in the bank scandal, but their names were with held until they should be placed under ar

VETERANS IN CLOVER.

Third Anniversary of the South Dakots Soldiers Home Celebrated. Hot Springs, S. D., Nov. 27.—[Special to THE BEE. |-The lumbtes of the soldiers home last night celebrated the third anniversary of the opening of the institution by giving an oyster supper under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief corps, after which there was speaking by President Hancher and Congressman Lucas, each

making very excellent and appropriate ad The home is in splendid condition, and about 125 old veterans are at present enjoy-ing the hospitalities of the state in this magnificent institution, under the care and seeping of Commandant and Matro

Sent a Dummy Internal Machine.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.-It transpired today that Chanceller von Caprivi. yesterday received a small wooden box from Orleans was handed to the chancellor's nide-de camp, Major Ebnever, who, becoming sus picious, examined the box and found that it was an infernal machine. Major Ebneyer is reported to have skillfully rendered the infernal machine harmless, but another report says that the whole affair was the worl of a practical loker contained sawdust. loker and that the box only

Movement of Ocean Steamers, November 27 At New York-Arrived-Saale, from Bre-Gibraltar-Arrived-Werra, from New York, At Southampton—Arrived—Ems, from New York.

Naples, Nov. 27 .- The Fuerst Bismarck,

which was overdue, has arrived here.

Reduction in Tariff on Steel Rails Must Come Out of Labor's Pay.

NEW PHASE OF THE MAKER'S SENTIMENT

He is Willing to Compete with Great Britain, but Proposes to Have His Help on a Footing with His Competitors,

Washington Bureau of The Bee, 513 Fourteenth Street, Washington, Nov. 27.

It seems that the letter which Andrew Carnegie recently wrote to a democratic nember of the ways and means committee. and mentioned in a Brr special, respecting the proposed cut in the duty on imported steel rails was penned either in a spirit of sarcasm or passion. Mr. Carnegie had been notified that the duty on steel rails was to be reduced to \$4 or \$5 a ton from \$13.50, as the present law provided, and he was asked what he had to say about it. It came to the great steel manufacturer of Pennsylvania like the question which is propounded to the condemned man on the gallows when he is asked if he has anything to say before his execution. Mr. Carnegie wrote that he had no favors to ask and he did not care what the committee did about the duty on steel rails; that it appeared as though the ways and means committee was bent on destroying the industry in this country, and that he could stand it as well as the democratic party could; that if it wanted to throw down the bars to competition with England, the brunt of the burden would fall upon labor, and that so far as he was concerned he could manufacture steel rails without any protective duty and in free competition with England, but that he would produce the rails with labor paid upon the British basis. This puts the sentiment of Mr. Carnegie in a very different light from that in which democratic newspapers reported it and which some of the democratic members of the ways and means com-mittee gave it out at the time it was received from one of them by THE BEE correspondent.

Features of the New Tariff.

Vaccillation has marked the work of the ways and means committee on the new tariff bill from start to finish. It was the inten-tion when I wired THE BEE last night to make the law take effect in April or March, 1895, but at 3 o'clock this morning it was agreed that March, 1894, should be the date put into the bill as it will go into the house, and leave the senate to extend the time. The duty on lead was also changed at the last moment. Upon the demand of the Mis-souri democrats, lead ore was placed upon the free list and then taken off and made to pay 15 per cent ad valorem for the net lead. Silver-bearing lead ore is free, however.

This is important to the smelter at Omaha. Pearl buttons are made to pay an advalorem duty of 40 per cent instead of 25 per cent, as at present, and 21 cents a row specific duty. The cut is enormous, being from a duty of over 300 per cent to 40 per The farmers come in for a great cut as

well as the manufacturers. Whereas the McKinley law gives the farmer a protection of 50 per cent or more, this bill puts many articles like eggs and vegets bles on the free list, and cuts the dutiable articles down to an average of 15 or 20 per cent. The most important feature of the bill is the change from specific to ad valorem daties. This is even more important to the country and the government than the lower-ing of rates. It means that all is to be left to the honesty of the appraisers and any importer, who is willing to "fix" a dishonest appraiser, can get under-valuations. The republicans had the law so arranged that there could be no swinding by under-valua-

cions and every one, including the govern-ment, was treated honestry. Now the doors to fraud are to be thrown wide open.

Income Tax Almost Certain. It is the understanding that Mr. Bryan's income tax scheme will be accepted in a limited form. Corporation shares, as hereto-fore announced, will pay a tax. Mr. Bryan talked cheerfully to The Bee man today and expressed the belief that an income tax would be agreed upon this week. It is be leved that all corporations and firms acting on the principles of corporations or partner ships will be compelled to report to the gov ernment their gross earnings and expense and pay a tax of about 3 per cent. If they refuse or attempt to evade the law, an in ternal revenue officer will be placed over their establishment the same as a ranger or storekeeper presides over a dis tillery or inquor warehouse. It is very probable that the whisky tax will be increased, but that has not yet been settled. It appears to be a necessity. The bill as it now stands is intended to be a revenue measure only, but it falls aimost a hundred millions year short of raising enough revenue to mee the expenses of the government. It is more a bill to destroy American industries than anything else. It will be modified in the house and greatly amended before it gets through the senate.

Went Against Mr. Root. The supreme court of the 'United States today, through Assistant Justice Jackson, affirmed the decision of the United States circuit court of Nebraska, in the case of Allen Root, appellant, against James M Woolworth. The case dates back to 1873 and invoives the title of property in Omaha which at one time was held by Governor Oliver P. Morton of Indiana. The property was obtained by Morton through a sheriff's deed, which was finally transferred to his brother, William S. T. Morton. The supreme court says that the statute of limitation does not constitute any bir to complainant's right to maintain the bill, and that the appe lant stands in the same position that he did in the former estate; that it was decreed that he had no right o title, or if since that decree he has enclosed a part of the land, cut wood from it or cul tivated it, he would be considered as holding it in subordination of the title of Morton and his privy in estate until he gave notic that his holding was adverse and in the assertion of actual ownership in nimself. The supreme court decides further that is his position he could not have asserted adverse possession after the decree against him without leaving express notice to Morton or his vendees that he was claiming adversity; that without such notice to Morton, the length of time intervening be-tween the decrees and the institution of the present suit would give him no better right than he previously possessed, and his nold ing would be treated as in subordination of title to the real owners.

Changes in Banking Officers.

Official notification has been received at the office of the comptroller of currency of change of officers of lows national banks, as follows: The First National bank of Musca-tine, S. M. Hughes, assistant cashier; the National Bank of Sloux City, W. P. Manley, president, in place of R. I. Warner; F. M. Case, cashier, in place of C. Q. Chandler, The Flour Cl. National bank of Minne-racilis has been approved as received. apolis has been approved as reserve agent for the Holdrege National bank of Holdrege, Neb., and the Merchants National bank of Chicago as reserve agent for the Commercia National bank of Omaha.

Personal Mention. E. G. Stotther was today appointed post-master at Elgin, Fayette county, Ia., vice C. E. Freiburghaus, removed, and P. T. Hawley at Raiston, Carroll county, Ia., vice

H. H. Lester, resigned.
Today's Washington Post says: "Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of The OMAIA BEE, is at the Ebbitt. He is one of the sturdiest fighters which western journalism has ever developed. His paper and his own financial success have been built up in the face of almost ove-whelming odds and difficulties but he has proven his hour : mettle in every fight he has undertaken and knots,

CARNEGIE WILL CUT WAGES | now his large and select list of enemies think from twice to a dozen times before they start a fight with him."
PERRY S. HEATH.

UNDER THE M'CREARY ACT.

Fears Are Entertained that the Chinese Will Come In.

Washington, Nov. 27.-The Treasury department is somewhat concerned over the prospect of Chinese registration under 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 defi

nitely until the experiment is tried. The only experience which the department officials have had with the Chinese is against the supposition. There had been no reason to suppose that they would refuse to register under the Geary act, but they did refuse. and when it came to applying the law they defied it openly and went into court upon the constitutionality of the question with all the temerity of native Americans. They attempted to use the law with their usual shrewdness to get a few of their aged people deported to China without expense to themselves, but otherwise displayed a stolid in-difference to their fate. When they received the final verdict of the courts, which was against them, they again appealed to congress for a stay of proceedings in the shape of an extension of the time in which they might register.

Congress Was Friendly. In making this request they made no actual promises, although they held out some inducements which led congress to believe that they would accept the terms of the law. The negotiations were conducted by the Chinese legation in Washington. It was repre sented that in refusing to register the Chinese residents had acted under the advice of eminent counsel and at the instance of the powerful Six Companies, and the belief was expressed, without specific promise, that if they were granted the extension which they asked they would be much gratified. upon this representation that the administration espoused the cause of the Chinese and congress granted the extension.

It is, of course, possible that the cost of deportation had some influence upon the government, and it is probable also that there was a feeling that public sentiment would be strongly aroused by the wholesale arrest of Chinamen throughout the country, under the provisions of the Geary act, which were in some quarters considered harsh.

Almost a month has clapsed since the new law has gone into effect and no test of the temper of the Chinese has been made under its provisions. The instructions of the department telling the federal officials how to act have now been prepared, and it is to be pre-sumed that no great time will be permitted to clapse before the United States marshais and other officials throughout the will be informed as to the course they are expected to pursue toward the Chinese

Could Make Things Awkward.

If they should again refuse to comply the

situation would be awkward. Estimates

nade at the Treasury and Judicial departments have placed the cost of deportation of all the Chinese at something over \$10,000,000 and there is but little money available for the purpose. Congress will, in all probability, 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 failing behind the expenditure at the rate of \$5,000,000 per. month, the question of getting the money would still be a puzzle, and it would doubt less need some hard pressing to get the necessary funds appropriated. The Pacific coast representatives, who have taken the

greatest interest in the question, say the money would be forthcoming and that there would be no more temporizing. It is said that the Chinamen generally du ot object to the registration, and really look upon it as a means of personal protection, but the bulk of them would be con rolled by their employers now as formerly They do not, as a race, take kindly to having their photographs taken for the purpose, bu there is no reason to suppose that this ob jection will long stand in the way of con-pliance with the law if the Six Companies

and the attorneys be not obdurate. UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

Completion of the Committee-Senator

Brice Elected Churman. New York, Nov. 27 .- As a result of the re ent conference of the gentlemen who repre sent the several interests of the Union Pacific, the reorganization committee was completed today. The meeting was held at the office of Senator Calvin S. Brice. The committee is composed of Hon. Calvin S. Brice of the senate Pacific railroad com Brice of the senate Pacific railroad committee, chairman; Hon. James B. Riley of the house committee on Pacific railroad, General Lewis Fitgerald, General Granville M. Dodge, Colonel L. H. Higginson. A. A. S. Boissevain, Samuel Carr of Boston and J. Pierpont Morgan. The first action taken was to elect Mr. Brice chairman; Messrs. L. M. Schwan and W. E. Glynn were elected secretaries. Mr. John M. Simpson and Mr. Victor M. Moraweis were elected counsel by the committee.

A subcommittee was then appointed consisting of Hon. Calvin S. Brice, chairman, General Lewis Fitzgerald, A. A. S. Bolssevain and J. Pierpont Morgan, with power to

SAVED FROM BANKRUPICY,

Italy Has the Permission of Her Allies to Reduce Her Army. LONDON, Nov. 27. - Italy's cry has been heard. The other parties to the Triple Alliance have consented, in view of the ur-gent necessities of the case, to permit her to economize in her army expenses. The statement is given by the London Times which claims to have learned from trust worthy sources that, during his visit to Monza. Count Kalnoky informed King Hum bert that there was no objection on the part of Austria and Germany to a reduction of the Italian army, as they preferred an ally with two army corps less than an ally in se-rious financial difficulties. The attitute of the Vatican toward the

Triple Alliance was also the subject versation. The emporer, as a Catholic is probably rejuctant to take any steps which would necessarily wound the pope's sus-ceptibilities. He feels the difficulties caused by the growing coldness of the Vati-can and its evident leaning toward. France and Russia. The emperor does not think of visiting the

pope at present.

from Milford today.

Utah Central in Receivers' Hands. SALT LAKE, Nov. 27 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE |-The Utah Central railroad, run ning between Salt Lake and Park City, went into the hands of receivers this afternoon on petition of the Central Trust company of New York on account of default in payment of interest due November 1, 1892. This has been expected for several years, as the road was in poor financial condition. The re-ceivers are James McGregor, general man

ager, and Clarence Carey.
Tomorrow the San Pete Valley road, connection of the Union Pacific, will be fin ished to Manti, and the people will give a joilification over its advent.

Ten cars of cattle were shipped to Omaha

Flew Through the Water. SASTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 27 .- A heavy fog prevented the Olympia from finishing her trip today. The cruiser returned to the

harbor at 1:30 p. m., having made a run of thirty miles from Summerland Bacon, the beginning of the course, to beyond the light-house, averaging close to twenty-two and twenty-five hundredths knots. The patent iog shows that the Olympia ran for a distance of thirteen mile, at the rate of twenty-five and fifty-nine bundredths knots per hour and for a short distance twenty-six

MADE PUBLICAT LAST

Synopsis of the Tariff Bill as Prepared by the Democratic Committeemen.

WILSON'S BILL AT LAST MADE PUBLIC

More Radical Measure Than Even the Free Traders Had Expected.

MANY ADDITIONS MADE TO THE FREE LIST

Changes Based on Ad Valorem Rates Instead of Specific Duties.

NO IMPOST LEVIED ON RAW MATERIALS

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Talks at Length About the Measure and flow the Various Conclusions Were Reached.

Washington, Nov. 27.-The democratic tariff bill was given out to the public this morning. 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 liberal enough in its scope to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of he republicans and the night mare of the democrats for a number of years, is* decisive and emphatic. Thus the tariff bill, in addition to the reform which it makes in the customs, will necessitate new treaties with those of the South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical free trade with the United States.

The bounty on sugar which was to be so promptly 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 committee met at 11 o'clock this morning, and after the roll call Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire com-

mittee.;

On the Free List. On and after March 1, 1894, the following

articles are to be added to the free list: All articles for the use of the United States. Bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this net. Baryta.
All binding twine, manufactured in whole

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and birds' skins prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in

or part from sisal or taploca fiber, manilla, sisal grass or sunn, of single ply and meas-uring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound.

Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper Bone char, suitable for use in defecating Coal, bituminous and shale, and coal, slack or cut; coke, coal tar, crude and all preparations and products of coal tar not

olors or dyes, not specially provided for in Oxide of cobalt Copper imported in the form of ores, old copper fit only for manufacture, clippings 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 Copperas, or sulphate of iron Cotton ties of iron or steel, cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without

buckles, for belting cotton. Diamonds and Watch Jewels.

Diamonds, dust or bort; and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or Yolks of eggs of birds, fish and insects. Downs of all kinds, crude, not specially

rovided for in this act.
Fresh fish, furs undressed.

lodine, resublimated from ore, including manganiferous from ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore and pyrites and sulphuret of from in its

natural state. Lard. Lemon juice, lime juice and sour orange Mica and metalic 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, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultiva-

tors, threshing machines and cotton gins. Plush (black) for making men's hats. Quicksilver. Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons or from eastern silk and not further ad-vanced than carded or combed silk. Soap of all kinds, not otherwise specially

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake or nitra Sulphurie acid. Tailow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown

wool grease. Burr stone, bound up into millstones, free stone granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble, manufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act.

All Wearing Apparel. All wearing apparel and other personal effects shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber, squared or sided, sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber; laths, pickets and palings; shingles, stayes 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 the country imposing such duty shall be subject to duty as now

provided by law. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufac-

Chair cane or receds, wrought or manufac-tured from rattans or receds.
Woods, namely: Cedar, lignum vitze, lancewood, ebony, box, grandilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of-cabinct wood in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan, unmanufactured; briar-root or briarwood and similar wood, manu-factured; receds and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle and other wood, pimento, orange, myrtie and other woods, in trough or not further manufac-tured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for unbreillas, parasols, sunshades, whips or walking canes.

All wool of sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca 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. Metal Schenule.

All manufactures of Iron and steel have a tariff of 25 per cent an valorem, excepting cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned,