so the programme value of the street of the street of

and chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel,

30 per cent ad valorem.

The metal schedules are almost wholly by an valorem duffes, as follows:

Iron in pigs, 22% per contum ad valorem.

All iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms, more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per centum. Bar iron, rolled or hammered iron, in colls or rads and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 3

Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, ar truck channels and all other structural

shapes of iron or steel, 35 per centum.

Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skilp iron or steel or unsheared, and skilp iron or steel or unsheared or unsheared. and steel, sheared, or rolled in grooves, 30 Forgings of iron or steel or forged iron or

steel combined, 30 per cent. Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent. Railway bars made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, common or black, including all iron or steel, commer cially known as common or taggers iron or and skilp iron or steel, 35 per cent.

All Iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, tere plates and taggers tin, or when galvanized or coated with zine or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, 35 per

Sheet iron or sheet polished; planished or glanced, 35 per cent. Sheets or plates iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture, commercially know as tin plates, and taggers tin

40 per cent.
Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, sheets and plates not specially provided for in this act, and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for, 25 per

Iron and Forgings for Vessels.

Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel and wrought iron for ships and forgings of iron or steel for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, 25 per centum ad valorem Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays wrought iron or steel, 25 per centum. Cast iron pipe of every description, 25 per centum ad valorem.
Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel.

30 per cent ad vatorem. Pen knives or pocket knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and razors or razor blades. finished or unfinished, valued at not more

than 60 cents per dozen, 35 per cent ad valorem, above that, 45 per centum. Table knives, forks, steels and all carving. cooks and butchers knives, forks and steels. all sizes, finished or unfinished, 35 per cen-

ad valorem. Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns and sporting rifles and parts thereof, 35 per cent

ad valorem (no change). Sporting, breech-leading shotguns and pistols and parts thereof, 30 per cent ad Cut nails and cut splints of iron and steel

horseshoe nails, hob nails and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Needles for knitting or sewing machines

crochet needles and tape needles and bod kins of metal, 25 per cent. Present law 25 per Crosscut saws, circular saws, hand, buck

and all other saws, 25 per cent. Screws, 30 per cent ad valorem. Wheels, or parts thereof, made of iron o steel and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway ties or parts thereof, wholly or manufactured, 35 per cent ad

Aluminum, or aluminum in crude form for alloys, 25 per cent ad valorem

Copper and Lead.

Copper in rolled plates, called braziers, copper sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, 20 per cent ad valorem. Lead, or lead dross, 15 percent ad valorem upon the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at port of entry, pro-vided that all ores containing silver and blead, in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of the lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver

Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars and old scrap lead, fit only to be manufactured, 1 cent per pound. metallic, except gold pens, 35 per

cent ad valorem; penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof and gold pens. 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law 30 per centum ad valorem

Pins, metallic, including hairpins, safety pins, shawl and belt pins, not commercially known as lewelry, 20 per cent ad valorem. Present law 30 per cent ad valorem. Type metals and new types, 15 per cent ad

Zinc in blocks or pigs, 30 per cent ad va-

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent ad valorem. Manufactured articles of wares not spe-cially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 45 per cent.

As Regards the Sugar Bounties. The bill repeals the provision of the pres ent law for sugar bounties by installments, by providing that these bountles shall be reduced one eighth part of their respective amounts each year, beginning with July 1: 1895, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive

and shall thereafter cease. The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all sugars above the 16 degrees standard from five-tenths of 1 cent per bound to fivetwentieths of 1 cent. On all leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as

is commercially known as wrapper tobacco. and suitable for eigar wrappers, if un stemmed, the duty is to be ≹l per pound If stemmed \$1.25 per pound. The present duty is \$2 and \$2.75 per pound. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, is fixed at 35 cents per pound; it stemmed 50 cents per pound, as at present, Cigars, cheroots and cigarettes of all kinds,

including wrappers, \$3 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. The present duty is \$4 per pound and 25 per cent. Spool thread or cotton, containing one-inch spool, not exceeding 100 yards of thread,

4% cents per dozen, and also for every addi-tional 100 yards of thread 4% cents per pound. Present law, 7 cents per pound.

Impost on Brendstuffs. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case it is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food

products are untaxed for the benefit of our nwn consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Sail in bulk is free. Packing sail is free, but the covering is dutiable at rates preseribed for like articles.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines. matt liquors ginger ale and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reason, that on cham-pagne being put at \$7 per dozen quarts, as ingst \$6 in the McKinley and \$6 in the law

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, and especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of thread in the square

Hemp and flax are made free; dressed it no of hemp and flax, I cent and 114 cents re

Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are

SERIES ONE NOVEMBER 28, 1893. THE BEE COUPON.

To secure this superb souvenir send or bring six coupons of this series bearing different dates

with 10 cents in coin to ART PORTFOLIO DEP'T., Bee Office, Omaha.

put at 15 per cent, but when imported for overing articles to be exported are duty

Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under wooten 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 in-stead of at duties that, on the common grades, frequently reach 100 per cent, and in cases two or three times that merciless fig-

Cothes and Dry Coods.

Clothes 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 of our manufacturees having so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wool of the world that they will have to leave the art of manufactures. hat they will have to learn the art of manu facturing free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added, by which the rates in the woolen 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 3 per cent for Axminsters, Moquette and Wilton, 30 per cent for Bernard Lon, 30 per cent for Bernard Lon, 30 per cent for Bernard Lon, 30 per cent for Bernard Long Research 30 per cent for Brussets, while comm grades go down to 20 per cent.

The bill provides that the duty shall be removed from wool on March I, and reduced woolen goods July 1. in the slik schedules the deduction of rates s smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics. Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per

Leather gloves are classified according to material and length and are uniformly rated at specific duties, which average not over 25 per cent on the common varieties and ver 40 per cent on the fine lamb and kid

In the schedule of sundries many articles like hatters' plush, are put on the free list.

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.

Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, hand kerchiefs composed of cotton or vegetable fiber or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chies value, 40 per cent ad valorem. Present law,

65 per cent. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, etc., not bleached, dyed or colored, 30 per cent. Present law, 10 cents per yard and 20 per ent ad valorem. Stockings, hose and half hose made or

knitting machinery or frames, shirts and drawers, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 30 per cent ad valorem.
Stockings, hose and half hose, velvets, etc., including such as are commercially known as seamless, 40 per cent ad valorem. Present duty on this class ranges from : cents per dozen on hojserv and 20 per centum

ad valorem, to \$2 per dozen and 40 per centum ad valorem on shirts and drawers. Wool Schedules.

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections. The first provides that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original con dition, as wasted by the use of machinery of the application of labor or both, shall be sub ject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem.

The second that on like material, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the

duty shall be 25 per cent; valued at over 35 cents per pound the duty shall be 30 per Duties are fixed on manufactures of woo as follows: On woolen and worsted yarns

30 per cent; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent ad valorem. On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knil fabrics and other manufactures, 40 per cent ad valorem.

On women's and children's dress goods coat linings, bunting and goods of similar de scription or character, 40 per cent ad valorem On closks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters or other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel, 45 per cent ad valorem Present law, 49% cents per pound and 60 pe cent ad valorem. Aubusson, Moquette and chenille carpets

and all carpeting of like character or condi-tion, and oriental, Berlin and other similar rugs, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law 60 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. Saxony, Wilton and Tourney velvet car pets, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law 60 cents per pound and 40 per cent. Brussels carpet 30 cents per pound

Present law 44 cents per square yard The bill provides that on all rates of duties in the woolen schedules, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on the 100 on the first of July, 1895, and thereafter annt on the first day of July, 1897 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Twine and Baggage.

Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," 1/2 cents per pound. Present law, 3 cents. Yarn, made of jute, 20 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 35 per cent. Cables, cordage and twine (except binding

twine), 10 per cent ad valorem; burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, containing not over forty threads to the square inch counting warp and filling, and bags for grain made of burlaps, 20 per cent ad valorem. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all material suitable for covering cotton, 15 per

Collars, cuffs, shirts and all wearing apparel not especially provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem.

All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibre, except cotton, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law, from 2 cents er pound to 40 per cent ad valorem. Sole leather, 5 per cent ad valorem. Pres-

nt law 10 per cent Belting leather, 10 per cent ad valorem to change. Leathermade into shoe uppers or vamps or

ther forms, 20 per cent ad valorem. The glove schedule has been entirely reirranged and differs from the McKinley law quite materially.

Duties on Paper.

Printing paper, unsized for books and news papers, 12 per cent au valorem. Present Surfaced, coated papers and manufactures

thereof, cardboards, lithographic prints, except illustrations when forming a part of periodical newspaper or in printed books, photographs, autographs and scrap albums, 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law 35 per Envelopes, 20 per cent ad valorem. Pres-

ent duty, 25 per cent. Playing cards, 10 cents per package and 50 per cent ad valorem. Present duty, 50 cents per package. ne of the specific duties of the McKin-

ley law, on eartheuware and glassware have been changed as follows: Brick, not glazed or ornamented or deco rated in any manner, 20 per cent ad valorem Present law, \$1.25 per ton. Glazed or deco

rated, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law Tiles, plain and encaustic, not glazed, or-

namented, painted, enameled or decorated, 40 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 45 per

China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, not decorated in any manner, 40 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 55 per cent ad China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen and crockery ware and initations thereof, including placques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, decorated or ornamented in

any manner, 45 per cent ad valorem. Pres ent law, 60 per cent ad valorem. Plain green and colored, moulded or pressed and flint and lime glassware, includ-ing bottles, vials, demijohus and carboys, covered or uncovered, whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be or be not free, not specially provided in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law, I cent to 1% cents per pound, according to size.

Articles of Glassware.

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, decorated, silvered or glided, not including plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 60 per cent ad

All glass bottles, decanters and other vessels or articles of glass when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks rated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law 40 per cent ad valorem. Unpolished cylinders, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16x14 inches square, 1 cent per pound. Present law 1½ cents. Above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1½ cents per pound. Present law 2½. Above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1½ cents per pound. Present law 3½ cents per pound. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 2)4 cents per square foot. Present law, 4 cents. Above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot. Present law, 6 cents. Above that and not exceeding 24x60

Inches square, 5 cents per square foot. Present law, 20 cents. Above that, 2 cents per square foot. Present law, 4 cents.

Plated Giass. Fluted, rolled or rough plated glass, not including crown, cylinder or common window glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, three-quarters of I cent per square foot. Present law, I cent. Above that and not exceeding 34x30 inches square, I cent per square foot. Present law, 154 cents. Al above that, 1½ cents per square foot. Pres-ent law, 2 cents.

All fluted, rolled or rough plate glass,

weighing over 100 pounds per 100 squar feet shall pay an additional duty on th excess at the same rates herein imposed, provided that all of the above plate giass, when ground, smoothed or otherwise obscured shall be subject to the same rate of duty as polished glass or plates unsilvered. Spectacles, eye glasses, opera glasses and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present

law, 60 per cent ad valorem Lenses of glass or peoble, wholly or partly manufactured. manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law 80 per cent ad valorem.

All stained or painted glasses, stained and painted glass windows and all mirrors, no exceeding in size 144 square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass or of which glass is the component or chief value, not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law 45 per cent ad valorem.

The marble stone schedule shows an

almost general reduction. Agricultural Schedule.

The agricultural schedule includes almost all farm products and provisions. Many changes have been made, specific duties being changed to ad valorem in many instances. All live animals not placed on the free list by this bill are made liable to 20 per cent ad valorem, the same as the present All live animals not placed on the law Other farm products are as follows Buckwheat, corn or maize, corn meal, oat meal, rve flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per cent, but each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty the like products when exported from the United States.

Macaroni and all similar provisions, 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 2 cents pe Anchovies, sardines and other fish packed

in oil, tin boxes or any other form, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 40 per cent ad valorem. Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other materials, except anchovies and sar-dines, and fish packed in any other manner not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 30 per cent ad valorem. Grapes, 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 60 cents per barrel. Oranges, lemons and limes in packages, 10

ents per cubic foot or fractional part thereof. Raisins and old dried grapes, 1% cents per ound. Present law, 24 cents per pound.

Brandy and Spirits. Brandy and other spirits, manufactured o distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, \$1.80 per proof gallon. Present law \$2.50. Cordials, liquors, absinthe and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, not specially provided for in this act, \$1.80 per proof gallon. Present law \$2.50.

No lower rate of amount of duties shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof and all imitations of brandy spirits of wines imported by any names what

First proof and all imitations of brandy or spirits of wines imported by any name what ever, shall be subject to the highest duty provided for these articles, respectively, inended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1 per gallon. Present law, \$1,50. Champagne and other sparkling wines pottles containing not more than one quart and less than one pint, \$7 per dozen. Pres-

ent law, \$8.75. Ale, exported, and beer in bottles and ugs, 30 cents per gallon. Present law. 40 cents.

Buttons, Etc.

Buttons and button forms, pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partly manufactured, 40 per cent ad valorem. Present law 214 cents per line and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone or horn buttons, 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law,

Explosive substances, matches, friction or lucifer, 20 per cent ad valorem. Present

law 10 per cent gross.

Percussion caps, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Present law 40 per cent ad valorem.

Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed colored or manufactured, including quilts of down or other manufactures of down and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers or parts thereof of whatever ma-terial composed, not especially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present aw, crude, 10 per cent; dressed, 50 per c ent. Fans, except common palm leaf fans, 40

per cent ad valorem. Fur hats, including fur hat bodies, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 55 per cent. Jewelry and precious stones: Ail articles not specially provided for in this act and commercially known as "jeweiry," and cameos in frames, 25 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 50 per cent.

Precious stones of all kinks, cut but not set, 15 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 10 per cent. Pipes, and all smokers' articles not speci-

ally previded for, 50 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 70 per cent. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool or goat hair, 45 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 55 per cent.

Chemicals, Oils and Paints. Many articles in the chemicals, oils and

paints schedule have been transferred to the free list. The changes made in the remaining articles include the following: Ink and ink powder, printer's ink and all other inks not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 30

Opium, adquis extract, for medical use, and the tincture of laudanum and all other liquid preparations of laudanum, not spe-cially provided for sn this act, 25 per cent ad-Present law, 40 per cent ad

Opium containing less than 9 per cent of norphia, opium prepared for smoking, \$6 per pound. Present law, \$12. But opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not

be refunded.
All medicine preparations, including preparations of which alcohol is a componen part, or in the preparation of which alcoho is used, not specially provided for, 50 cents per pound. Provided, that no such prepara-tion shall pay less than 25 per cent ad vaorem. Present duty the same, without the

ad valorem provisions.

Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth teeth or skin, and articles of perfumery, not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 114 cents per pound.

Fancy, perfumed and all descriptions of collet soap, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law 15 cents per pound.

A large portion of the new tariff bill is de voted to the administrative law. Under the McKinley revision this was made the subject of a separate bill, but the democrats have simply added the administrative provisions to the customs bill and thus included the whole machinery of the customs collections

in one measure. Changes in Administrative Law.

The changes in the administrative law are nore numerous than was at first contem plated, and some of them are of considerable importance. One of these authorizes the secretary of the treasury, at his discretion, to permit the certification of invoices before United States consular officers in adjoining United States consular officers in adjoining districts from that in which the goods are manufactured or purchased. Consuls are also authorized to refuse certificates or invoices not made in strict accordance with the regulations. The invoice shall also state the name of the consular district and the name of the port or place from which the merchandise was procured, and, when entry of merproduced, and when entry of mer-chandise exceeding \$100 in value is made, by a statement in the form of an invoice, the collector snall require a bond in a penal sum, which shall be double the amount of the estimated duties, and in excess of \$100 if the merchandise be free of duty for the pro-duction of a duly certified invoice.

The decision of the collector as to the rate and the amount of auties chargeable on im-

ports of merchandise, including all duriable costs and charges, and as to all fees and ex-actions of whatever character, shall be final and conclusive against all persons interested therein, unless the owner, importer, the person paying such fees, charges and exactions, shall within ten days after, but not before, such ascertainment and liquidation of duties, as well in case of merchandise entered in bond for consumption, or within ten days after the payment of such fees, charges and exactions, if dissatisfied with such decision, give notice in writing to the collector, stating give notice in writing to the collector, stating therein distinctly and specifically and in respect to each entry or payment the reasons for his objections thereto; and if the mer-chandise is entered for consumption, pay the full amount of duties and charges to be due

thereon.

Process of Appeal. Upon such notice and payment the collecto shall transmit such notice, together with the nvoice of the merchandisc, to a board of three general appraisers on duty at the port where such merchandise was entered, or the nearest board of three general appraisers designated to hear and determine such case, which board shall investigate the facts and the law applicable to the case and shall transmit their report of the facts and their recommendations as to the rate and amount of duties lawfully due on said merchandise to the secretary of the treasury, and their report signed by a majority of the board shall be fluxl and conclusive as to the facts involved, unless the sec-retary shall direct a rehearing thereof, and the secretary of the treasury shall decide the question as to the lawful amount of duties dutiable on such merchandise, which decision shall be fluat and conclusive, unless within thirty days thereafter the importer, owner, consignee or agent of such merchan-dise shall appeal from such decision to the United States circuit court of appeals, which court shall decide the questions of law in-volved therein and its decision shall be final

and conclusive. All final judgments when in favor of the importer shall be satisfied and paid by the secretary of the treasury from the perma ment appropriation provided for in section 2 of this act. For the purpose of this section the circuit court of the United States shall always be deemed open. When goods are lamaged in custom or in bond or in custody of the United States officials the of the treasury is authorized to remit the import duties paid or due.

CHAIRMAN WILSON TALKS.

He Makes a Statement Concerning the New Bill.

Washinton, Nov. 27.-Chairman Wilson has issued the following statement in regard to the 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 magnitude and lifficult duty assigned them of framing a tariff bill for a nation of 70,000,000 people.

The bill they were called upon to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of thirty years con trol of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering into their train a host of petty toll gatherers. 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. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by their movement and greatly increased the rates the 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 garnished 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 has welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while it does not expect its bill to escape just criticism in all particulars, it presents it to the country as the result of patient, anxious thought, and of an honest desire to discharge its duty purged of all taint of local and personal

favoritism or prejudice. Its main features are two: The adoption, wherever it practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific

2. The freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the base of

production. Reasons Against Specific Duties.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if exposed in in ad valorem terms, as the duty of 8 cents per 100 pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessity of life. They always bear neavily on the common ar ticle used by the masses and slightly upon the expensive article consumed by the rich as a tax of \$30 on all the houses would be little on the great man and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common

belief, specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for the counting and weighing at the customs houses are done by the cheapest and most corrupt labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice and is essentially the fairest system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference and to have been vindi-

cated by long trial. Why Raw Materials Are Free. The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs.
They gather and accumulate on
the consumers of the fluisher's product. They hurt lator by narrowing
the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern produc Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we cau. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country. Remote ness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed ores, lumber and other things will also immensely stimulate pro duction in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With releases from taxes on their materials there is no limit to the growth of, our foreign trade. This will more than compensate producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country, from

any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufacture we can produce in sax to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry. we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative, frusts to keep down pro-

duction to the home market.

The workingman can see whether his interests are 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 indus-tries from trusts and like combinations of Chief Changes Specified.

As to the details of the bill, I will briefly

capitulate the salient changes of several

In the chemistry schedule, we have transferred to the free ist, quite a number of articles used in manufacturing the most important ingredients used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The fluty is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on per gallon, and the duty on linseed which was revised to 35 cents by the conference committee on the McKinley bill after each house had openly voted for a lower duty. We put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead is reduced 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 customs house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this

increase of duty has simply placed in the hands of smugglers the bringing in of opium to the demoralization of the customs service

In the pottery schedule reductions are made. Plain white ware is decreased from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent. In common window glass, where close com

binations have kept up prices to consumers under the scale of duties averaging 100 per cent, a reduction of more than one-half has en made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very heavy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest size from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot, on silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

Reductions in Iron and Steel,

the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. The discovery of the immens deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidl swept us to the leadership of the world 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 produce for \$6.73 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent to a uniform duty of 22% per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of the cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduce from \$13.44 per ton now, or 75 per cent, to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburg and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers. The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 per cent. producers.

Beams and girders are 35 per cent because of the waste of cutting beams and the va-riety of lengths and also the frequent ne cessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a lit-le more than one-half of the McKinley rate This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing milis to live

and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent, higher grades 45 per cent. Table cutlery is 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent, but with the release of taxes on raw material, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, seem ample

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 foreignors. Nickle is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. and pig lead is 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 a proviso that if there are any export duties or charges on foreign lumber, it shall be ad-mitted only at the rates now existing.

Sugar Was a Hard One. Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley 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 ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration is a strong of the content of once. After much consideration, it was de-cided to reduce to one half the duty on refined sugars and to repeal the bounty one eighth each year, leaving raw sugar taxed

as at present. In the tobacco schedule those rates were The boacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of \$2.75 per pound on wrappers or leaf 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 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, un-stemmed and stemmed in each. Manu-factures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars nee reduced from \$4.50 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

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.

Internal Revenue Figures. From the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue made public last night, it is found that Nebraskans during the last fiscal year paid in tax on oleomargarine con-sumed \$68,955; that there are in the state one oleo factory, ten wholesalers and fifty-five retailers. Iowa paid \$3,859 tax and has one manufacturer and twenty-nine oleo dealers. Nebraska has fifty-five tobacco factories and they manufactured during the year 32,000 pounds of tobacco and 4.82,000 cigars.

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

something more on the basis of 1893, with an immensely larger decrease of tax burdens to the American people. The administrative law is repealed with a few amendments suggested by the experience of its operation That was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in congress and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while, at the same time, softening the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the pusiness of importing as an outlawry not entitled to the protection of the government.

LOUAL SENTIMENT.

Opinions of Omahans on the Subject of Tariff Revision. W. V. Morse-I have not seen the contents of the bill, although I was aware that such a measure had been proposed. We do not want a change, as we have always had prosperity under a protective tariff. It is my idea that if the democratic congress would adopt a resolution saying that the tariff would not be disturbed for three years that prosperity would return to the country in side of twenty-four hours. It is this unsetiled state and agitation of change that has taken commercial prosperity from us. There is no such thing as free trade and annot be. Of course last year they talked that they wanted free trade and the people not knowing what it was and supposing that free trade really meant free trade, voted for it. It is all a humbug. This country demands \$600,000,000 annually to conduct its affairs, and the amount must be derived from revenues There is no reason why we should not have a system of protective tariff continued, as we experienced prosperity all along under it and there was no business depression. I am in formed that there was only a difference of 4 muls between the Mills and McKinley bills which represented the ideas of the followers Major McKinley's speech down at Boston last week represents my views upon this matter thoroughly. What we want is a business tariff, one that will give us pros-perity, and not one that is a political measure nd intended to tear down. It is simply this that if we had manufactured in this country during 1892 \$100,000,000 tess of goods than we did, that we would have been compelled to import that amount, and if, in 1893, we had manufactured \$100,000,000 more, as we would had there not been a change of management in the affairs of the nation, we would have stopped the flow of from \$80,000,000 to \$90. 000,000 in gold to Europe and which started

the financial panic.

Thomas Kilpatrick was suffering from a severe attack of the grip, but declared himself well enough to signify his unqualified approbation of the new tariff bill. "I only hope," said he "that the new bill will be passed without delay, so that there will be all the time possible left for people to prepare themselves for the change before it takes effect. I highly approve of that secthe financial panic, takes effect. I highly approve of that section of the bili that provides for removing the tariff on linens. We produce but little of that article in this country, and when linen is put on the free list it will give the people a useful article of clothing at a considerable reduced expense. I am also glad siderably reduced expense. I am also glad to see wool on the free list, for but few people realize how heavily that article is taxed. I think that it is a wise pro-vision to let in iron ore free of duty, as our iron production is in northern Michigan. where there is water communication with the east and with this advantage our iron mines should be able to compete with those of any other country. One of the best fea-tures of the Wilson bill in my judgment is the fact that it imposes an ad valorem instead of a specific duty. The specific duty feli on

and the loss of over \$500,000 revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable, and will put the traffic under government Charles H. Brown had not read the new bill thoroughly enough to discuss it in detail, but was satisfied to say that it met with his approval. He was in favor of the whole doctrine of tariff reform as embodied in the emocratic platform and favored the Wilson bill as a step in the right direction, thought that all the necessaries of life sho be placed on the free list and if the tariff was not then sufficient to serve the pur-poses of the government, money should be

EXPRESSING THEMSELVES. Democratic Members of the Ways and

raised in some other way.

Means Committee on the Bill. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. - The meeting of the ways and means committee was very brief. All the democratic members were on hand, but the only republican members present were Reed, Burrows, Hopkins, Payne and Dalzell. Immediately after the roll call Chairman Wilson spread the bill before the committee and the clerk instantly thereafter supplied it to the members of the press. The only advance copy furnished was given to the white house messenger a half hour previous for transmission to the president. No business whatever was transacted by the committee. The republican members were supplied with copies of the bill. A few ocular remarks were made and the com-nittee adjourned to give time to the minority to examine the measure.

Most of the republican members declined to express any opinion on the bill until they should have an opportunity to examine it is

Representative Bryan of Nebraska, a democratic member, gave out the statement in regard to the bill: "I am very much pleased with the tariff bill; in fact it so nearly carries out the platform upon which I was elected in 1890 that I could not well be dissatisfied with it. I wrote the tariff plank for that platform and went into the details more than is usual

Representative Tarsney of Missouri, one of the democratic members of the ways and means committee, expressed himself as fol-lows: "I think the bill is a substantial compliance with the demands of the people and the pledges of the democratic party. form lies in the fact that it gives to our manufacturers many of the raw materials sent to the manufactories without duty and enables us to meet the substantial reductions in the duty on manufactured products. I changes the old system of taxing necessitie high and luxuries low and puts luxuries at the high rates and necessities at the lov rates. It is absolutely free from sectional ism and favoritism. Every industry and every section is treated with fairness. No duty has been reduced so low as to seriously interfere with the wholesome developme

of our manufacturers, giving no occasion for the closing of a single industry."

The following statement was made by Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, one of the members of the ways and means committee: "The new tariff bill it is proposed shall go into effect on the 1st day of March. In most schedules there is a very substantial reduction from the present law A general average cannot be precisely stated until the elaborate tables which are being prepared are completed. Some \$50,000,000 of objectionable taxes will be taken off, and of this amount about \$13,000,000 pertaining to raw materials is placed on the free list."

Tom Reed Speaks.

Ex-Speaker Tom Reed, a member of the ways and means committee, said tonight: "Of course it is very easy for the gentlemen since they have been busily engaged in the work for a number of weeks, while the first the minority heard of the bili was at II o'clock today. The southern democracy have taken 'the lion's share of the committee; they have done this for a purpose, for while the northern democrats are represented on the committee they are represented on the committee they are represented in such a way that the south holds a strange and very unfortunate predomina-tion. As their industrial status is very much different from the average of the whole country, it necessarily follows, and absolutely that the bill is as bad as could be reasonably imagined. This may not be true with regard to every item, but it is certainly true with regard to the most important matters in the bill."

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, one of the most prominent members of the committee, said: "The democratic party has fought the fight of tariff reform for a quarter of a century often baffled, often defeated: it has after its defeat came nobly forward, undis mayed by political danger and renewed the fight. The promise of universal pros-perity which was made by the authors of the McKinley bill on its adoption has not been fulfilled and under it depression and panic reigned been fulfilled The present bill has been prepared with all the care we could give it. It has been framed to raise revenue for the support of the government instead of individuals. Free wool is given the manufacturer and a heavy cut made in woolen goods. It can be truly said that all the duty taken from wool has gone to the consumer of woolen goods and

even more. Another Republican Speaks.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, a republican mem-ber of the committee, said: "The bill is in such a form that it is impossible to give a detailed and accurate statement in regard to its workings. From the investigation l have had time to give it, I can say that the most radical changes have been made, approaching to more nearly free trade than any previous bill that has ever been presented to congress. It will reduce the revision of the second enues from imports for 1893 about \$60,000,000. It has largely increased the free list, and made radical changes. If the bill is carried out in the form in which it is presented to the members of the ways and means committee it will close down the great majority of the woolen mills which have been in operation under existing laws, and throw out of employment the men, women and children who have received employment at remunerative wages. The bill will destroy the sugar industry in this country. Under the McKinley law a bounty of 2 cents a bound was given to the sugar beet and other sugar producers, and under that system a splendid beet sugar industry has been started in Kansas, Nebraska and other states. The farmers in those states will have to go back to raising corn and wheat. This bill serves notice on them that the democrats prefer the foreign product. The \$20,000,000 annually that was sent abroad for tin plates before the advent of the McKinley law, will again be pain to the foreigners and the laborers of that industry in Wales and other foreign tin producinff countries, and that amount of money will be aken out of circulation in this country, and the laborers who, under the existing conditions, would be given employment at remun-

erative wages will have to walk the streets without employment, begging for bread."

Mr. Dalzeil's Opinion. Mr. Dalzeli of Pennsylvania, a republican member of the committee, said it would be impossible for him to express any opinion except in a general way. As the effect of the bill, he said, would be to reduce the rev enue about \$50,000,000 per annum he thought the bill should be called a "tariff bill only for revenue." He said the free list was a wonder, and continued: "The bill cannot prove otherwise than a severe blow at our upremacy as a manufacturing nation. fact is it must be necessarily fatal upon the cause of labor. This means a long step back-ward to the laboring man. I amat a loss to know how any sincerely patriotic American can wish for its passage."

Secretary Herbert expressed himself as being much pleased with the measure.

M'KINLEY ON THE BILL.

Some of the Objections Urged Against it CLEVELAND, Nov. 27 .- Governor McKinley arrived in Cleveland this evening. He was asked his opinion of the Wilson tariff bill. He said he had not read 'the abstract of the measure and had only glanced through Mr. Wilson's review of it. He said the bill proposed very sweeping reductions in the existing tariff. It was such a measure as he had expected, yet a little more sweeping than he had anticipated. It was, however, in line with the expressed determination of the democracy to ignore the business interests and the working people of the country.

The objectionable feature of the bill, Mr. Mckinley said, was the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. That alone ought to defeat the entire measure. The ad valorem system, he said, rests upon the foreign valuation, which is hard to determine, and it puts a premium upon under valuation frauds. All the leading nations of the world, ng tariff. It was such a measure as he had

he declared, had abandoned the ad valorem aystem, for the reason that the valuation is made thousands of miles from the port of entry and never can be depended upon

He quoted the late Secretary Manning as aving said that false involces, under valuations and like dishonesty as inherent in the id valorem system, and he was certain that such frauds would become more prevalent under it. He also quoted Henry Clay as saying that if he could fix the value he did iot care what the ad valorem duty was. Governor McKinley said that the new bill would not pass the protection wing of the democratic party, but he would not venture a prediction as to its chance of passage in the house.

SILVER WILL INTRUDE ITSELF.

Proposal to Tax Importations to Be Made During the Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.-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 up 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 made in connection with the metal schedule and it will be coupled with the item concerning lead and silver lead ore. The purpose of this measure is twofold. It may repare for the free coinage of the American product of silver and it is expected to provent the counterfeiting of the American iollar in other countries and the sending of counterfeit coins to the United States.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

Cleveland Making Time in the Preparation of His Message.

Washington, Nov. 27 .- 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 it is no longer possible. therefore, thought probable that the Hawajian matter will be treated later in a

Good for Deceased Attorneys.

Washington, Nov. 27 .- A case of considerable importance to the estates of deceased attorneys has been decided by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds on an appeal from the action of the pension pureau. The rule provides that when an attorney dies, leaving pending claims where he was entitled to recognition, his personal property will not be recognized to complete such claims.

Recognized by the State Department. Washington, Nov. 27 .- The State department has recognized temporarily Don Luis Munzic, as acting consul of Spain at Balti-more, in place of Don Carlos Diaz, who recently committed suicide.

ON TRIAL FOR SMUGGLING.

Opium Cases Opened at Portland and Interesting Developments Expected. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 27.-The trials of twenty persons indicted for smuggling began in the United States district court today. The trials are of unusual interest owing to the social and political prominence of some the defendants, among them being James Latan, ex-collector of customs, and C. J. Mulkey, ex-special agent of the department. In addition to its regularly appointed prosecutors, the government is represented by Hon. George Durand of Michigan, while the defendants have some of the leading lawyers of the state retained. The first case called today was that of Nathan Blum on the charge of smuggling

300 pounds of opium. Blum pleading guilty, sentence was re-served. It is stated that Blum will now be a witness for the government. When the court convened this afternoon L. C. Sweeney, W. B. Jackling, Robert Gar-thorne, W. F. Patterson and Thomas Borg also pleaded guilty. Sentence in each case was suspended. The plea of guilty entered was suspended. by the five defendants today will it is

thought, be detrimental to the interests of

the remaining defendants.

Caught from a Flue. NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 27. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. !- The house of George W. Smith, in Elmwood addition, was com plotely destroyed by fire this evening. The source of the fire is a mystery, for the family was not present at the time. It is supposed to have caught from a flue. The house was valued at \$1,600; insured for



the female system, if the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, your money is returned. Bearing down pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, and all kindred ailments are completely cured by it. It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or Inability to Sleep, Spasms, Convulsions or Fits, and has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of insanity.

For more than 25 years, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head. The makers of this medicine are willing to promise that they'll cure your case or they'll pay you \$500 cash. By all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Theatre SEAT FOR 596 Commencing MONDAY, NOV 27 WILLIAM CALDER'S COMPANY

THE SPAN OF LIFE THE GTEATEST MELO DRAMA OF THE AGE.

After 20 weeks' run at the New York theaters to New York Herald calls it. The cleverest and lost exciting melo-drama seen here in many Strong Cost -- Effective Scenes. The sale of soats opens Saturday : ...ning. First our 50c 75c and \$1; butcomy 50c and 75c.

BOYD'S Nov. 30 and Dic. 1 and 2 THANKSBIVING ENGAGEMENT

ROBERT DOWNING orted by EUGENIE BLAIR, EDMUND COL-LIER, and strong company of players. THANKSGIVING MATINEE-"Ingomar." THANKSGIVING EVENING The Clatiator.

FRIDAY EVENING "Virginius," SATURDAY MATINEE "Richard the Lion Hearted."
SATURDAY EVENING—"The Cindiator."
Hox sheets open Wednesday, Prices: First floor, 75 and 81; balcony, 80c and 75. Matines; First floor, 50c and 75c; balcony, 80c.

15th STREET THEATER POPULAT TONIGHT. Matinee Wednesday. COSGROVE & GHANT'S

Famous Five Comedians in THE DAZZLER. Hest fares comedy on the road. Special Thanksgiving matines, Thursday, Nov. 32.

World's Fair Art Portfolio.