

TARIFF BILL NEARLY READY

Sweeping Concessions Made to Interests in Democratic Districts.

MANIFEST UNFAIRNESS ON ALL SIDES

Little Probability of the Measure Becoming a Law in its Present Shape—Where Revision is Generally Demanded.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The ways and means committee has been in session all day over that egg which it finds so hard to match to the new tariff battle, which, as soon as it cracks the shell, will be known as the Wilson bill. The committee will probably be in session until very late tonight and will consume all of Sunday in its consideration of disputed subjects in the schedule.

Chairman Wilson has made a conditional promise to give the public some official information about the bill tomorrow afternoon. But whether he can do so depends upon the progress made by the committee tonight and tomorrow. It is doubtful whether all of the schedules will be completed in time for the "reception" to which Chairman Wilson has invited the republican minority members of the committee at 11 o'clock Monday morning. All this delay and confusion was caused chiefly by the question as to the tax on three articles, sugar, whisky and lead ore. The tax on whisky, besides, of course, to the internal revenue portion of the bill, but it has proved one of the most embarrassing subjects that the committee has had to deal with. The proposition which has found most favor in the committee, although not commanding a majority, and to which publicity has been given in these dispatches, is to increase the present tax of 90 cents a gallon to \$1.20.

Peculiar Complications.

This would give the distiller a profit of 30 cents a gallon upon all whisky bonded at the date of the passage of the act. This proposition is fiercely fought for by the whisky trust, whose efforts receive aid from a curious source, namely, from temperance organizations of the country, who have deluged the committee with petitions for a heavy tax on beer. These temperance organizations do not seem to understand that this is a question of economic policy and not of morals and that an increased tax would not stop the consumption of whisky, while it would put millions of dollars of profit into the pockets of the distillers.

The temperance people, the democratic members of the committee say, might much better direct their attention to advocating an increased tax on beer. The present tax on beer is regarded by them as very light, yet the democrats will not dare to increase it because of the support given to their committee in the last campaign by the brewers. It is impossible tonight to predict with absolute certainty what the outcome of this whisky fight in the ways and means committee will be. It will probably not be finally determined until tomorrow night, when it may be left for the house itself to settle by reporting the figure of the tax to be left on whisky as a blank in the bill.

As to Sugar.

The subject of sugar is one of special embarrassment to the committee because of the political obligations in which the sugar trust has entangled the democratic national committee, and consequently the administration. It is an embarrassing also because of the opposition which will be manifested by the senators from at least six sugar producing states to the passage of any bill which will destroy the bounty on native sugar and place a protective duty upon the imported article, both raw and refined.

The proposition to place an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on all sugars, raw and refined, without regard to quality, has to it an attractive flavor in that the tax increases with the price of the article, but this theoretical proposition is not likely to appear in the bill as reported. Members of the Louisiana delegation are especially furious in their thought on the matter and means committee on this subject and they are aided by members of congress and other sugar beet growers who produce cane sugar.

The bill as it will go to the house will not in all probability leave any duty on raw sugar and it is altogether probable that the present duty of 1/2 cent a pound on refined sugar will be very materially reduced and that there will probably be a provision for the gradual extinguishing of a period of perhaps ten years.

Will Injure Home Industry.

The subject of duty on silver lead ore has been equally embarrassing as the bill stands tonight. The efforts of the Missouri delegation against free silver lead ore have been defeated. The bill in its present condition places silver bearing lead ore on the free list and cuts the present duty on lead ore from 1/2 cent per pound to 1/4 cent per pound, a cut of exactly 50 per cent.

The democratic majority of the committee has shown its contempt for the tremendous growth of the tin plate industry in the United States, caused by the fostering influences of the McKinley act, by cutting tin plate 40 per cent and by placing the tin plates upon the free list. There was a party demand that tin plate should go upon the free list absolutely, but the committee one time voted to reduce the duty 60 per cent, but there was finally a reconsideration and the cut was fixed at 40 per cent. The placing of block plates upon the free list is in accordance with the policy of the treasury department in requiring that the total production of tin plate in the United States should not include tin plate made in this country out of imported block plates.

Dangerous Features in the Bill.

Wool is placed upon the free list, while the duties on manufactured woollens are cut from 35 to 40 per cent, and are placed entirely upon an ad valorem basis. The duty on covers upon imported goods is to be removed. This is a most important and dangerous feature of the bill, because it makes it possible to import free of duty all the valuable cases and textile coverings which can be used as fabrics on the pretense that they are mere enclosures of imported goods which pay duty.

As a concession to Kentucky, the state from which Secretary Carlisle comes (and it is understood at the demand of the secretary of the treasury himself), the committee has retreated from its original intention of placing duty on and hence upon the free list, a step which would be ruinous to one of Kentucky's chief industries, namely, the raising of flax. Protection will be afforded to "old Kentucky homes" to the extent of 90 per cent of the present duty.

What Protection Has Done.

It looks as though the much-rumored and long-sought free raw materials would have an even harder time to get into law than the reductions of duties upon manufactured articles. Andrew Carnegie, the great republican protectionist and advocate of steel and iron industries, has almost paralyzed some of the free trade members of the ways and means committee by coolly informing them that he proposes to make steel rails and certain other heavy articles of steel cheaper than they could be sent into this country from Europe, even with the entire duty removed. He says that his establishment has been put into its present condition by republican protective laws, but he adds another breath-taking statement by saying that if certain important industries which have not been developed as far as steel are only protected a few years longer they will be as independent as his industry.

This statement has been freely made by democratic members of the ways and means committee, that in the preparation of the tariff bill revenue only has been sought. At the same time it is known to an absolute certainty that the committee has made many concessions to democrats representing districts in which are located important interests which may be materially affected by tariff revision.

Expects to See it Slashed.

So diverse are the interests of democratic districts and so frequent and imperative the demands of prominent democrats that the majority membership of the ways and means committee will submit their bill to the house with a feeling that it will be emasculated

before it goes to the senate, and that when it reaches the latter body it will be torn limb from limb. It was stated that the McKinley bill was almost unrecognizable after it emerged from the senate committee on finance; but it is predicted that there will be scarcely a feature of essential importance left intact in the Wilson bill when it comes before the senate. The senate finance committee may not cut it so much, but on the floor of the senate every demand made by the senators from the combined and reciprocal states of West Virginia, Alabama, Louisiana and the Carolinas will be honored.

It was not the original intention to attempt to force the tariff bill through the house in advance of certain other important legislation, notably deficiency bills, but it has been deemed wise to limit debate and push the bill to the senate with the greatest possible speed. The plan for hurrying it through the house is not only to prevent wholesale amendments and defeat much partisan debate, but to give the senate, which is a deliberative body and cannot be rushed, as much time as possible in which to make modifications which are inevitable.

Personal Mention.
S. F. Thomas of Nebraska was today appointed to a clerkship in the second auditor's office of the Treasury department, worth \$1,000 a year.
It was stated at the Postoffice department today that the chances of the postmasters in Nebraska by removal had about all been made and that the appointments for that state in the future would be mostly made to fill vacancies created by resignations or deaths.

Henry T. Oxnard, the beet sugar manufacturer of Norfolk and Grand Island, is in Washington for a few days. He is not pleased with the determination of the ways and means committee to do away with the sugar bounty upon the plan of gradual extinguishing it. Mr. Oxnard says the government made the most solemn and positive promise possible to give a bounty of 2 cents a pound upon domestic sugar until 1905 and he holds, as do all fair minded men, that the pledge should be carried out faithfully, as it would be money obtained under false pretenses to abolish any part of the bounty at this time. **Primary S. HEATH.**

RETURNING TO WASHINGTON.

Senators and Representatives Settling Down and Hoping for a Short Session.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senators and members of congress have begun to return and are to be found arrayed in the hotels, at the capitol and at all the department offices. Many of the members are making arrangements for the winter and settling their families in the hotels and residences they have selected.

There is a great deal of interest manifested among the congressmen about the tariff, but other matters of legislation are also frequently discussed. There is now a general impression that little will be done during the holidays, although the wheels of legislation will be going around all the time. There are several matters pending in both houses which may occupy the time even if the tariff bill does not come up in the house at once. All the bills which the house passed during the senate silver debate can be considered in the senate while the tariff bill occupies the house.

COULD END SNOW.

Thermometer Below Zero at Northwestern Points.
ST. PAUL, Nov. 25.—The anticipated great drop of the mercury throughout the northwest did not materialize last night, although it was cold enough to satisfy all demands. This morning the mercury is climbing and much milder weather is promised. At 6 o'clock it was 10° below, at 7 o'clock it was at zero and at 10 o'clock the thermometers in the different parts of the city ranged from 5° to 10° above. Similar reports are received from all over the northwest. The predicted snow was very light and widely distributed.

Snow in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 25.—A severe storm has been raging throughout the southern part of Idaho. Several points report from six inches to a foot of snow.

Five Inches Deep at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—The heavy snow storm which hovered over this vicinity for almost forty-eight hours finally subsided at a late hour last night, leaving about five feet of snow on the level. Railway traffic east is still impeded to some extent by the big drifts and street car traffic is very uncertain.

The Storm on the Lake.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 25.—A Duluth special to the Dispatch says: Vessel men here about the report that several of the vessels now overdue here are wrecked. All are expected within a day or two, and most were sheltered during the recent heavy storms.

Three Men He Seant to Kill.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 25.—Charles E. Blackburn, a mining expert, was arrested last night for sending threatening letters through the mails. Blackburn is a crank on silver and religion. For the past three years he has been writing abusive, scurrilous and threatening letters to preachers, editors, politicians and private citizens who disagreed with him on political or social questions. One hundred postal cards were written to the editor of the Post-Intelligencer, most of them threatening terrible death if the policy of the paper on the silver question were adhered to. He also wrote letters to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle threatening to kill them. His favorite expression was: "I will kill the president, John G. Carlisle and the editor of the Post-Intelligencer." When arrested he did not deny writing the letters and said he meant what they contained.

Wills Looked Upon with Suspicion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Washington Times a letter from Honolulu brought by the Australia, which arrived at San Francisco on the 15th inst. It was written by Beverly Thomas, who has been a resident of Hawaii for a number of years, to a minister in New York.

In part the letter reads: "Minister Stevens understood the situation. He is an honest man and his report is a truthful one. If Harrison had remained president a few months longer we would have been annexed. The feeling here against President Cleveland is very bitter and Willis is looked upon with suspicion. I think a permanent republic will be established in a few weeks and the republicans will leave the islands. I have just time to add a few lines. The marshal has called a meeting of the citizens guard. What is up I don't know. Every man has a rifle and is well supplied with ammunition."

Exhibition Trains Moving East.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—The exhibition World's fair trains, headed by locomotive No. 999 and the Queen Empress, which arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, departed for the east over the Lake Shore at 6:40 this morning. A delegation of about fifty Clevelanders accompanied the trains to Painesville as guests of the Lake Shore Company. All along the line west the trains were inspected by the crowds and in this city they were visited in the union depot, where they were on exhibition.

GREAT INTERESTS INVOLVED

Approaching Struggle in Washington to Be Exciting in the Extremes.

CLEVELAND CANNOT CONTROL HIS PARTY

Indications that the President Will Be Given a Practical Demonstration of How the Democratic Ranks May Be Divided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There is to be a perfect swirl of commercial excitement and party bitterness in Washington during the next six months. It is improbable that at any time since the days of reconstruction there have been so many propositions of commercial or partisan interests before congress as now.

At no time during the past half century have there been more so many important questions before congress when the legislative and executive branches of the government were all under the control of one party. There can now be no excuse for inaction. The only thing which will prevent action in many important matters will be a division of the predominant party.

When Samuel J. Randall led a large and intelligent wing of the democratic party out of free trade and into the republican camp of protection there was a division in his party which was probably larger upon the tariff than there is at present; but the democratic party did not then have absolute sway in every direction and it might be added that the support of the Randall following was not necessary in order to secure republican action. The republicans attempted nothing without a clear majority within their own ranks.

Division of the Democrats.

At present the divisions among the democrats in either branch of congress are not confined to tariff problems; they are upon financial questions, appropriations, free intercourse, public improvements, banking and even the proposition to repeal the federal protection laws. It is absolutely impossible for the administration to make any proposition which does not meet with more or less democratic opposition. The obnoxious anti-republican policy of Hoek Smith, which is of course the policy of President Cleveland, is also opposed by many individual democrats, although the party is certainly responsible for it.

It is of course the uncertainty as to when legislation will be enacted as much as what it will be that excites the commercial interests and makes trouble. The country has had the spectacle of great commercial depression on account of a promised revision of the tariff, when the majority itself was unable to outline the time when the tariff bill would be passed and the time it would take effect or the text of the proposed new law itself.

Cleveland Knew His Party.

The president when he called congress together to repeal the silver law was urged and was anxious to indicate in some way what would be done about the tariff, but he knew that it would be impossible to control his party representatives in congress, and he feared to attempt even the slightest indication as to when the bill would be reported and acted upon. He has been urged to outline in the annual message, which he will send to congress within the next ten days, the intentions of his party respecting the tariff and finance, and it is understood that he has promised to attempt the task, but if he does make the effort the public mind may be well made up to the fact that he has made any expression which the president may make will only be his individual opinion.

Chairman Wilson and other democratic members of the ways and means committee have frankly stated that the tariff pledges of the Chicago platform could not be fulfilled, owing to divisions within the party, and Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee is on record as saying positively that free state bank circulation is impossible.

Inconsistencies in Politics.

Commercial industries throughout the country are opening up their doors and resuming business after a closing of several months, with the understanding that the severe tariff bill, while it might bring about destructive changes, will, when it goes into law, be only mild in form. The anomalous condition of legislation is presented for the first time in the party respecting the tariff when a party with absolute control of every branch of the government is totally impotent in its efforts to carry out its party pledges, and we find some of the most energetic members of the predominant party engaging in business operations which are in direct contradiction to their own political affiliations and prejudices when the promises of their party. This is commercially giving the lie, not only to party promises, but to negating in advance the party. It is saying and voting one thing and leading a daily life in directly the opposite condition.

What May Be Expected.

The federal election bill, it is reported, is to be passed by the senate as soon as the question of seating appointive senators from the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming is determined, either by seats the men who are appointed by the governors or receiving men who may be regularly elected by the legislatures. The republicans in the house submitted their protests against the bill and made the party argument against it. The republicans in the senate will enter their protest if they declare they will not offer obstructive or filibustering tactics to defeat it.

It is now generally understood that the bankruptcy bill, which has been before congress almost steadily since the repeal of the law enacted in the '70s, will finally get through this congress. There has been a great deal of opposition to the bankruptcy bill, because the old law entailed many soreheads to carry on a regular bankrupt business and after swindling one community and settling at a few cents on the dollar emigrating to another community and repeating the dose. The bill which has now met the favor of one branch of this congress has been so modified as to bring about an equitable unfair advantage, and it is to become law.

Fate of the Tariff Bill.

It is now believed that the tariff bill, if it is not to be filibustered against in the senate, may become a law before the end of next May. It is generally believed that, notwithstanding any limit fixed in the bill, the law will go into effect January 1, 1895. It is almost certain that the bill will be received by the senate finance committee before February and reported from that committee and taken up in the senate by the middle of March. It is important to know whether the finance committee will so modify certain radical features which the house bill possesses as to make it not too offensive to the republican senators and lead them to attempt the most extreme filibustering movements against the entire measure.

The republicans have not yet determined their course in the senate, and will not know until the tariff bill emerges from the finance committee just what they will do. The chances for defeat of the tariff bill by filibustering have been reduced by the announcement that Vice President Stevenson is willing to take arbitrary action and summarily close debate upon specific closure, so that a provision may be adopted for bringing the tariff debate to a close in the senate and securing a vote.

Favors an Early Adjournment.

A commendable ambition of Speaker Crisp is to adjourn congress before the middle of next summer. He says adjournment should be had by the middle of June. If the tariff bill is to be forged to the front the chances for adjournment in June are not favorable, as it would be easier to force the tariff bill through in a hurry at a late day by caucus action than to secure speedy action upon the many important appropriation bills. With the tariff out of the way, however, the majority can afford to use more of brute force in clearing up necessary legislation than if the leading party measure had not yet been adopted. **Primary S. HEATH.**

Made an Assignment.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The firm of Laly & Collins this morning assigned to E. P. Wilbur, J. R. Adcock, of the firm of Bacon, Darray & Co., and Lawyer C. F. Donnelly, liabilities, about \$200,000; assets, unknown.

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

The greatest shipment of all.
Making another immense sale of

Overcoats and Ulsters

ON SALE MONDAY

And all the week.

You will never again get such bargains in Over coats and Ulsters' Last week's stupendous sale almost cleared our tables, but we have received from our Boston House, 2,000 more ulsters from the Thompson, Willis & Newgent stock, and will have them on our tables Monday morning. This will be the greatest money saving chance that clothing buyers have ever had in Omaha. The prices for men's ulsters at this sale will not average over 60c on the dollar of regular retail price.

T. W. & N.'S PRICE.	USUAL RETAIL PRICE.	OUR PRICE.
LOT NO. 1— Light Tan Irish Freize Ulsters, elegantly made and trimmed.....	\$20	\$28
LOT NO. 2— Extra Fine Blue Chinchilla Storm Coats with shawl collars.....	22	26
LOT NO. 3— Extra quality Heavy Black Freize, shawl collar and wool lining.....	20	25
LOT NO. 4— Extra Heavy Grey Shetland Beaver, a regular storm resister.....	15	18
LOT NO. 5— Black Freize Storm Coat with shawl collar and plaid worsted lining.....	16	20
LOT NO. 6— Extra Heavy Black Freize Ulsters, woolen lining cut extra long.....	13	16
LOT NO. 7— Oxford Elystan Storm Coat, shawl collar, extra heavy woolen trimmings.....	13	15
LOT NO. 8— All Wool Blue Chinchilla Ulsters, extra length, wide collars.....	12	14
LOT NO. 9— Extra Heavy Blue Diagonal Chinchilla Ulsters, wool lined, extra wide collars.....	9	10
LOT NO. 10— Tailor-made Brown Kersey Overcoats, farmers' satin body linings and silk sleeve linings.....	15	20
LOT NO. 11— Extra Quality Oxford Mixed Beaver Overcoats.....	13	15
LOT NO. 12— Stylish Black Melton Wool Lined Overcoats, elegantly made.....	13	15
LOT NO. 13— Doubled Bresated Oxford Mixed Beaver, plain worsted linings.....	12.50	14
LOT NO. 14— Gray Mixed Melton Overcoats, velvet collar, plaid linings.....	8	10
LOT NO. 15— Blue Diagonal Chinchilla Overcoats.....	7	9
LOT NO. 16— Boys' Black Freize Ulsters, shawl collar, sizes 14 to 19.....	11	15
LOT NO. 17— Plaid Freize Ulsters, heavy wool linings.....	10	13
LOT NO. 18— Grey Melton Wool-lined Ulsters, sizes 14 to 19.....	9.50	12
LOT NO. 19— Blue Diagonal Chinchilla Ulsters, plaid wool linings, extra long and wide collars.....	6.50	8.50

CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HOUSE

N. E. Corner
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