THE MILLS TARIFF MEASURE.

The Great Unknown Turned Loose on an Indulgent People.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

No Provisions as to Internal Revenue -Estimated Reduction in Revenue \$53,000,000-Synopsis of the Bill.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The chairman of the ways and means committee to-day submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the democratic members have been at work for several months. The freelist section is to take effect July 1, 1888. The measure was immediately made public. Among the additions to the list of articles which may be imported free of duty are the following: Timber hewn and sawed; timber used for building wharves and for spars; timber squared or sided; wood manufactured not especially enumerated or provided for; hubs or wheels, etc.; staves of wood, pickets and pailings and laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce; logs; provided that if any export duty is laid opon the above mentioned articles, or either of them by any country whence imported, all said articles from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge import duty on exports from the United States. Flax, straw, flax not packed or dressed. burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width. of which flax, jute or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value: tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin; beeswax, gelatin, and all similar preparations; glycerine, crude brown or yellow isinglass, soap, hard and soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for; oil, croton, flaxseed or linseed oil, cottonseed oil, petroleum, cement, sulphates of copper and iron, potash, sulphate of potash, sulphur, benzine, spirits of turpentine, all preparations known as essential oils, iron and steel cotton ties, or hoops for paling purposes not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, needles, copper wire imported in the form of fores, nickel in ore matt or other crude form not ready for consumption in arts, quicksliver, mineral substances in a crude state and metals unsubstances in a crude state and metals un-wrought, not especially enumerated or pro-vided for; brick, vegetables in their nat-ural state, or in salt or brine, currants, figs, meats, game or poultry, beans, peas and split peas, pulp for paper makers' use, bibles, books and pamphlets in other languages than English, and books and pamphlets and all sublications of foreign governments and sub-English, and books and pamphlets and all publications of foreign governments and publications of foreign societies, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution; feathers of all kinds, grindstones, human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn, lime, garden seeds, marbles of all kinds, broom corn, plaster of paris, paintings in oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for. But the item "statuary" shall be understood to include the professional productions of statuary of the sculptor only.

ary of the sculptor only.

In addition to the free list the following are some of the most important changes proposed by the bill: Iron in pigs, \$6 per ton; proposed by the bill: Iron in pigs, \$5 per ton; now 3-10 cent per pound. Iron, railway bars, \$11 per ton; now 7-10 cent per pound. Steel and part steel railway bars and slabs, and billets of steel, \$11 per ton; now \$17 per ton.; Iron or steel rails, \$14 per ton; flat rails, \$15 per ton; now 9-10 and 8-10 cent per pound, respectively. Round iron, legat nor request. respectively. Round iron, I cent per pound; now 1 2-10 cents per pound. On sheet iron, there is a uniform reduction of 1-10 cent per pound, excepting taggers iron. On hoop band or scroll iron less than eight inches in width, there is a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound on grates thinner than No. 10 wire guage. Cast iron pipe of every description, 6-10 cent per pound; now 1 cent per pound. Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel 1 cent per pound; now 134 cent. Cut tacks, 35 per cent ad valorem; now about 3 cents per pound. Railway fish plates, 8-10 cent per pound; now 1½. Wrought iron or steel spikes, horse shoes, etc., 1½ cents per pound; now 2 cents. Steel ingots, blooms, die block blanks, bars, bands, sheets, cranks, shafts and pins, stamps, paper gun moulds, stee castings, etc., valued at 1 cent a pound; 4-10 cent per pound; valued at more than 1 cent and not more than 4 cents, 45 per cent ad valorem; now 45 per cent on all values less than 4 cents per pound, and from 3 to 3), cents per pound on higher grades. Iron or steel beams, posts, columns, building forms and other structural shapes, 6-10 cents per pound; now 14 cents. Steel or partly steel railway wheels and tires. or ingots for same, 114 cents per pound now 214 cents. Iron and steel wire remain unchanged, with the provision that no duty shall exceed 60 per cent ad valorem. Old copper and copper clippings for remanufac-ture, 1 cent per pound; now 3 cents. Ingots and chill bars, 2 cents per pound; now 4 and chill bars, 2 cents per pound; now 4 cents. Rolled plates, sheet rolled, pipes, etc, 30 per cent ad valorem; now 35 per cent Lead ore and dross, 34 cent per pound; now 134 cents. Pigs, bars, etc., for remanufacture 134 cents; now 2 cents. Sheet, pipes and shot, 234 cents; now 3 cents. Sheet, pipes and shot, 234 cents; now metal, 30 per cent ad valorem; now 35 per cent. Nickel, ore or matte, 10 cents per pound, or nickel contained therein; now 15 cents. Zine and spelter in pigs or for remanufacture. 134 cents per pounds, in sheets manufacture, 1½ cents per pounds, in sheets
2 cents per pound; now 1½ and 2½ cents,
respectively. Hollow ware, 2½ cents per
pound; now 3 cents. Needles of all kinds,
20 per cent ad valorem; now 25 and 35 per cent. Cabinet or house furniture, wood, 30 per cen ad valorem; now 35 per cent. Maunfactures of hard woods, 30 per cent ad valorem; now 35 per cent. Wood manufactures unenumer ated, 30 per cent ad valorem; now 35 per cent Sugar, not above No. 16 d s. is as follows: Tank bottoms, syrups, etc., not above 75 de grees polarioscope, 1.15 cents per hundred and for every additional degree 3-100 cents per pound; above 16 d. s. and not above 20, 2.20 cents per pound; above 20 d. s. 2½ cents per pound. The present duties range from 1.40 cents per pound below 14 d. s. to 3½ cents per pound for sugars above 20 d. s. The lower grade of molasses is unchanged, but that testing above 46 degrees is reduced from that testing above 46 degrees is reduced from 8 to 6 cents per gallon. Confectionery, io per cent ad valorem; now 10 cents per pound All leaf tobacco manufactured is fixed at 33 cents per pound, and the present distinctio cents per pound, and the present distinction between sumatra and ordinary wrapping to-bacco is abolished. Starch, I cent per pound; now from 2 to 3½ cents per pound. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents; uncleaned, 1½ cents, now 2¼ and 1¼ cents respectively. Paddy, ¾ cents per pound; now 1½ cents. Raisins, 1½ cents per pound; now 2 cents. Mustard in bottles, ground or preserved, 6 cents per pound; now 10 cents. All cotton cloth, 40 ner cent ad valorem, provided tarletans. per cent ad valorem, provided tarletans mulls and crinolines shall not pay more than mulls and crinolines shall not pay more than 25 per cent ad valorem; the present tariff divides cotton cloth into twelve classes, with duties ranging from 2½ cents per square yard for less than 100 threads to the square inch, to 40 per cent ad valorem on colored cottons exceeding 200 threads to the square inch. Spool cotton, 40 per cent ad valorem; now at a minimum duty of 7 cents per 12 species. Duck linen canyas, handkerchiefs. now at a minimum duty of 7 cents per 12 spools. Duck, linen, canvas, handkerchiefs, lawns or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, not specially provided for, 25 per cent ad valorem, and linen collars, cuffs and shirts, 25 per cent ad valorem; now uniform at 35 per cent ad valorem. Flax, hemp and jute yarns, 25 per cent ad valorem, now 35 per cent ad valorem. Linen, thread, twine, etc., 25 per cent ad valorem; now 35 per cent. Oil cloths, 25 per

em; now 35 per cent. Oil cloths, 25 per

cent ad valorem; now 40 per cent. Considerable reduction has been made in gunny

cloth, bagging, tarred cables, cordage, etc. All wools, wools on skins, shoddy, etc., are placed on the free list after July 1. On flannels, blankets, woolen hats, knit hoods, woolen or worsted yarns, and manufactures

of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, 40 per cent ad valorem; the present section relating to this class of goods, except such as are composed in part of wool. Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially provided for, 40 per cent ad valorem; the present duties on the flannels, etc., range from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, and on woolen cloths, etc., from 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem. Bunting, 40 per cent ad valorem, now 10 cents a yard and 35 per cent ad valorem. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italians, etc., 40 per cent ad valorem; the present duties range from 5 cents per women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italians, etc., 40 per cent ad valorem; the present duties range from 5 cents per yard and 35 per cent ad valorem to 9 cents per yard and 40 per cent ad valorem. Clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of wool, except knit goods, 45 per cent ad valorem; now 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; now ranging from 6 cents per yard for hemp or jute to 45 cents per yard and 30 per cent ad valorem for Axminster and other high grades. Paper, si;ed or glued, 15 per cent advalorem, and printing paper, unsized, 12 per cent advalorem; now 15 and 20 per cent. Gutta percha, manufactured, and hard rubber articles, 30 per cent advalorem; now 35 per cent. India rubber fabrics, boots and shoes, 15 per cent advalorem; now 30 per cent. Marble, sawed, dressed slabs and paving tiles, 85 cents per cubic foot; now \$1.10. Marble, manufactured and not otherwise enumerated, 30 per cent advalorem; now 50 per cent. The reductions in china, glass and glassware reductions in china, glass and glassware are sweeping. The remainder of the bill, are sweeping. The remainder of the bill, twenty-five printed pages, is made up entirely of the leading features, of the old Hewitt administration bill, such as the similarity clause provision, intended to guard against smuggling, exempting of theatrical scenery and wardrobes, when intended for temporary use the United States, and tourists' wearing in the United States, and tourists' wearing in the United States, and tourists' wearing apparel; the clause providing for the taxation of cartons or coverings; the section intended to prevent false invoices and undervaluations, and providing for punishment of persons guilty of these offenses; extension of warehouse privilege to three years; aboli-tion of allowance for damage in warehouses; abolition of fees of entries on imported goods and the requirement that invoices shall be sub-mitted to the United States consular officers before exportation to the United States; the section relative to appeals in customs cases and limiting the time within which such suits can be brought; the bestowal of sole jurisdiction in trials of suits against United States collectors upon United States circuit courts, and the penalty clause directed against attempted bribery of constems officials. The latest estimates made customs officials. The latest estimates made by the committee of the probable reductions in revenue that will be effected by the passin revenue that will be effected by the passage of the bill are as follows: Chemicals, \$730,000; china and glass, \$1,000,000; cettons, \$277,000; provisions, \$500,000; woolen goods, \$12,300,000; sundries, \$1,000,000; paper, \$2,500; sugars, \$11,000,000; hemp, flax and jute, \$1,500,000; metals, \$1,500,000; free list, \$22,250,000. This would make the total reduction about \$53,000,000.

\$53,000,000. Chairman Mills said to-day internal reve nue changes had been purposely excluded from the bill. The democratic members are still considering that subject, and it was not possible to say at this time whether the re-ductions would result in the presentation of another bill dealing with internal revenue, or the inclusion of some provision bearing upon that system in the present bill at some future stage.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS

Senate. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The senate passed a resolution directing the president to negotiate treaties to cut off all Chinese immigra-

The credentials of Wilson of Iowa and Walthall for new terms were presented. The pension bill was then taken up, the pending question being an amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, to add the words "from infirmities of age."

Mr. Beck said \$50,000,000 would not half cover the amount of expenditure if the amendment were adopted. The bill would settle the surplus for all time to come.

The debate then drifted into a discussion of the tariff, during which Beck referred to the demonitization of silver and attacked Sherman for it. He suggested, reverting to the pension question, that the wealth of the country was protected by the exertions of the soldiers. The senby the exertions of the soldiers. ators ou the other side, many of whom were millionaires, should meet the expenditure for

pensions by an income tax.

Mr. Plumb said the senator from Kentucky was not a free trader, except for revenue Neither was any other senator on the demo-cratic side, when he had anything to be made by being a protectionist. The senators on the other side, he said, illy concealed their feelings of regret that it was not the soldiers of the confederate army that were to be pen-soned under the pending measure. Without vote on the amendment the senate adjourned till Monday.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- In the house to day the floor was accorded the committee on foreign affairs, and Mr. Belmont of New York, called up the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French republic for the United States to take part in the international exposition at Paris. Mr. Adams of Illinois, thought the house

should not forget French legislature discrimination against American hogs' products. and should in proper time pass retaliatory measures. He offered an amendment to the resolution authorizing the commissioner of agriculture to prepare for distribution at the Paris exhibition a concise statement des criptive of swine raising in the United States, and the methods used in preparing pork for export, and giving information as to the relative wholesomeness of pork raised in the United States and other countries. This was offered, he said, in order that the attention of the French republic becalled to the discrimination. The amend ment appropriates \$25,000 to carry out its provisions. It was agreed to. The joint resolution was agreed to in committee of the whole, where it was being considered, and ordered favorably reported to the house.

Mr. Belmont then called up the joint resolution authorizing the president to arrange a conference to be held at Washington in 1889 for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the re publics of Central and South America and the empire of Brazil. After some debate an amendment was adopted making one of the questions to be considered by the conference a means of direct communication between the United States and the other countries The resolution was then agreed to, and the committee having risen both resolutions

passed. Adjourned.

An Unfaithful Wife Suicides. Cuicago, March 1.-[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Mrs. H. Manice, a young woman who has been a guest at the Leland hotel since Sunday, shot herself through the heart at o'clock this morning. She came here about six months ago by an agreement with Mr. Manice, who has been paying her an allowance of \$100 per month. It appears Mrs. Manice is defendant is divorce proceedings, which her husband instituted in New York. The ground on which the demand for divorce was made was adultery. The testimony adduced was all of a damaging character. When the inquiry was adjourned yesterday Manice's lawyer notified the commissioner that he had other and still more damaging testimony for the market was all the still more damaging. testimony for the morrow, and it was announcemeent probably that led Mrs. Manice to shoot herself.

The Fire Record.

NEW YORK, March 1.-The big furniture foctory of Pottier & Stymus, owned by that firm and occupied by several other firms burned to-day. The Vanderbilt hotel and hospital for ruptured were scorched badly. The whole fire department of Manhattan sland was called to the scene. Loss, \$1,000,

GROWING MORE COMPLICATED.

New and Important Developments in the Strike.

PLACATING THE READING MEN.

Brotherhood Men Ordered Off the Pennsylvania Road - Prospects That Parallel Lines Will Become involved.

To Placate the Knights. CHICAGO. March 1 .- Late to-night it was given out that important telegrams had left the headquarters of the Burlington strikers in this city regarding the strike. Master Workman Cahill, of the district assembly to which the Philadelphia & Reading striking engineers belong, has been in the city for twenty-four hours, fixing up a settlement between the knights and brotherhood. As a result the following telegram as sent to-night: Henry Walton, chairman executive board of locomotive firemen, Philadelphia -See all members on the Reading road that have taken the places of men that went out December 14, 1887, and request them to sever their connection with the company, and I will pay them until they can find employment eisewhere, and allow the men now out to return to work. By doing this

now out to return to work. By doing this
the bad feeling now existing will be obliterated and will assist us to win our struggle
with the Burlington road.

F. P. SARGENT.

Mr. Walton has wired he would at once
transmit necessary orders to the brothernood lodges. Chief Engineer Arthur then
transmitted the following:
Edward Kent, chairman executive board
engineers, New York: Go to Philadelphia
at once and use your influence to get all
brotherhood engineers who took the places of
the Reading strikers to leave the service of
the company, furnishing them with the finanthe company, furnishing them with the finan-cial support of the brotherhood. The C.B. & Q. are using the strikers to beat us in the conflict. We must checkmate them

Eighty of the striking Reading engineers who arrived here Wednesday night to take places returned late to-night. The local press bureau at a late hour to-night furnishes the following: Intelligence

of undoubted reliability was secured at a late hour to-night to the effect that the chairman of the engineers and firemens' gievance committee upon all lines intersecting, parallel to or connected with the Chicago, Burlington & or connected with the Chicago, Burington & Quincy system, will meet in this city to-morrow or next day. This meeting is preparatory to a general strike upon all these lines. This includes the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Alton & Northwestern, the Wisconsin Central, the Rock Island & Minnesota and the Northwestern.

Minnesota, and the Northwestern. A trump card that the strikers are holding

in reserve was described to-night by the general manager of a railroad, other than the Burlington, terminating here. He said: "Granting that no compromise is arrived at between the Burlington and the striking engineers, and that the company succeeds in filling the places of the strikers, there is another phase that will present itself which will not only embarrass the Burlington company, but will prove dangerous to other corporations. The Burlington, with all its locomotives manned, can resume local business and successfully conduct it; but there it will stick. Through business it cannot do if the reserve was described to-night by the gen successfully conduct it; but there it will stick. Through business it cannot do if the brotherhood engineers should take a stand against it. They could, and probably would, refuse to haul trains in which Burlington cars were made up, and such action would be effectual in blocking through business. If the connecting lines should insist upon the performance of the service, it would precipitate a strike on their own roads and there is not much doubt that under these circumot much doubt that under these circum stances they would refuse to accept Bur-lington cars. That company would have but one resource. It could transfer its freight at terminal points to foreigh cars, but this would be an expensive process, and would place it at a fatal disadvantage against other

The Burlington road to-day moved a larger number of passenger trains than on any previous day this week, and also report a partial resumption of freight traffic on most of the divisions. They on most of the divisions. They succeeded in getting four switch engines at work in this city, and cleared out quite a number of cars from the lumber district. A evening paper to-day asserted that a conference had been held between President Per kins, General Manager Stone and T. E. Det wiler, representing the engineers and fire men. This was emphatically denied this evening by both sides.

The Situation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 1.-Chief Arthur's headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel were much more cheerful to-day. Leaders of the brotherhood who were assembled there, evidently have great hopes as to the result of the conference between Chiefs Arthur and President Perkins of the Burlington road All maintain the greatest secresy concerning the conference, and would admit nothing beyond the fact that it occurred, and that they expected it to be resumed to-day.
"Well, Mr. Arthur, what about the confer

well, Mr. Arthur, what about the conference?" asked a reporter.

"Ah," he answered, "you are touching on a delicate ground. We have promised to say nothing whatever about what passed between us last night at this stage of the proceedings. The men can rest assured, how ever, that I have done nothing to compro mise their interests in any way

"That I can't say." "Do you feel encouraged at the progress thus far made in your negotiations with Per

"Weil, I would hardly put it that way, but you may say that I have hopes of a friendly settlement of this trouble." The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy officials were more confident than ever this morning They said a number of freight trains in Ne bracka, Iowa, Michigan and Illinois had beer moved. Some through trains came in this morning and the full suburban service is go Fully 200 Reading engineers arrived in Chicago and are being examined Many have already been put to work.

A Conference With the Rock Island. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-S. M. Stevens, ex-grand organizer of the brotherhoods of locomotive engineers and firemen, and C. J. Ringe, a prominent member of the organization, ar rived in Kansas City this morning. They are acting under the direct order of Chief Arthur and are here for the purpose of aiding the local committee and to arrange matters with the Rosk Island road. The strikers do not wish to interfere with the business of any disinterested road unless it is absolutely necessary and the local managers of the Rock Island having complained that their business here was hindered by the strike, Chief Arthur at once sent the committee to see after the matter. Mr. Ringe is not a striker, but a Rock Island man, and will pay particular attention to the company's interest. The committee and the Rock Island officials held a conference at the union depot hotel this morn ing at which the committee bound itself to see that Rock Island freight engineers were not interfered with and also gave permission to the Rock Island to handle passenger business between Kansas City and Cameron, between which points that company uses the Burlington tracks. Trains will stop regularly at local stations Passengers must have tickets of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacifict issue and the busi-ness must be done in Rock Island cars with Rock Island engines run by brotherhood en-

gineers.
Mr. Stevens left for Chicago to night, but

Mr. Ringe will remain in Kansas City and assist Mr. Murray, the chairman of the local committee, in the management of the strike.

Mr. Ringe said to-day: "Mr. Stevens and myself held a conference with Chief Arthur yesterday and were ordered to come to Kansas City and arrange things with the Rock Library and Arrange Library and Arrange Library and Arrange Library Island and give any assistance necessary to the local committee. The brotherhood does not wish to injure any road's business except that of the Burlington as yet, and everything has been satisfactorily arranged by the officials and the committee.

officials and the committee.

Everything is in as good shape for the men as could be asked. The company is handling no freight, and the passenger trains they run do no carry any passengers.

The class of men they are hiring are the very

poorest. An engineer took an engine out for Chicago day before yesterday who was so drunk that he had to be helped upon the engine. The chief of police has taken the mat-ter in hand and will see that no more such men get on engines there. The local committee held a secret meeting to-day at which a com-munication was read from the engineers of the Wabash system, offering them \$100,000 if they need it. Cheering dispatches were also received from Chicago. The members of the committee say that whatever measures are ordered there will be no violence. They think the policemen who man the Burlington engines are an insult to the men as the road understands they are intelligent men and not

to be classed with rioting strikers.

The trains here are moving about as yesterday, although the officials say that throughout the system they are running much more regularly. The regular passenmuch more regularly. The regular passenger trains left with empty coaches about on time. The Council Bluffs train came in at 6:45 o'clock, half an hour late. The Des Moines and St. Paul express due at 9:35 o'clock was marked "abandoned between St. Joseph and Kansas City." The company commenced to handle Denver business this morning. No attempt has yet been made to send out a freight train from Kansas City. The switch engine which was at work in the yards yesterday was running to-day and as there is no freight coming it is handling all the business. There were a great many applicants for positions at the Burlington office this morning but the strikers are active and to morning but the strikers are active and to any man whom they know to be a good engineer out of a job they offer to pay his board and also to pay him engineer's wages. The brotherhood is now keeping about a dozen men at a hotel here.

The Local Situation.

The heavy rain storm of yesterday did not tend to lessen the crowd of strikers and their sympathizers about the B. & M. depot, There was no disturbance of any kind and the men conversed together carnestly and as far as could be ascertained without any threats of violence or even an intimation of such a thing.

A special tran arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday morning from Denver, carrying only through passengers to Chisago.

No. 4 due here from the west at 9:40, was forty minutes late, owing to poor connections at the branch road junctions. Its arrival was greeted without any demonstration. The 10:05 dummy train brought ten engineers. They were in charge of a man supposed to a Pinkerton operative and he watched them as closely as a hen watches over her brood. Notwithstanding his great care a Bez reporter managed to talk with four of them before the detective could block the game. Three of them admitted that they were non-union men and came here from Newark, Ohio, and other eastern points ands that they were formerly employes of the Baltimore & Ohio.

In each case the detective interrupted the conversation, and just as the fourth man was being interviewed he came up and said to the reporter: 10:05 dummy train brought ten engineers.

"Now you just drop this. These men are all members of the brotherhood and they are not to be interviewed."
"If they are brotherhood men what objec-

tion can they have to stating their business here!" asked the reporter. "I don't propose to argue the matter with you. You just let 'em alone," was the reply.

The reporter was persistent, however, and
the Pinkerton operative took his flock into the ticket office and sat there until the east bound train came in. Then they all jumped aboard. Their destination could not be they were taken down to the yards at Gib

One of the incidents of the morning was the refusal of a Union Pacific engineer to back on to the B. & M. track and take out a Pull-man car to the transfer depot. The strikers cheered him and the Pullman company were forced to get a gang of men and push the car over to the Union Pacific tracks.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SCABS.

At half past 10 o'clock last night the Burlington depot was in full possession of a special policeman, who was unassuming in his authority and quite obliging in answering questions as far as his knowelage extended He told a Bee reporter that the active of-ficials of the road had departed for their respective homes an hour before, after having witnessed safely the departure of all the trains for both the east and west for the night. Train 3, an important link from the east with the night western run, had shown up about 9 o'clock and had aboard a large number of Pinkerton police, who re tained their seats in the coaches until prep arations were completed for forwarding th and were adverse to speaking with any one

outside their own crowd.

To the surprise of everyone the Kansas
City "stub," which had been City "stub," which had been abandoned since Sunday night, was made up and departed on schedule time, with a strange engineer and fireman in the cab. It was rumored about the yards that two freight trains had been dispatched, one to the wes and one to the east, early in the evening, but proofs of these stories were lacking in confirmation when a BEE reporter extended his investigations among people in a position to

A Burlington official told a reporter at a late hour that 150 engineers and firemen from Pennsylvania and Ohio had left Chicago at :45 last night to be distributed through lowe and Nebraska points, and that the train con-veying them would arrive in Omaha about

noon to-day,

Another sensational rumor was to the effect that the company had tired of the struggle, and were ready to concede the demand of the strikers.

Resigns In Disgust. M. Cavanaugh, one of the special police-men appointed to defend the property of the B. & M. company during the strike, came into the chief of police's office yesterday and turning over his star, said he resigned, that he could not conscientiously perform his

duty.

Lincoln, Neb., March 1 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-The situation of the strike remains unchanged. Not a brotherhood man went to work under the final penalty of dismissal issued by the company. The officials report increased service to-day and that preparations are nearly ready to handle freight. Three freight trains were started out to-day to feel the road and a number of new men were put to work. In the meantime, however, the brotherhood had won over four of the new arrivals and as no eastern engineers have appeared yet on the scene no great progress has been made to-day in overcoming the difficulty.

A carload of Pinkerton's went through the city westward this morning but none have been kept here. In fact there is no occasion for the small army of specials that now parade the platform to the inconvenience of the public and at no time has there been a particle of necessity for it. Nothing has particle of necessity for it. Nothing has reached this city yet that is through from Denver and no report was received to-day from the country west of Hastings. The branch lines have now one train a day each way, but main line trains remain very uncertain.

At the headquarters of the brotherhood the boys were as confident as ever and stated that everything thus far was satisfactory to them. From their experience they believe

them. From their experience they believe [Continued on Second Page.]

Houses Appointed.

THE OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE.

Laird's Measure For Soldiers in State Homes to Be Favorably Reported-Paddock's Postoffice Bill-Other Capital News.

A Fair-Minded Committee. WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE,

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON. D. C., March 1.

The conference committee on the part of the senate and the house on the Omaha public building bill was appointed to-day as follows: On the part of the senate-Spooner. of Wisconsin, Quay of Pennsylvania, and Vest of Missouri; for the house-Dipple of South Carolina, McShane of Omaha, and Kennedy of Ohio. The committee will not have a meeting for several days and Mr. McShane leaves for Omaha to-morrow. All the members of it are liberal-minded and will be inclined to comply as nearly as possible, it is believed, with the wishes of the people of Omaha. Mr. McShane will make a fight for the full amount which the original senate bill appropriated, and says he believes the three conferees on the part of the senate will be with him. But the democrats in both houses are making a fight to keep the appropriation for public buildings down as low as possible so as to give tariff revision as good a showing as possible, the theory being that if the surplus in the treasury is reduced the chances of success for tariff revision is proportionately reduced. Everything is being relegated to the interest of tariff reform. The outlook is hopeful, however, for the full appropriation in this case.

SOLDIERS IN STATE HOMES. The sub-committee of the house committee on military affairs having the measure in charge has agreed to make a favorable report on Mr. Laird's bill giving \$100 a year for the support of each soldier received at state homes who would be entitled to admission to the national soldiers' homes. Mr. Laird's bill is the same as the one recently introduced on the subject in the senate by Mr. Manderson. FAVORABLE TO PADDOCK'S BILL.

The senate committee on public buildings and grounds have had under consideration for some time, and have finally agreed to report favorable, upon a bill introduced early in the session by Mr. Paddock of Nebraska, providing for the erection of a postoffice build-ing in every city and town where the post-office brings to the government a revenue of \$10,000 a year. This measure has been very widely endorsed by the newspapers throughout the country, and a number of pe-titions have been sent in asking for its pas-sage. The bill provides that the building to sage. The bill provides that the building to be erected shall not cost more than the aggregate revenues of the postoffice for the last three years, and Mr. Paddock argues that it is not only a measure of convenience but economy. It is shown that the rentals paid by the government for postoffice buildings amount to much more than a fair rate of interest on the sum of money that would be required to carry out this plan, and that a handsome public building in each town and city of more than five or six thousand inhabitants would be a public benefit. A board is provided for, consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the interior, and the postmaster general, to superintend the erection of such buildings, and the plans are to be drawn in the supervising architect's office.

be drawn in the supervising architect's office.

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 dollars from
the surplus revenues of the postoffice department and \$3,000,000 from the public treasury ment and \$3,000,000 from the public treasury is made by the bill, and it is expected that the committee on public buildings and grounds will report it on next Monday. THE TARIFF BILL REVEALED.

Without any ceremony the administration tariff bill was made public at half past 10

this morning. As anticipated, the republican members of the committee on ways and means had no suggestions to offer to the arbitrary majority, who have framed the bill without consulting their minority colleagues, and the committee was in session but a fev Chairman Mills expected the min ority to have considerable to say about the bill and to make requests concerning the pro-cedure to be taken into considering the measure in the committee and reporting it to measure in the committee and reporting it to the house, and was surprised when he was informed that as he had composed the bill without suggestions from the minority the majority ought to be able to proceed without its directions as to the consideration. There was no discussion of the measure at all by members of the committee, and their meeting was but of a few minutes duration. Members of the house were supplied with conies of the bill as of a few minutes duration. Numbers of the bill as they arrived at the capitol, and at their leis they arrived at the capitol, and at their leisure glanced over its provisions. Very few have so far digested the bill sufficiently to warrant them in giving a deliberate opinion, but the best informed members on the subject of tariff declared that it has not a ghost of a chance of passage. In reality it appears that there will be a less following for the administration bill than there was for the Morrison horizontal bill, the consideration of which, it will be remembered, was refused by the house by a very decided vote. The sharp reductions of the duty on iron will keep the Randall following solid in Pennsylvania, while the cuts on solid in Pennsylvania, while the cuts on sugar, rice and a few other articles produced by the south will enable Randall to have an increased vote from Louisiana, Georgia and the Virginias and Carolinas. Free wool set the Virginias and Carolinas. Free wool set-tles the democratic support in Ohio and drives all members from that state into the line of opposition to the bill, while the Pacific slope is made solid in the opposition, by not only free wool, but the material reductions on almost ever article produced on the Pacific slope. If Ran-dall was enabled to command over forty votes in opposition to the Morrison bill, he will be able to vote a third more men on his side of the house, if one can estimate this early upon the expressions being given; the majority members of the committee on way: and means, as was true in the last two con gresses, claim to have enough votes in the house to secure the passage of their bill.

WHAT REPUBLICANS THINK OF IT. To-night I met General Brown, of Indiana one of the leading republican members of th committee on ways and means, and asked him what he thought of the bill. He said: "The bill was graciously stuck under the noses of the minor-ity this morning for the first time. I can give no opinion of its merits." I haven't read it and have given it but a hur ried glance. That, however, satisfies me that in its secret and mysterious preparation the democratic majority has had an eye to the partisan as well as to the economica parts of the tariff question." AMENDMENTS TO THE G. A. R. PENSION BILL.

It was a golden opportunity for the senators who are bidding buncombe and notoriety when Mr. Manderson called up his disability pension bill, and they embraced it. By proposing more liberal provisions for the bi sion bill, and they embraced it. By proposing more liberal provisions for the bill certain senators hoped to gain favor with those who are the beneficiaries, even though the amendments had the effect of killing the measure. Others who are at heart really opposed to the bill offered amendments which increases the liberal provisions of it, with the view to loading it down. Between the two classes it begins to look as though the bill would be so ameneded that the house, if not the sen-ate, would refuse to pass it. The senate committe had the measure under careful consideration for weeks, and when it was reported it not only met the unani-mous approval of the members of the G. A. R throughout the country, but the commit-tee, and why real friends of the measure should now want to amend it is difficult to conceive except it be for buncombe. Mr. Manderson is conducting a good and faithful

fight for the soldiers who entrusted him with their bill.

It is absolutely painful to see Public Printer Benedict wince under the cross-examination of the republican members of the house committee now investigating the affairs of his office. If he has impressed anyone who has attended the meetings of the anyone who has attended the meetings of the committee that he is competent to fill the office of public printer, I have not found that one. Benedict was cross-examined this afternoon by Mr. Gallinger, a republican member from New Hampshire. He acknowledged that he had discharged a number of ex-union soldiers from his office who were competent and who came within the scope of statutory protections and he not only refused to give them his reasons for discharging them, but he refused to tell the committee. He said his reasons were satisfactory to himself; that he was responsible and that was sufficient. Mr. Gallinger pressed Benedict for an answer, but the democratic members of the committee protected ocratic members of the committee protected the witness. Mr. Gallinger stated that it was his purpose to impeach the witness and that he could not do so if his interrogatories were to be treated contemptuously.

POTTER'S CONDITION IMPROVED General Manager Tom Potter, of the Union Pacific, is reported slightly improved to-night but he is yet in a critical condition, and those who have seen him do not believe he will re-cover. The physician is very cautious in giving information about the condition of Mr. Potter even to the latter's most intimate friends, and it is easier to get favorable than

friends, and it is easier to get favorable than unfavorable reports.

A CONSPIRACY FOLLED.

Last night there was a conspiracy to get hold of copies of the tariff for premature publication, but it accidentally failed. Early in the evening Mr. Bryan, foreman of the government printing office, received a message over the telephone purporting to come from Mr. Mills, the chairman of the committee, who had exclusive charge of the bill, asking him to deliver ten copies of the same to his house at 10 o'clock. Mr. of the same to his house at 10 o'clock. Mr. Bryan replied that he feared it would be im-Bryan replied that he feared it would be impossible to do so, but he would try. At 10 o'clock he sent a messenger to the house of Mr. Milis, to say that he was unable to deliver the copies of the tariff bill as requested and was very much astonished to learn that Mr. Mills knew nothing of the order that had come over the telephone. It appears that an enterprising newspaper man knowing that the long-expected measurements that the long-expected measurements. man, knowing that the long expected meas man, knowing that the long expected measure would be a valuable piece of news, endeavored to obtain it in this way: At 10 o'clock, the hour named for the delivery of the tariff bills, a man was waiting outside of Mr. Mills' house with a package in his hand, ready to act in case the conditions were favorable. It was his plan to watch the messenger from the government printing office, and if the latter delivered a package at Mr. Mills' house he knew it would contain tariff bills. Immediately upon the messenger leaving the house he proposed to ring the bell and explain that the wrong package had been delivered and exchange the bogus one in his hands for that which had come from the government printing office. But as the public printer was not able to do the job, the scheme miscarried and the bill was not prematurely published. Three hundred copies were found lying all right in the room of the committee of ways and means and under lock and guard.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions. Washington, March 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The following pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day: Original in-

valid-Benjamin Dye, Chapman; Samuel P. Henderson, Lavaca. Increase - Edmond Hoyle, Raymond; Luther Jaques, Cordon; Robert H. Quiggle, Blue Hill. Mexican survivors-Milton H. Lacy, Minature. Increase

wivors—Milton H. Lacy, Minature. Included—Michael Logan, Gretna.
Pensions for Iowans: Original invalid—Theodore Pyle, Fort Madison; Azotus H. Graver, Rowley; Earl F. Baldwin, Lake Mills; Andrew J. Barr, Webster City; Martin N. Hubbard, Van Buren; Ananus Lutz' Woodburn; Jesse Melick, Quasqueton; Piram S.Sly, Kilbourn City; James B.A. Robwissa, Koswiek; John Randolph; Talleyrand; Pierce Cahill, Lamotte, Increase-Edmund Pierce Canill, Lamotte. Increase—Edmund Davis, Ellington; John Stockwell, Winter-set; William C. Cullom, Bonaparte; Josiah B. Goodall, Ottumwa; James Reagin, Ham-burg; Cyrus J. Momier, Allerton; John Sayder. West Burlidgton: Thomas Gates, Lime Springs; David J. Garrett, Leon; Joseph Hickman, Holstein; James A. Russell, Mil-Hickman, Hoistein; James A. Russell, Milton; William H. Gibson, Hilesville. Reissue and increase—Humphrey Weil, Corydon. Original, widows, etc.—Mary A., widow of Thomas M. Norris, Des Moines. Mexican survivors—Rufus Simmons, Perlee.

National Capitol Notes. WASHINGTON, March 1 .- Among the mem pers of the republican congressional committee chosen by the joint caucus to-night are Senator Farwell, of Illinois; E. H. Conger, Iowa; James Laird, Nebraska; Senator Sawyer, Wisconsin; O. S. Gifford, Dakota The debt. statement issued this afternoon shows the reduction in the public debt during the month of February amounted to \$7.756. 366. Total cash in treasury \$572,8 9

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.

Sad Fate of an Old Man Near Rush-

ville, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., March 1 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock two men passing along the public road two miles southwest of Rushville, this county, discovered the body of a man laying in the fence corner, on the farm of Jasper C. Allison, in Rush township, and upon examination ascertained that the body had been lying there several days. Coroner Stringfellow was notified and arrived at Rushville last evening, and proceeded to empannel a jury of six men, who, after viewing the body, removed it to Rushville, where, upon examination it was ascertained from letters upon his peron that his name was Henry Williams, aged eighty-six years, Among his papers printed slip saying: "I am eighty-six years old, have had one leg broken; please contrib ute a small sum to enable me to support my self and family," and \$5.37 was found in his pockets. It appears from one of the letters that his family resided near Osborn, Kan The jury, after hearing the evidence, re-turned a verdict that the deceased came to his death on or about Friday night last, from exposure to the cold during the night. The postmaster at Osborn has been requested to notify the family of the sad affair.

A Midland Victim Found.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-The body of Frank Edison, who was caught by the falling roof of the Midland hotel, was to day discovered beneath a mass of debris. The other men injured will recover.

Taking Depositions.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Messrs, John B. Carson, James D. Carson and Colonel John L. Cooper, of Chicago, are in the city for the purpose of taking depositions in behalf of James D. Carson in the divorce suit brought against him by his wife, and began impeach ing evidence at the Coates hotel this morn-ing. Colonel Cooper and Mr. Fairey are conducting the taking of depositions privately Mr. Knickerbocker, of Chicago, represents Mrs. Carson. Several witnesses were examined but the testimony was trivial.

DULUTH, Minn., March 1.-The worst storm by far of the winter set in during the night. The high winds provailing and the thick

Furious Storm.

whirling snow rendered it impossible to see across the street. Trains are arriving late on all roads, and departing trains are using two engines, with small chances of getting through. Will Visit Denver. CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 1 .- | Special Tele

gram to the BEE.]-An invitation from the Union Pacific to the Wyoming legislature to visit Denver has been accepted. The legisla-tors and their, friends will leave here Saturday for Denver and will return Sunday

NEARING THE BOILING POINT,

The Perkins County Contest Ass sumes a Serious Aspect.

THREATENED APPEAL TO ARMS.

Four Hundred Madrid Men Want to Move on Graut - Sensational Arrest at Central City-

Fire at Sargent. Round to Have Blood.

MADRID, Neb., March 1 .- [Special Telsgram to the BEE. |-The excitement throughout Perkins county is intense and the prospect for bloodshed growing out of the county seat fight are increasing. Madrid's citizens are boiling with rage, and many people are bound to make an attack on Grant. The best citizens, however, are doing their utmost to prevent mob violence and have the law respected, but it is difficult to control 400 angry men. The greatest animosity is expressed against A. S. Parsons, now a resident of Grant, but formerly police judge at at Lincoln, and it is hinted that climatic changes in Perkins county will prove to be as un-healthy to that individual as did those of Lancaster county.

Ready For an Attack.

GRANT, Neb., March 1.— Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The returns for the county seat election are now all in and the canvas will probably be made to-morrow. It is asserted that tally sheet forgers at Madrid increased the vote of the precinct a hundred in order to put Lisbon out of the field should another election occur. The vote from Grace precinct has also been doctored, changing the vote for Grant from forty-four to eighteen. The result of the official count cannot be foretold at this time. Intense excitement still prevails all over the county. It is asserted to night that 100 armed men from Madrid precinct will come to Grant to-morrow to intimidate the canvassing board. Should they make any board. Should they make any move whatever to bulldoze the people of Grant, blood will flow. At least the voters of this precinct will defend their ballots. John McKenzie, a Madrid man, is said to have sworn to kill two of our men and the air is full of threats of incendiarism. Mc-Kenzie has said, "Blood must flow at Grant, and I will see that it does flow.'

A Sensational Arrest. CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 1 .- [Special

Telegram to the BEE.]-Quite a ripple of excitement was caused last evening by the arrest of N. Barnes, a prominent citizen, for threats against L. C. Hart, a wealthy farmer and stockman living near this place. Hart let Barnes have large sums of money to loan out at usureous rates of interest. Hart being a religious man, the money was loaned in Barnes' name and Barnes held notes. Then, by an understanding between them, if pare ties plead usury, the notes were to be inties plead usury, the notes were to be indorsed to Hart, who would be an innocent purchaser. A short time
ago Barnes' safe was burglarized and a large
number of papers taken, among them the
notes referred to above. Hart claimed foul
play and attached some property of Barnes'
which brought out threats from Barnes,
Barnes gave bonds and was released.

An Important Transfer. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb , March 1 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.] -An interesting trade was closed here to-day, involving \$50,000, through the agency of Colonel A. Neidig, the Omaha real estate dealer, by which Hon. H. W. McClure, the O'Neil banker, well known in Nebraska, has bought D. C. Horton's large stock of dry goods in this city, and Horton becomes owner of the celebrated McClure ranch, Holt county, stocked with

horses and cattle, an important transfer of properties. Buried Alive.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., March 1 .- [Special to the BEE.]-News has just been brought in that Jerry Lewis, a colored well digger, has been buried alive in a 140-foot well about six miles north of Hemingford, in Box Butte county. He was engaged in curbing the well about fifty feet from the surface when the wall gave way near the top and carried him to the bottom. The body has not yet been recovered. Lewis leaves a wife and two hildren, and had a homestead in the vicinity of the accident.

A General Store Burned.

SARGENT, Neb., March 1.- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The general store beonging to R. Y. Carr at West Union, burned down yesterday. Nothing was saved. The stock was valued at \$14,000 and the building at \$2,500. The insurance is not over \$2,000. Carr was the principal merchant of the place and was engaged in other enterprises. He was the first business man to locate in this part of the state and is well known.

Evangelist Moody at Hastings. HASTINGS, Neb., March 1 .- Special Teles gram to the BEE.]-D. H. Moody the celebrated evangelist, is holding a series of gospel meetings in this city, commencing to-day. The opera house is crowded to its utmost capacity and hun-dreds of people from surrounding towns ard

present. Great enthusiasm is manifested. Stock Cremated.

NORDEN, Neb., March 1.-[Special to the BEE.]-C. P. Lively's blacksmith shop and barn burned to the ground at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Nothing was saved. Four head of cattle and a pony were in the barn and perished in the flames. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary, as there was no fire in the shop. Loss, \$500; no insurance.

Suit Against the Western Union. PHILADELPHIA, March 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-A cipher telegraphic dispatch, misinterpreted as it is claimed, by a telegraph operator, has caused the financial embarrassment of Frank J. Primrose, a wool merchant of Front and Arch streets, who has sued the Western Union telegraph company for \$100,000. Mr. Primrose, in his bill of complaint, states that the telegram which he sent in July last to his agent W. B. Toland, in Waukeeney, Kan., which ordered no pur-chase of wool, was made to buy all kinds of wool. In accordance therewith Toland bought 400,000 pounds of wool, which Mr. Primrose was forced to dispose of at a great loss. He now sues the Western Union for the amount of his loss, which he places at \$100,000.

Pinching a Speculator.

New York, March 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Jerome L. Hill, of the Union. club, has not yet been arrested on the charge of the executors of the Lattimer estate that he used the money of the estate, of which he was formerly executor, in speculation. They say, however, that he will be arrested shortly. The legal opinion in the Union club is that Mr. Hill will hear from the governing committee immediately, and be given an opportunity to defend himself.

Business Troubles,

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1 .- The failure is announced here for \$60,000 of Rossiter & Smith, importers of calfskin and shoe mad chinery. Bad depts are the principal cause

chinery. Bad debts are the principal cause of the failure.

MANISTEE, Mich., March 1.—The Manisted salt and lumber company made an assignment this morning for the benefit of their creditors. Assets \$1.890,000 and liabilities \$864,000. The liabilities are composed mostly of floating indebtedness to banks.