THE SENATE RULES.

PROPOSED ANTI-FILIBUSTER-ING AMENDMENTS.

A HOT DISCUSSION EXPECTED.

the Subject Will Be Takon in Hand at an Early Day After the Meeting of Congress-Closure of Debate and Counting of a Quorum Seems the Probable Solution of the Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. -The delay in the passage of the silver repeal bill had the effect, incidental to most conficts of great length in the senate, of rousing a number of senators to the importance of a change which should place in the hands of the senate the ower to bring any issue to a close at definite time and to make the majority the judge of the proper limitaion of debate upon any subject.

Senator Blackburn, chairman of the committee on rules, became so impressed with the importance of a reform of this character that towards the close of the extra session he asked authority, which was granted, for his committee to sit for the purpose of considering the question with the view of suggesting a course of etion to the senate. The committee has held no meetings during the reess, but the subject will be taken in hand at an early date after the convening of congress, as Mr. Blackburn has announced his intention of urging

The committee will find abundant material to work upon when it meets, as there are before it no fewer than nine amendments looking to the acthese Mr. Hill is the author of four, Mr. Platt of two and Messrs. Voor-hees, Hoar and Manderson of one sech. A majority of the resolutions provide for the closure of debate and the others look to the determination of a quorum.

Mr. Hill displayed greater interest in the matter during the extra session than others, and he and Mr. Voorhees united apon the form of an amendment for closure, providing that a majority of senators could demand a vote upon any bill which had been under debate in the senate for thirty days. Others of his proposed amendments look to the mintainence of a quorum — one by authorizing the presiding officer to count senators present who refuse to respond to a roll call to determine the presence of a quorum and another by authorizing the counting of senators paired and present on a vote for the purpose of making a quorum and seeking to prevent recourse to another method of delay by prohibiting senators from raising a question of lack of a quorum while another senator is speaking, and by also providing that the question of the want of a quorum should not under any circumstances be raised oftener than once an hour. Mr. Manderson's amendment is sim-

posed amendment concerning pairs.
The amendments of Messrs. Platt
and Hoar look to the closing of debate
but differ in time and method from Mr. Hill's suggestion in the same direction. Mr. Platt's amendment provides that upon a written request of a majority of senators at any stage of the debate upon any bill the vice president shall fix a date for the close of debate five days afterward and Mr. Hoar's that, after a bill shall have been under consideration for one day, any senator may demand the close and if he is seconded by a majority of the senate, the debate is to discontinue forthwith and the vote be taken after each senator shall have had an oppor-tunity to speak once not to exceed an

It is presumed that if any changes should be recommended by the committee on rules they would be on the lines indicated by these proposed amendments, as they cover about all the ground. With power to count a quorum and to prevent the continued recalling of the roll the vice president. ecalling of the roll, the vice president would be in a position to expedite the consideration of any measure, and with the additional authority to fix the day of voting upon any given measure, there would probably be no more ground for complaint of delay

in that body.

Those opposed to the changes argue to the changes argue argue. that the complaint would be from the opposite direction and that the country would soon come to have cause to apprehend more serious consequences from hasty legislation than it now

has from tardy action.

If the question be laid before the senate the country may expect to see one of the most animated debates ever witnessed in that body. The subject has been frequently before the senate and never fails to arouse the strongest antagonism and many personal allusions and heated word encounters. It has been so from 1827 when, during the Twenty-seventh congress Henry Clay and Thomas H. Benton locked rns over a threat of closure made by Clay when Benton denounced the scheme as an effort at gag law. The question also came up in the Thirty-first. Thirty-seventh, Forty-first and Fifty first c ngresses.

Money Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Robert E. Preston, the director of the mint, has submitted to the secretary of the treasury the report of the operations of the mint and assay office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1803. The following is a synopsis of the report:

The value of the gold deposits, including re-deposits, during the fiscal year 1893, at the mints and assay offices, was \$50, \$93, 905. Of this \$33,286,-168 was classified as of domestic production. Foreign gold bullion and to the va ue of \$8,544,027; old plate, jewelry, etc., to the value of \$3,830,276, and worn and uncurrent domestic coin of the value of \$806,870 constituted the original deposits.

The amount of silver deposited aggregated 73,125,707 standard ounces of the coinage value in dollars of \$85,-403,367. The classification of the

amount deposited was as follows: Domestic production, coining value, \$:3,666,045; foreign bullion and coins, coining value, \$2,901,131; uncurrent domestic coin transferred to the mint for re-coinage, \$7,868,198; old plate, jewelry, etc., \$753,426.

The value of the coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year was: Gold, \$30,038,140; silver dollars, \$5,343,-715; subsidiary silver coins, \$7,217,221; minor coins, \$1,086,102; total, \$42,085,-178. The number of pieces coined was

The value of the gold bars furnished by the miuts and assay offices for use in the industrial arts was \$8,716,227.

The imports of gold during the year were \$23,069,380. Of this sum \$6.074,-899 was United States gold coin. The exports of gold during the year were: Domestic coin and bullion, \$102, 337, 537; foreign coin and bullion, \$6,629,298; total, \$41,947,812.

The imports of silver during the year were \$34,239,999. The exports were: Domestic silver, \$24,625,409; foreign silver, \$17,322,403; total, \$41,-

The amount of silver bullion offered for sale to the government during the year aggregated 98,467,390 fine ounces. The amount purchased was 54.008, 163 fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374. fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374. The average paid per fine ounce was \$0.843. The amount of silver offered from July 1 to November 1, 1893, was 19,-957,000 fine ounces, and the amount purchased 11,918,658 fine ounces, costing \$2,515,531.

ing \$8,715,531.
The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 168,674, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 168,674,-682 fine ounces, costing \$155,931.002; the average price per fine ounce was \$0.9224. The coining value of the total amount purchased (in silver dollars) was \$218,045,431. The total number of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 16, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 36,087, 285. The seigniorage coinage on the same \$6,977,098. The balance of silver bullion on hand November 1893, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was 140,494,825 fine ounces,

costing \$126,758,280.
Since April 1, 1873, the government has been a large purchaser of silver. The report of the director of the mint shows the total amount bought was 496,984,899 fine ounces, the cost of which was \$508,933,975. The average cost per fine ounce was \$1.024. The total number of silver dollars coined since March 1, 1878, was 419,332,550.

The stock of metallic money in the United States July 1, 1893, is estimated to have been: Gold, \$597,697,685; silver, \$615, \$61, \$484; making a total of \$1.213, 559,165 \$1,213,559,165. The amount of money in active circulation, exclusive of the amount held by the treasury, is stated

as \$1,596,761,245.
The report contains a table exhibitapproximate stock of gold, silver and uncovered paper money in the principal countries of the world, aggregating: Gold, \$3,901,900,000; silver, \$3,931,100,000; uncovered paper money, \$2,700,000. The amount of gold and silver used in the United states in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1892 is estimated to have been: Gold, \$16,726,408; silver. \$9,106,540

The coinage of the world for the calendar year 1892 is stated to have been: Gold. \$167,927,337; silver, \$143,-096,239. The production of the precious metals in the world during the calendar year 1892 is estimated to have been: Gold, \$138,861,000; silver, \$196, 458, 800.

A brief review is given of the coinage legislation from 1792 down to the present time. He also reviews the course of silver since 1848. The causes of depreciation, according to the director, were the demonetization of silver by Germany and the Scandinavian States, the suspension of its coinage by the Latin union, the Netherlands, Austria, Hungary and Russia and the increased production of the metal, this last being the most

The report of the American delegates to the Brussels monetary conference is presented in full and is preceded by a short account of prior international monetary conferences.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY. The President Expected to Renominate Mr. Hornblower. .

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The supreme court of the United States is anxiously awaiting the accession of a successor to the late Judge Blatchford. There are several cases of importance, most of them involving constitutional questions, the consideration of which has been delayed by the court until there shall be a full bench, as with only eight judges sitting there might be danger of an even division.

It is expected that Judge Hornblower will be appointed again very soon after the convening of congress. While his nomination failed of confirmation, there were no charges against him, and if there was objection to him upon the part of senator it did not appear openly. Hence it is argued that for the president to fail to again tender the office to Judge Hornblower, would be to cast a reflection upon him. It would also seem unlike Mr. Cleveland to back seem unlike Mr. Cleveland to back down so long as there is a chance for success. So general is the belief that Mr. Hornblower will be reappointed that no other name has been mentioned for the place.

It was given out during the extra session that the failure of the senate judiciary committee to take up the nomination was due to the fact that it was impossible to secure a full com-mittee, but there was a belief prevalent that some of the committee antagonistic to the appointment. With no business like the repeal bill press-ing and consuming all the time of the senators there will be nothing to premembers from attending committee meetings and nomination must soon be taken up and passed upon on its merits. Senator Hill, who is a member of the judiciary committee, is expected to antagonize the confirmation because of differences between him-self and Mr. Hornblower, growing out of New York political complications, but the judge's friends think that while those who oppose him may be able to delay confirmation they will not succeed in defeating with a long session of the senate before them.

Mrs. M. Border and her son, Charles, have been arrested for starting the prairie fire in Lincoln county, Ok., by which Mrs. I. T. Hall lost her life.

NOT A LOVE MATCH

PRINCESS COLONNA LEAVES HER TITLED HUSBAND.

DAUGHTER OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Six Months After Their Wedding the Prince Wanted Money for His Gambling Debts and Has Been Wanting It Constantly Ever Since-Fabulous Sums Thus Paid Out by the Mackays.

LONDON, Nov. 30.-Princess Colonna, the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has applied for a separation from Prince Ferdinand Gallatro Colonna and for the custody of her three children, Andrea, 8; Bianco, 6, and Marco, 4 years of age. The marriage took place in Paris in 1883. Mgr. di Rende, the Papal Nuncio to France, officiated at the religious ceremony, which was one of the social events of that season. Two years before the marriage Prince Colonna met Mrs. Mackay's daughter, then Miss Bryant, in Italy. He fol-lowed her to Paris and asked Mrs. Mackay for her hand. She replied:

"I don't approve of her marrying a foreigner; moreover, don't be deluded. she is not Mr. Mackay's child, but his step-daughter. She has no money of her own; therefore she has no dots. 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 Stigliano Colonna, wrote in his own 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 insome of \$175,00) a year, beside giving her many valuable presents. 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, when she left him in Paris and took her three children to the Hotel Brighton, where her grandmother, Mrs. Hungerford, was stay-ing. Mrs. Mackay at the same time came on from Scotland to her daughter's aid.

An intimate friend of the family An intimate friend of the family says: "Prince Colonna 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 furnish their home. All went in gambling. When his wife left their apartment the prince sold all the tapestries and furniture, and even her wedding presents, and is now living on the proceeds. He frenow living on the proceeds. He fre-quently said to his wife: 'I will take your American independence out of you.' She replied: 'You may if you kill me.'"

Mr. John W. Mackay has 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 hap py and free."

In the legal documents which have passed between the lawyers for the princess and those of the prince, not the slightest charge of any kind is made against the princess, whose course meets with general approval

The result is awaited with great anxiety by the family since the French law is most conservative about a father's rights and Prince Colonna's only hope of touching the Mackay money now must come through the children. As he is penniless himself, he will no doubt make a desocrate fight. Fashionable society in four great centers is greatly interested in this latest case of domestic infelicity resulting from the foreign marriages which still exercise such an attrac-tion over American girls.

The Prince Colonna ran over to America for the Newport season this summer, but the princess did not ac company him. It is now reported that Mrs. Mackay has not spoken to the prince for years.

CLINT TILLERY FAILS.

The Recent Candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue a Bankrupt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30 .- Clint Tillery of Liberty, Clay county, one of the principal contestants in the prolonged fight for collector of internal revenue for the Kansas City-district, has failed. He was engaged in the boot and shoe business, before assigning he gave to the Liberty Savings bank a deed of trust for \$10,000. Prior to this he gave two other deeds of trust for about \$20,000 each which were recorded on May 21. 1892, and November 21, 1893. deeds of trust are not set aside, nothing will be left for the creditors

Mr. Tillery was formerly private secretary to Governor Francis, and prior to that time was a leading politician of Clay county.

Pinralities Go in Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30 -The people of the state voted yesterday on an amendment to the constitution in fovor of plurality in place of majority elections. The people, by an over-whelming majority, decided in its

RUMORS OF A COMBINE.

favor.

Missouri and New York Senato s Said to

Be Planning Obstruction. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.- A rumor current that the Missouri senators are to join with the New York senators in obstructive tactics as to presidential confirmations. The bargain is said to be that for the support of the Missouri senators against the confirmation of Hornblower for member of the supreme court the New York senators and their allies will help to defeat the nomination of Scott Harrison of Kansas City.

LEWELLING TALKS.

The Kansas Executive Discusses Mrs. Lease, Tariff Reform and Nationalism EXCELSION SPRINGS, Mo., Nov. 30 -Governor Lewelling is here for a few days to drink water and improve a temporarily impaired stomach which has been afflicted by indigestion for some time. This is his only ailment and he insists that he is not quite as

ill as the papers put it. The governor is coy in his talk about Mrs. Lease and has nothing but kindness to say of her, but his words leave the impression that while he concedes her ability he does not consider her of the temperament for a political party leader.

When asked how the new tariff law squared with his views, Governor Lewelling said: "I have not read it, but have some idea of its scope. I think, perhaps, that it has gone too far for the present. I am for free trade, and believe that ultimate free should come to—but we should approach it by degrees. We cannot get to it at one bound. I was raised at the good old Quaker town of Salem. Iowa, and imbibed my liberal views in early life. I have always been for the progressive party. I would not the progressive party. I would not detract from the career of the Republican organization. It has accomplished a great work. It had the courage to do things. But of late I have felt that it had fallen away from the back action of the state and great work.

have felt that it had fallen away from its high estate and gone off after strange gods—was flirting too much with the meney powers."

Continuing, the governor said: "I am a Nationalist myself. I might differ with Bellamy and Howells as to the details of the system, but they are tryock on the right principles. The at work on the right principles. The governments must themselves be the administrators. Out of the Nationaladministrators. Out of the Nationalist rarty some great party will yet arise—perhaps it will be called the National party. That is the name I was in favor of the Populists adopting, and still think it would have been an appropriate name for the great party which is to stand for the rights of the people."

NO A. P. A. PROSECUTIONS. Buffalo Officials Decide Not to Make 1 Test Case on the Order.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—It had been understood that presentments ngainst members of the American Protective association, better known as the "A. P. A.," were to be made to the grand jury here and charges of criminal conspiracy made, but it was stated at the district attorney's office to-day that no such cases were or would be presented to the grand jury An official added that such charges could not be sustained, and then continued: "The A. P. A. is not a criminal conspiracy. There is nothing in our laws to prevent any one from joining such an organization. An office holder would violate his constitutional oath of office if he fixed a religious test in making appointments, but no ordinary citizen who joins the A. P. A. can be accounted

WORK OF CATTLEMEN. Protests Against Klowa and Comanche

guilty of criminrl conspiracy.'

Opening Said to Be Crooked. GUTHRIE, Ok., Nov. 30 .- It has dereloped that the recent protest sent to Washington by the Kiowa and Comanche Indians against the opening of their reservation to settlement was sent by cattlemen who wished to retain the reservation for pasture. They wrote the protest and are said to have forged many of the signathres of the Indians, and others who actually signed did not know what the paper contained, but were induced to sign by the liberal use of whisky.

A New York Police Captaln Indicted

for Not Cleansing His District. NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- The grand jury completed its work to-day by handing in, among other indictments, one against Police Captain William S. Deverey of the Eldridge street station for maleasance in office and criminal neglect of duty, upon charges pre-ferred by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

The captain is charged with being aware of the character of certain houses in his precinct and failing to abolish them after being requested to do so.

Single Statehood Favored for Oklahom and the Indian Territory.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Nov. 30 .- Stormy scenes were the feature of the state hood convention which opened here yesterday. There were many fac-tions One favored single statchood, another double statehood-that is separate statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory; another favored immediate statehood and another no

After a great deal of wrangling a memorial was adopted praying congress to grant single statehood to Oklahoma and the Indian territory.

Several Cases of Rifles and Cartridge Quietly Sent From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.-Several shipments of rifles and cartridges were made by the steamer Australia to Honolulu last Saturday. Weish & Co. sent five cases to Castle & Cooke, who do not usually deal in such mer chandise and who are known to be supporters of the provisional govern-ment. To J. D. Waterhouse, another Honolulu commission merchant, was shipped fifteen cases of cartridges, one of "fire-arms" and two of guns were forwarded to Hail & Co. Williams, Dimond & Co.

Stevenson's Coal Miners Strike. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 30.—Fifty men and boys, employed at the Me-Lean County Coal company's shaft, struck yesterday on account of a cut of twelve and one-half cents per diem. On account of this strike the whole force of miners were obliged to quit work, because it was impossible to move the coal. The men were getting \$2 and the boys \$1.25. Vice President Stevenson is president of the com-pany and the strikers decided to appeal to him, but were unable to obtain an audience.

The Iowa City, Iowa, Republican building was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$10,000.

THE BILL IN DET AIL.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE WILSON TARIFF MEASURE.

COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT LAW

The Schedules of the Various Articles Effected-The Mckinley Bill Pretty Well Cut All Along the Line-Changes in the Administrative Law-The Agricultural Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-The following is the new tariff bill in detail as drawn up by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee:

The Motal Schedules.

The Metal Schedules.

The fietal schedules are almost wholly ad valorem duties, as follows:

Iron in pigs, 22½ per cent ad valorem.
All iron in slats blooms, loops or other forms, more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per cent.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered iron, in coils or rods and bars, or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per cent.

per cent.

Heams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car truck channels and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per cent ad va-

truck channels and all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 35 per cent ad valorem

Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates not thinner than No 15 wire gauge, sheared or unshe tred, and skilp iron and steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent.

Forging of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 30 per cent hoop, band or scroll fron 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 commercially known as common or taggers' iron or steel, 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, tern plates and taggers' tin, or when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Sheet fron or sheet polished, planishad or glanced, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or tazzers' fron or steel, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture, commercially known as tin plates and taggers' tin, 40 per cent.

Steel ingots, cogged inzots, 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 cent ad valorem.

Anchors. of parts thereof, of iron or steel and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of

and shapes not specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem.

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 cent ad valorem.

Boller or other tubos, pipes, flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 per cent.

Cast iron pipe of every description, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Penknives or pocketknives of all kinds, or parts thereof and razors or razor bindes, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 61 cents per dozon, 35 per cent ad valorem: above that, 45 per cent.

Table knive, forks, steels and all carving, cooks' and butchers' knives, forks and steels, all sines, finished or unfinished, 25 per cent ad valorem.

cooks and butchers' knives, forks and steels, all sines, finished or unfinished, 35 per cent ad valorem

Muskets, muzzle-loading shotzuns and sporting rifles and parts thereof, 35 per cent ad valorem (No change)

Sporting breech-loading shotzuns and pistols and parts thereof. 30 per cent ad valorem 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 tupe needles, and bodkins of metal, 25 per cent (present 25 per cent.

Crosscut saws, circular saws, haud, back and all other saws, 25 per cent

Screws, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wheels or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car or other railway tes or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem.

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

Copper in rolled plates, called braziers, copper sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Lead and Zinc.

Lead and Zinc.

Lead or lead dross, 15 per cent ad valorem, upon the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at port of entry: provided, that all ores which contain silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents, according to sample and assay at port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.

Lead, in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, I cent per pound.

Pens, metallic, except gold none.

Pens. 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 cent ad val-

orem).

Pins. metallic, including hair pins, safety pins, shawl and bott pins, not commercially known as jewelry, 2) per cont ad valorem (Present law, 30 per cent ad valorem).

Type metals and new types, 15 per cent ad valorem Zine in blocks or pirs, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per cent ad valorem

Manufactured articles of wares not specially
provided for in this act, composed wholly or
in part of, and whether partly or wholly munufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem (Present
law, 45 per cent)

Sugar and Tobacco Schedule.

Sugar and Tobacco Schedule.

The bill repeals the provision of the present law for sugar bounties by installments by providing that those bounties shall be reduced one-eighth part of their respective amounts each year beginning with July 1, 1835, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease

The Wilson bill also reduces the duty on all surars above 15 standard from 5-10 of 1 cent per pound to 5-30 of 1 cent.

On all seaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco, and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, the duty is to be \$1 per pound. If stemmed, \$1.25 per pound. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, is fixed at \$5 cents per pound and \$2.75 per pound. All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, is fixed at \$5 cents per pound is stemmed, is fixed at \$5 cents per pound. If stommed, so cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

The present duty is \$4 per pound and 25 per cent.

Articles of Clothing.

Articles of Clothing.

The present duty is \$4 per pound and 25 per cent.

Articles of Clothing.

Clothing, ready made, and srticles of wearing apparal of every description handkerchiefs, composed of cotton or vegetable fiber; or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber; the component material of chief 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 100 per yard and 20 per cent.

Stockings, hose and half hose, made on knittin; machinery or frames, shirts and drawers, valued at not more than \$1.55 per dozen, 3) per cent ad valorem

The classification in the wool schedule proper was disposed of in two short sections. The first provides that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original condition, as wasted by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject 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 cent.

Duties are fixed on manufactures of wool as follows:

On woolen and worsted yarns, 30 per cent: valued at more than 400 per pound, 35 per cent: valued at orem.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics and other manufactures, 40 per cent ad valorem.

On woonen's and children's dress goods, coat linings, bunting and goods of similar description or character, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The till provides that on all rates of duties in the woolen schedules, except on carpets,

The till provides that on all rates of duties

The till provides that on all rates of duties in the woolen schedules, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 cent on the hundred on July 1, 1895, and thereafter a like amount on July 1, 1895, and thereafter a like amount on July 1, 1897, 1898 1899 and 1900.

Flax, hackled, known as "dressed tine," 1140 per pound. The present law 3c.

Yarn, made of jute, 2) per cent ad valorem. Present law, 35 per cent. Cables, cordage and twine (excepting binding twine), 10 per cent ad valorem burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, containing not over ferty threads to the square inch, counting warp and filling and bags for grain made of such burlaps.

Der cent ad valorem.

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and all

The second secon

stmiler material suitable for covering cotten.

15 per cent ad valorem
Collers, cuffe, shirts and all articles of worsing apparel not especially provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem.

All manufactures of fax, hemp, jute or other vegetable fiber, except cotton. 50 per cent ad valorem. Present law from 20 per cent ad valorem. Sole leather, 5 per cent ad valorem. Present law 10 per cent.

Belting leather, 10 per cent ad valorem. No change.

Leather made in shoe uppers or vamps, or ther forms, 20 per cent. The glove schedule has been entirely rear-ranged and differs from the Molkiniey law quite materially.

Printing paper unsized for books and newspapers, 12 per cent ad valorem. Present law 15 per cent

China and Earthenware China and Earthenware.

Some of the specific duties of the McKinley inw on earthenware and glassware have been changed as follows:

Brick not glazed or ornamented or decorated in any manner, 20 per cent ad valorem; present law, \$1.25 per ten glazed or decorated, and 30 per cent ad valorem

Tiles, plain and encau-tie, not slazed, ornamented, painted, enameled or decorated, 40 per cent ad valorem present law, 45 per cent.

mented, painted, enameled or decorated deper cent ad valorem present law, 45 per cent.

China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, not decorated in any manner, 40 per cent ad valorem present law, 55 per cent ad valorem present law, 55 per cent ad valorem china, bisque ware not decorated in any manner, 40 per cent ad valorem present law, 55 per cent ad valorem present law, 55 per cent ad valorem present law, 55 per cent ad valorem present law, 56 per cent ad valorem contains, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and creckeryware, and imitations thereof, including placques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, decorated or ornamented in any manner, 45 per cent ad valorem. Present law 69 per cent ad valorem. Present law 69 per cent ad valorem. Present law 69 per cent ad valored provided fint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (co-ored or uncovered) whether illed or unfilled, and whether their cortents be free or not, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem. Present law io to 1½c per pound, according to size.

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered or looking glass ulates, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Al stained or painted window glasses, stained and painted glass windows and all micrors, not exceeding in size 154 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, 65 per cent ad val

Agricultural Products.

Agricultural Products.

The marble stone schedule shows an almost general reduction. The agricultural schedule includes 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 irec list by this bill are made liable to 20 per cent ad valorem, the same as the present law. Other farm products are as follows: Buckwheat, corn or matze, cornme al, oatmeal, rya 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 on the like preducts when experted from the United States. Macaroni and all similar provisions, 25 per cent ad valorem, present law 2 cents per pound.

Anchovies, sardines and other fish packed in oil, the boxes or any other form, 33 per cent ad valorem. Present law, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines, and sha packed in any other manner not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Brandy and other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Brandy and other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem present law, 60c per burrel.

Oranges, lemons and limes in packages, 10c

Orangos, berocht ad valorem present aw.
Orangos, lemons and limes in packares, 100
per cubic foot or fractional part thereof.
Raisins and old dried grapes, 1/2 cents por
pound: present law, 2/4 cents per pound.

Liquor Schedule.

Cordials, liquors absinthe and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, not specially provided for in this cat. \$1.80 per proof valion; present law, \$2.50.

No lower rate of amount of duties shall be levied, collected or 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 streacth of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits of wines imported by any names whatever.

First proof and all imitations of brandy or spirits of wines imported by any name whatever shall be placed to the highest duty provided for these articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1 per gallon, present law \$1.50.

Champagne and other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than one quart and less than one pint, \$7.00 per dozen, present law \$7.5.

Ale exported and bear in bottles or jurs, 30 cents nor sallon, present law \$6.50. Liquor Schedule.

inw \$8.75.
Ale exported and beer in bottles or jugs, 36 cents per gallon, present law 40 cents. Buttons and Feathers. Buttons and button forms, pearl and shell

buttons, wholly or partly minufactured, 40 per cent ad valorem: present law 24 cents per line and 25 per cent. Ivory, veretable ivory, bone or horn buttons, 35 per cent ad valorem present law, 59 per cent

So per cent ad valorem present law, 59 per cent
Explosive substances, matches, friction or lucifer. 2) per cent ad valorem. Present law luper cent gross.

Per cussion caps, 3) per cent ad valorom. Present law 40 per cent ad valorom. Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, co ored or manufactured, including quits of downs or other manufactures of down and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery, ornaments, artifical and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. Present law, crude-19 per cent, dressed 50 per cent.

Fans, except palm leaf fans, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Fur hats, including fur hat bodies, 30 per cent ad valorem present law, 55 per cent Chemicals and Drugs.

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

ink and ink powder, printers' ink and all other ink nog specially provided for in this act. 20 per cent ad valorem (present law 30 per cent).

2) per cent ad valorem (present law 3) per cent).

Optum as extract, for medical use, and the tincture of as in adanum and all other liquid preparations of laudanum not specially provided for in this act, 2) per cent ad valorem.

Optum containing less than 9 per cent of morphia, optum prepared for smokin; 36 per pound (present law \$12); but optum prepared for smokin; and other preparations of optum desorted in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded. All medical preparations, including preparations of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for 50c per pound; provided that no such preparation shall pay less. not specially provided for, Soc per pound; pro-vided that ho such preparation shall pay less than 25 per cent ad valorem prevent duty same without the ad valorem provision. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth or skin and articles of per-fumery, not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem present law 14 cents per pound fancy perfumed and all descriptions of toilet so sp. 35 per cent ad valorem, present law 15c per pound.

Administrative Law.

Administrative Law.

A large portion of the new tariff bill is devoted to the administrative law. Under the McKinley revision, this was made the subject of a separate bill, but the Democrats have simply added the administrative provision to the customs bill and thus included the whole machinery of the customs collections in one measure.

the customs bill and thus included the whole machinery of the customs collections in one measure.

The changes in the administrative law are more numerous than was at first contemplated, and some of them are of considerable importance. One of these authorizes the socretary of the treasury, at his discretion, to permit the certification of involves recording districts to that in which the goods are manufactured or purchased.

Consuls are also authorized to refuse certificates or invoice not made in strict accordance with the regulations.

The decision of the collector as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on imports of merchandise, including all dutiable cost, and char es, and as to all fees and exact one of whatever character, shall be final and conclusive, but an appeal may be taken to a board of appraisers who shall investigate the facts and report to the secretary of the treasury, and from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the United States circuit courts.

When goods are damaged in custom or in bond, or in custody of the United States officials, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to romit the import duties paid of due.