Some Features of the Measure that Will Be Offered to Congress.

REDUCTION FROM PRESENT DUTIES

New Bill Proposes a General Cut of Thirty-

MANY ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST

Three Per Cent.

Nearly All Raw Materials Will Be Admitted Without Impost.

CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF TAXATION

Specific Charges Aboltshed and Ad Valorem Rates Named on All Articles that Are to Pay for the Privliege of Entry.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, ] 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

April, 1895, is the time fixed in the bill when the new tariff law is to go into effect. The long time given is with a view to permitting manufacturers who may have on hand materials, time in which to cover the losses which they would otherwise suffer by the introduction of free raw materials. It will also give the first hand dealers who have large stocks time before they are brought into competition with articles which will have to pay far less duty.

At first glance the deferring of the date when the law becomes effective to April, 1895, appears to have much political significance, as the entire new congress will be elected before that time, and yet the Fiftyfourth congress, which succeeds the present one, does not come into being until March 4, 1895, and will not be in session, unless called in extraordinary session, until December, 1895. For this reason the new tariff bill, if it becomes a law, will take effect before any expression at the polis can check the absolute operations of the law.

#### Some Side Features.

Two important propositions made in connection with the preparation of the bili, namely, an income tax and an increase of the whisky tax, are to be left out of the measure and treated as separate and distinct propositions subsequent to the adoption of the bill itself. It is generally understood that a report will shortly be made in favor of taxing corporation shares, and it is just possible that this provision will at the las moment be incorporated in the main bill t which is to be made public at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

It is altogether probable that the increase of the whisky tax will be favorably reported at no distant day, as the bill as it stands, while purporting to be a revenue measure. does not propose as much revenue as the present law provides. The proposed tax on corporation shares would give the government about \$20,000,000 a year from the start

At least \$50,000,000 annually more revenue than is at present collected must be secured by some means through this measure. It is the general belief among the majority of the members of the committee tonight, and they express it to THE BEE man, that not only will the limited income tax proposition be adopted, but that finally the whisky tax will be increased and that the senate will put a duty of 1 cent a pound on raw sugar. These three revenue features would raise about \$80,000,000 a year, while it is believed that the augmentation of imports by reduced duties will more than make up the losses which the government must sustain by additions to the free list. They will not be half sufficient to meet the demands of the government in the way of increased revo nues. Thus the income tax, a duty on raw sugar and an increase of the whisky tax or all three of them will of necessity likely be

adopted. Interest in the Free List.

Several items of the bill not mentioned in last night's BEE special are of great interest. Probably the most important feature of the bill to Omaha and other manufacturing and commercial centers is the free list and the great reduction of the auties upon iron and steel, glass, tin plate and woolen goods. On the free list there will be placed, in addition to the large list already provided by law, coal, iron ore, wool, lumber. logs, salt copper, lead-bearing silver ore, hemp, jute, copper ore, and many articles of less importance. Every one of these staples enters into the manufacture of everyday necessaries of life, and altogether they affect directly and vastly every important manufacturer in this country. More than this they affect directly every individual consumer in the country. Most important of all, these paramount features of the bill are all, or nearly all, sure to stand in the bill as at present when the measure has been acted upon by the house and senate.

While many of the duties on manufactured articles will undoubtedly be modified by the senate there is but one article on the free list, bituminous coal, which is at all likely to be differently dealt with in the senate. It is believed that about 35 cents or 40 cents a ton of duty will be placed on bituminous coal by the senate to satisfy the demands of democrate i senators from West Virginia, Alabama and one or two other democratic states.

### New Duties are Ad Valorem.

One of the heaviest cuts on a common article of consumption which is largely manufactured in our country is window glass The duty of about 120 per cent levied by the McKinley law is cut in balf. The large protective duty levied on plate glass has been reduced nearly 40 per cent. The duty upon glass, as upon almost all other articles, is made ad valorem instead of specific. Plate glass will have a duty ranging from 18 to 40 per cent.

The duty on bar iron, rods and wire nails is fixed at 30 per cent ad valorem. This is a reduction of about one-third of the present duty. All kinds of merchant iron are em-braced in this reduction. This covers the blacksmith's anvil, gun barrels, plows, sledges and every one of the infinite variety of metal articles which one finds commonly

on sale in hardware shops.

The duty on tin plate has been reduced to 40 per cent ad valorem, and the duty or black plates, or black terms, to 35 per cent. This leaves a margin of only 5 per cent between the black plates and tin plate itself which does not nearly cover the cost of dip-ping or tinning, and the result will be that the plates as well as the tin will have to be manufactured in this country if tin plates

are not really all imported in the finishes Changes of Immense Imperiance. "In a word," said a democratic member of

he ways and means committee, in describ-

MR. WILSON'S TARIFF | ing to THE BEE man tonight the reduction of duties on manufactured articles, "we started out to make an almost uniform reduction of 40 per cent, and I think we have succeeded in reducing the present duties about 33 per cent. I regard the change of duties from specific to ad valorem as more important to manufacturers and dealers than the reduc-tions themselves. It is possible that there will not be a very perceptible decrease in the retail prices for goods, the duties upon which have been reduced, but the change from specific to ad valorem rates and the re-ductions in themselves will together make the greatest possible change in the import trade, and I should add that if the merchants, the importers especially, do not com-bine to take advantage of the situation, the consumers who buy at retail will see a very perceptible difference in prices aimost im perceptible difference in prices almost im-imediately. Buyers are prone to anticipate conditions, and I really believe that when the public fully understands what we pro-pose to do in the way of tariff reform the prices will be fully as low when the bill is passed as when it has gone into effect. Realizing this we do not expect heavy im-modistices during the next twice months. portations during the next twelve months, and we have figured that dealers will make such a rush to get their stock off their hands that consumers will for the time being receive the greatest possible benefit."

#### Compared with Peel's Reform.

The importance of the complete bill to be given out tomorrow can hardly be estimated. It is the first measure in the line of tariff reduction which has stood any chance of passing both the house and senate since 1861 It is far more comprehensive than the early measures toward reducing the tariff. What is the more important is that it will innu-gurate an entirely new fiscal policy in opposition to the protective policy which has been in operation for thirty-two years. In its effect on the economic history of the country the bill will approach, if not exceed, that great measure of commercial liberty pre-sented by Sir Robert Peel, which ended the British system of protection and replaced it with free trade. In some respects the great reform of Peel and the one now about to be proposed by Mr. Wilson are similar. Each makes material free of duty as far as possible and each scales down the duties on manufactured articles without entirely abolishing them.

#### Internal Revenue Figures.

From the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue made public tonight, it is found that Nebraskans during the last fiscal year paid in tax on oleomargarine consumed \$68,965; that there are in the state one oleo factory, ten wholesalers and fifty-five retailers. Iowa paid \$3,850 tax and has one manufacturer and twenty-nine oleo dealers. Nebraska has fifty-five tobacco factories and they manufactured during the year 32,000 pounds of tobacco and 4,842,000 cigars.

#### After Mr. Pullman's Monopoly.

Two or three years ago a gentleman having a grievance against one of the sleeping car companies went to the Interstate Commerce commission to see if something could not be done toward forcing these corporations to recognize the rights of their patrons. The complaint arose out of a clear case of discrimination. A passenger coming to Washington got on at a way station and found the two sections in a Philadelphia car, which were reserved for Washington passengers, occupied. The rate charged for a berth was \$2. He was informed that he could get a berth half way for \$2, and that he might get a berth for the remainder of the distance for an additional \$2. He paid the \$4 under protest and secured for that wan just what wither passen. cured for that man just what other passen-gers had for half the money. Mr. Morrison of the Interstate Commerce commission admitted the justice of the complaint, but said:
"The courts have decided that sleeping cars are simply hotels on wheels, over which the Interstate Commerce commission has absolutely no jurisdiction.

It was too near the end of the session then to bring the matter to the attention of congress and for a year or two no Turther at-tempt was made to remedy the injustice. tempt was made to remedy the injustice. Lately, however, a western member, who has been making close inquiries for a year past, conclusion that no good reason exists why sleeping car companies should not be controlled by the same laws which govern the movements of other common carriers and this member is determined the object of extending the interstate commerce law over sleeping car corporations. He has gathered together a great deal of data in which he shows that the sleeping car ompanies are governed simply by their own weet will in fixing the rates for accommo-

### Redeeming Mutilated Currency.

It is not generally known that when a United States national bank note or treas ry note commonly known as a greenback s partly destroyed that the United States will redeem the fractional part of the paper currency, which is returned to the treasury for its full face value if more than threefifths of the paper obligation is returned to Before the days of Treasurer Huston it

was the custom to deduct from the torn paper the amount lost in fifths and to redeem the fragments in fractions, but for the past four years a change has ocen inaugurated and now if the owner of a \$10 bill, for instance, loses one-fifth of it by having it torn off, he can send the remaining four-fifths in and receive \$10, less the cost of expressage two-fitths of the note or less than three fifths, he can return the fraction still re maining and receive half of the face value of the original note. By this means the government redeems the larger portion of all outstanding notes and if that portion happens to be more than three-fifths of the original the owner loses nothing. If, nowever, it appears to be less than three lifthe, but more than two-fifths he loses balf of his currency and the United States gains so much in its cash assets. Scarcely a day passes that fractional portions of bills are not received at the redemption division of the Treasury department, and in the course of a year the United States is able to charge up to profit and loss account quite a consid erable sum of money through the loss of fractional portions of notes, but the increment is not so great today as it used to be ount redeemed was based upon the size of the paper received. PERRY S. HEATH.

### READY FOR SUBMISSION. .

Democrats Have Their New Tariff Bill a Last Prepared.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The new demo cratic bill will be laid before the full membership of the ways and means committee temorrow. The call for a full meeting was issued nearly a week ago by Chairman Wilson, and the republican members from various parts of the country are arriving today. So far the republicans of the committee know nothing of the bill that is to be submitted by the democratic majority, except the knowl edge derived from newspapers. The committee will convene at 11 o'clock; five min utes later the bill will be read at length and a democratic member will then promptly move it be adopted. The measure will be

adopted by a strict party vote. It is now definitely announced that the in ternal revenue schedule will be reserved until a later date. The practical certainty however, that the change in this feature of the law will be slight and the increase of th whisky tax will not exceed 10 cents per gal lon, deprives the internal revenue schedule

of any great interest. In its general terms, the new tariff bill to be made public tomorrow, may be called a radical measure. The free list will be a sur-prise to the country. It will include wool, iron ore, coal, cotton ties, copper, lumber, chocolate, salt, binding twine, flax, lead eres and many other articles of less importance

to the commercial interests.

The disposition of wool and woolen goods has been one of the hardest problems the committee had. After two months deliberation it had been decided to adopt the Springer policy of the last congress in all its material details, and the written report accompany this portion of the bill will also substantially the report of the last chairman of the ways and means committee; therefore the wool and woolen schedule will

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

## MORTON'S ANNUAL REPORT

Improvements Made in the Workings of the Agricultural Department.

INNOVATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE

Economy Has Been the Watchward Since the Nebraska Man Took Charge-Recommendations and Suggestions Made-An Interesting Paper.

Washington, Nov. 26 .- The secretary of agriculture, in his report just submitted to the president, regrets the vague character of the department organization, which, he says, offers opulent opportunity for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective states for the conduct and encouragement of state agricultural colleges and experiment

stations. Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of the state experimental stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the United States treasury, because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct. Ilmit, control, or authorize itemized expenditure."

should He Separate from the Department. He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department and the sum appropriated charged directly to them; that the secretary should have some power to restrain their disbursements so as to insure a legitimate expenditure of the same. He adds, in view of rumors that have obtained some credence to the effect that the moneys appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legitimate public purposes, that a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate the fact whether the reports are true or not.

The secretary reviews the work of the British Boardof Agriculture and of ministers of agriculture of Prussia, France and Italy, showing the scope and functions of their several departments, the nature of the work entrusted to them and their annual expenditures.

In reference to expenditures, the secretary says his strenuous endeavors, in view of a depleted public treasury and of the imperative demands of taxpayers for economy in the administration of the government, have been to rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the pay rolls of all per-sons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department. He gives the number of employes when he took charge as 2.497, and states that there are now on the pay rolls only 1,944, and of the latter number he says cloven are on duty in the office of the civil service commission, to which they were assigned by request of the commission.

Cause for Complaint. He complains of the gross inequality in the compensation of department employes, which has added to the difficulty of retrenchment, He has, however, during the first quarter of the fiscal year reduced expenditures in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year by over \$56,000. He presents a table giving the appropriations for the cur rent fiscal year and his estimates for next ear, showing a net saving in his own estimates over the appropriations for the current ear of \$369,356.94.

The classified service is pronounced to be defective, largely owing to the inequalities in compensation with reference to the scr-vices rendered. These inequalities he at tributes largely to the appropriation acts. making statutory positions for the clerical force. He argues that appropriations should be made in gross for the clerical force and that full discretion should be given to the head of the department in the matter of remuneration, saying there can be good reason against the government securing efficient services in the same manner that they are secured by the successful business

interests of the country.

He states that only eighty-seven of the employes in the classified service came in by classification by the civil service commis sion, while 647 persons have been covered in the classified service by presidential orders. 118 by President Arthur, 206 by President Cleveland in his former administration, and 314 by President Harrison.

### Distribution of Seed.

The distribution of seed at the public ex-pense is reviewed at length and its growth raced from the year 1839. He shows a considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and the distribution of the seed

The work of the bureau of animal industry s reviewed in considerable detail, each on-The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to be highly satisfactory, but to increase their efficiency it is suggested a penalty should attach for violation of the regulations by railroads transporting infected cattle. The total number of import animals in

spected the past year was 63,399, the total of export cattle inspected 611,542. A further eduction has been effected by vessel inspec-ion in the percentage of cattle lost at sea the ratio for the last year being less than one-haif of 1 percent. The law does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into his country and an amendment in this respect is suggested

As regards meat inspection the microscopical inspection has been greatly re-duced, the intention being to confine it to the products for exports to other countries. The microscopical inspections cost the country 614 per cent of the value of the meat sold to countries demanding it. Care-ful comparison of meat exports for 1893 with 1892 shows microscopic inspection has not increased our foreign sales and the sec-

#### retary thinks it does not pay. Other Recommendations.

Further recommendations are made for improvement in the work of the bureau; for legislation compelling the immediate de struction of any animal or carcuss condemned by the United States inspectors; for an extension of the work in regard to tuberculosis in co-operation with local authorities unti danger to human life has been reduced to a minimum, and for a civil s rvice examination for inspectors with the requirement of a diploma from a regular veterinary college The work of the other divisions is reviewed n detail, but briefly and without extended

The question of forestry comes in for some special attention and urgent recommenda-tions are made for more thorough and ex-tended effort on its behalf. The completion of experiments in sorghum sugar is notices on the ground that a stage has been reached when "individual enterprise can and should

On the advice of Prof. Wiley, some further experiments with sugar beets and white sugar cane in Florida are recommended. investigations of the chemical character of different solls of the United States are proounced to be desirable and recommenda The report upon the exhibit of the department at the World's fair is announced as for theoring from Assistant Secretary Williams

litts. Of the Weather Bureau.

Of the weather bureau, it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent being made, and estimates for the fiscal year being correspondingly reduced. A reorganization of the bureau has been partially effected, designed to reduce expenses

The vast importance of the work of the

division of statistics is forcibly presented. "That the work of this division be efficiently performed and the information it guthers promptly didused," says the secretary, "is of profound importance and vital concern to the farmers of the country, who represent nearly one-half of our population."

Reviewing with some detail our agricultural exports and their destination, an earnest plea is made for the diversification of agricultural exports and the widening of forcign markets therefor. "We want free entrance to all the countries of the globe which it is in our power to supply with any produce the soil and climate of this country enables us to grow at a profit."

enables us to grow at a profit."

Referring to the possibility of the virtual closing of markets for American products in some parts of the old world, which must be due to the high tariff duties on all products that foreigners desire to sell in our markets, he says the question is presented once more that the Americans "cannot shut out the commodities and products of other nations without shutting in a value equal to the things shut out."

#### Agricultural Imports.

Reference to the immense aggregate imports of agricultural products suggests the inquiry, ought not a large proportion o these to be produced upon our own soil in proximity to our own markets, where this immense demand exists! And the reply is in the affirmative.

"Hides, fruits, nuts and wines," says the secretary, "could all be produced in this country, so with a considerable share of abres, tobacco and sugar; our farmers would be benefited by a large number of subsidiary crops, the overproduction of certain staple avoided, the variety of our agricultural sup plies in foreign markets increased and the

markets themselves multiplied."
All persons engaged in the work of agricultural education and experiment are en-loined to hold steadily in view the inexorable economic facts regarding the production and disposal of agricultural products. Farmers must produce what the world wants. That the relation of supply and de-mand is the sole regulator of value; that it applies equally to the products of the farm and of the factory "ought to be engraved upon the memory and restrict the judgment and the plans of every farmer."

Concluding his report, the secretary says: There are in the United States more than 6.000.000 farms, upon which dwell more than 30.000,000 people, who furnish more than 74 per cent of the value of exports of this country. The department, therefore, is charged with responsibility and duties touching interests intimately affecting the life, property and happiness of the whole people. As no edifice, however symmetrical and perfect its superstructure, can endure, except the foundations be solidly laid, so everybody knows the successful perpetuation of the in-dustrial activities of the American people is based upon intelligent and fecund agricul-

Promises of improved service by the de-partment in the future and the recommendations of useful innovations relating to the work in detail are withheld.

### TREASURER MORGAN'S REPORT.

Some Interesting Figures Submitted to

Secretary Carlisle.
Washington, Nov. 26.—United States Treasurer D. A. Morgan, has submitted to Secretary Carlisle his annual report of the operations and conditions of the treasury. It shows that the net ordinary revenues for the fiscal year 1893 were \$385,819,328, an increase of \$30,881,814 over those of the year before. The net ordinary expenditures were \$383,447,554, an increase of \$33,456,623. There was therefore a decrease of \$7,772,779 in the surplus revenues, reducing them to \$2,341,-674. Including the public debt, the total receipts were \$732.871.214, and the total expenditures \$773,007.938. The public funds amounted on June 30, 1892, to \$786.351.895, and on June 30, 1893, to \$746,535,655.
After setting apart the sums of gold, silver and notes which were held for redemption of \$187,012,740 in 1892, and \$168,167,391 in 1893. These amounts, however, included certain sums of certificates of deposit, bonds and coupons which were unavailable for any other purpose than the settlement of the treasurer's account, and which, if canceled, would have left an actual available working balance of \$165,945,886 and \$156,295,696 on the two dates respectively. By September 30 this balance had been diminished to \$149,-250,268 owing to a deficiency in the revenues. In seven months beginning with last De mber upwards of \$81,000,000 was drawn out of the treasury in redemption of notes, and the gold reserve was reduced during the same period by \$29,000,000. During the next three months, with light redemptions, and a deficiency of \$1.,000,000 in the revenue, treasury lost \$15,000,000 of gold, but the reserve fell off only \$2,000.000.

### Movement of Gold.

The amount of gold during the fiscal year was the largest ever taken out of the country or brought into it in a like period, being up-wards of \$108,600,000, and \$102,000,000 of it was drawn out of the treasury by the pre-sentation of legal tender notes. Most of the gold exported in former years was supplied by the treasury in exchange for gold certifi-cates and the report says that it is the first time that any considerable sums of notes have been presented for the metal.

With the exception of an increase of \$45,-500,000 in the amount of treasury notes, issued in the purchase of silver bullion, and decrease of \$90,000,000 in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates, there has been, the report says no important change in the public debt. According to the revised estimate, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country on June 30, was \$2,323,547,977, or nearly \$51,000,000 less than at the same time last year. This contraction took place, not withstanding the addition of \$45,-500,000 to the stock of silver and an increase of \$5,000,000 in the outstanding bank notes and was caused by the experts of gold. In July, however, there began a heavy return movement of the metal, supported by rapid expansion of bank note circulation By the end of September the stock of gold was restored to what it was when the ex-ports began. The total increase of the effective stock of money in three months was no lower than \$95,000,000. bringing it up to a figure much above the highest ever reached before. The treasurer remarks that this sudden contraction and expansion within the space of eleven months affords a striking illustration of the degree of flexbility possessed by the currency.

### Money in Circulation.

The revised figures for the amount of money in circulation, that is, outside the treasury on June 30, places it at \$1,950,846, 829, or about \$6,000,000 less than it was a year before. During the four months ended with October, there was an increase of \$125,000,000, a record altogether without parallel in the history of the country. The re-demption of United States paper currency has been unusually heavy, amounting to \$377,000,000 in the fifteen months ended with

During the past two fiscal years there was recoined nearly one-lifth part of the whole estimated stock of subsidiary silver, an improvement, the report says, that is expected increase the popularity and usefulness of this part of the currency.

Contrary to expectations, the Columbian souvenir coins have not proved popular, some of them were never taken out of the

reasury and others have been retur or redemption. An arrangement Thas seen in contemplation under which the halfdeliars in the treasury will be recoined at the expense of the management of the ex-position. It has not yet been decided what disposition is to be made of the quarter-doilars of this coinage not disposed of.
Although the nominal amount of counter-

feit coins and paper correscy presented at the treasury was greater than in the previous year the increase was less, proportionately, than the increase of the amount of money nandled. Considerable additions were made to the bonds held in trust for intional banks and for the Pacific religious sinks fund and for the Pacific railroad sinking fund.
The treasurer concludes by orging that the
vaults and safes in his offices, by put in better condition in accordance with recommendations made in the report of the commission appointed to investigate the present methods of this kind of construction.

## NEED OF A LEADER FELT

Difficulty Experienced in Organizing a New French Cabinet.

PRESIDENT CARNOT IN A QUANDARY

M. Casimir-Perier and M. Dupuy Refuse Positively to Attempt to Reform It-The Socialists Jumlant Over the

Fall of the Ministry.

Panis, Nov. 26.-It was semi-officially ansounced today that M. Casimir Perier, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who was summoned by President Carnot shortly after the resignation of the cabinet, has informed M. Carnot that he has decided not to form a cabinet and that he has advised the president to appeal to the public spirit of ex-Premier Dupuy, who, in the opinion of M. Casimir-Perier, might be prevailed upon to form a cabinet. It is added that President Carnot thereupon summoned M. Dupuy, who stated he did not consider himself in a post tion to acquit himself of such a task and therefore he respectfully declined to undertake the formation of the new cabinet.

### His Mission Unsuccessful, Later President Carnet summoned M. Meline and thoroughly discussed the sit-uation with the last mentioned gentleman, who represents the Department of the Vosger in the Chamber of Deputies and who has al-ready filled the position of minister of agriculture, as well as other important positions under the French government. To M. Meline the president entrusted the delicate mission of endeavoring to persuade M. Casimir-Perier or M. Dupuy to reconsider their decision not to undertake the reconstruction of the French cabinet, but it is understood that M. Meline failed.

After completing his unsuccessful mission, M. Meline this evening visited President Carnot and informed him of his failure to persuade M Casimir-Perier or M. Dupuy to change their minds. It is said that the president has been somewhat disappointed at the failure of the mission he had entrusted

to M. Meline. Several newspapers anticipated that the Dupuy ministry would be easily reconstructed with the radicals, and the Figure, commenting on the situation, says that it is rumored President Carnot will send a message to the Chamber after the formation of the new ministry.

Senator Challemel-Lacour is reported to

have urged upon President Carnot the ne cessity of securing a larger number of sen-ators in the new cabinet.

#### M. Bourgeois Summoned. Late this evening it is reported that Presi-

dent Carnot has summoned M. Bourgeois, who was formerly minister of justice, in order to consult with him as to the formation of the new cabinet.
The socialist workmen's union gave

'punch" at the Maison Dupal this afternoon n honor of the socialist deputies who were instrumental in bringing about the resignation of the French cabinet. The majority of the representatives of the socialist party, including M. Jaurez and M. Millerand, the deputies who were so prominent in attack-ing the program recently outlined by M.

ing the program recently outlined by M. Dupuy, attended.

M. Jaurez made a speech and was loudly applauded. After affirming that the socialists were moved by the spirit of patriotism, the speaker declared that the fall of the ministry was the first victory for the socialistic parliamentary group and that it was an omen of success for their future undertakings. The socialists M. Jaurez added, know ings. The socialists, M. Jaurez added, knew that a cabinet of their own choice was impossible, but they did not overthrow minis-ters for the mere pleasure of creating a crisis. All they wanted was that the mould observe a benevolent M. Millerand, in his remarks, ministry should observe a benevolent neutrality. M. Millerand, in his remarks, thanked M. Jaurez for his action in the Chamber of Deputies, declaring debates in the Chamber would in future be regulated by the socialist party. M. Ergest Roche advocated political amnesty, which met with the decided approval of his hearers.

### SPAIN'S MOORISH WAR.

General Martinez Campos Witt Direct the Army's Operations,

Madrid, Nov. 26 .- The cabinet met late yesterday afternoon and all the ministers present were pledged to secreey. In spite of this pledge it has transpired that the minis ter of finance, Senor Gamaz, declared that if the minister of war maintained that it was impossible to immediately commence the active operations against the Moors which were clearly demanded by the circumstances, as well as by public opinion, it was evident that the ministry ought to resign, as it could not continue an undecisive policy without trouble. This statement created a profound impression upon the ministers and for a time, it is said, there was danger of the ministry adopting the suggestion of

Senor Gamaz Premier Sagasta opposed the idea of any or all of the ministers resigning and conclude by asking for time to thoroughly consider the matter under discussion.

Before this session Minister of War Do minguez informed some of his personal friends that he had determined to resign unless he was given the chief command at Melilia, while retaining the portfolio of war during his absence from Spain. nounced, however, today that Premier Sagasta had succeeded in averting a crisis by inducing General Dominguez draw his demand in favor of draw his demand in favor of General Martinez Campos, who was recently appointed to the supreme command Spanish forces operating against the General Martinez Campos who was hastily summoned from Barcelona, arrived here at noon and was welcomed at the railroad station by the minister of war. The two generals exchanged warm embraces and then proceeded to the palace, where they had a long and touching audience with the queen regent. Her majesty recalled the many victories won by General Martinez Campos and referred in the most flattering terms to his personal bravery.
Referring to the campaign in Morrocco
General Martinez Campos, in discussing the

plan of operation with the minister of war, declared he proposed to start for Melilla tonorrow and that upon his arrival there he which will be placed under the command, respectively, of General Chincilia and General Martinez Campos believes that the campaign will be short and

Telegrams received here today state that scout who returned from the Moorish nes has informed General Marcias that the Kabyles are strongly entrenched between Cape Arcsforcas and Algeria. The losses of the Riffs in the different engagements with the Spaniards have been exaggerated.

Disorderly Mobs of Italians Express Their Indignation at the Bank Scandals. ROME, Nov. 26. - A serious disturbance

took place at 6 o'clock this evening on the Plaza Colona. While the military band was playing on the square a mob, chiefly comessed of workmen, gathered in front of the Chamber of Deputies and soon began to utter cries of "Down with the thieves; down with the malefactors; to prison with the rascals,

The regular police official in charge ordered the mob to disperse and moved for ward with his men in order to drive the mob from the square. This, however, only served o further enrage the workmen, who contrough shouting their violent cries, all the time becoming more demonstrative and threatening to push forward up to the doors of the Chamber.

The porice mustered a strong force and

#### charged on the mob, scattering the workmen down the streets leading into the Plaza Colona and, after a nard fight, making a

number of arrests.

Later the mob attempted to reassemble in frontof the telegraph office and the same cries were heard, causing the police to charge again, and again disperse the rioters, who were loud in their threats of venceand upon all those concerned in the

scandals.

As this dispatch is sent the police officials As this dispatch is sent, the police officials are taking steps in anticipation of further ploting and orders have been issued to prevent the assembling of any number of persons on the public thorough fares. This has caused some exciting scenes in the neighborhood of the square mentioned and a number of multitional areasts have been made. of additional arrests have been made At 8 o'clock it was reported that the mob was mustering in another part of the city with the intention of marching in force upon the Chamber of Deputies. The police can,

sent to their assistance should they be unable to maintain order. The incident, though not very startling, shows the state of public opinion regarding the bank scandal disclosures, and it would not take much more to precipitate serious

at short notice, have a strong force of troops

King Humbert during the afternoon gave an audience to ex-Premier Rudiei, and it is understood that the cabinet crisis and the recent disclosures were thoroughly discussed. out with what result is not known. At 1 p. m. the cabinet crisis continued. but it was thought all danger of further rioting had passed away. King Humbert has summoned Senor Saraco, who will have an sudience with the king tomorrow.

#### HERO OF AMAPALA.

General Bouilla Lingering in Guatemala, Waiting for a Ride Home.

[Copyri husa 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] La LIBERTAD, Salvador (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 26 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to Tue Bee. ]-PolicarpoBonilla, the refugee from Honduras, whose presence on board the Pacific Mail steamship Costa Rica when she entered the port of Amapala on November 6 led to seven shots being fired at her, although she was flying the American flag, is in Guatemala, where he went to take a steamer for Corinto, Nicaragua. On his arrival in Guatemala Bonilla found that the ship on which he had intended to continue his journey to Nicaragua did not stop at Corinto, and he remained in the city.

This will delay his return to Nicaragua, as he is afraid to take one of coasting vessels for fear it might put into Amapala. Bonilla's last experience in this place showed him the desire of the authorities to get him into their hands, and convinced the former op ponent of President Vasquez on the battle field that his safety depended on keeping out of Honduras. He was not secure in a port in that country, even under the stars and stripes. This was proven by his experience on the Costa Rica, for when the captain of the steamer refused to surrender Bonilla, who was a passenger, the fort in the harbor, by order of the president, opened fire on the vessel, which had the American flag at the topmast.

Minister of Finance Planas of Honluras is on his way to New York and it is believed the object of his visit is to try and settle the Amapala affair with the United

### ELECTION IN URUGUAY.

Polling Piaces Guarded by Soldiers, Police and Hired Ruffians from Argentina. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] MONTEVIDEO. Uruguay (via Galveston Tex.), Nov. 26 - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee. 1-

The legislative elections are in progres here today and the city is practically in a state of siege. The shops are barricaded, the houses are closed, the streets are deserted, the trains are empty and the voting tables are surrounded by the military and by armed policemen. Hared ruffians have been brought from Buenos Ayres to assist the police. Opposition delegates are rejected at the polls. The people are terrorized, and only government employes and partisans are voting. It is unanimously agreed that such flagrantly fraudulent elections have never taken place here before, even under the worst military dictatorship. The results

## will not be made known until tomorrow.

Lisbon, Nov. 26.-It is reported that the cabinet will be reformed and that the minister of finance and a few others will resign. At a meeting of the progressive party resolution was passed declaring that if that party were called into office they would present themselves to the present Cortez. and that they would only dissolve in event of being defeated.

Will Not Accept Their Resignations. BELGRADE, Nov. 26 .- The king has refused to accept the resignation of the cabinet.

### TO SUCCEED POWDERLY.

James R. Sovereign of lows a Strong

Favorite with the Knights. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—It was tacitly understood today by the majority of the delegates to the general assembly, Knights of Labor, that upon the opening of the seasion tomorrow Mr. Powderly's resignation would be accepted. Members of the press committee denied that any caucus was held today, but the action of nineteen of the dele gates seems at variance with that statement A telegram was sent to James R. Sover eign at Des Moines asking him if he would accept the office Mr. Powderly vacates. It was sent late this afternoon and was signed heretofore been known as being very friendl to the interests of Mr. Powderly the delegates who signed the te'egram said tonight: "If the names of all who signed the message were known it would cause much surprise in the Powderly comp. Mr. Powderly has said that the order could not get along without him, but the action of the delegates today shows he must have been mistaken about it. Mr. Sovereign, who is labor commissioner of lowa, is the man most ntted for the position. He is, we believe, the only one who could amalgamate the dif-ferent interests of the order and make it what it once was the atrongest labor organization in the world. We are now awaiting his reply and expect an affirmative one."

At 7:30 tonight a reply from Mr. Sovereign

was received. In substance Sovereign said "If Mr. Powderly has resigned I will accept the office of general master workman if ten dered me, and will do all in my power to This practically puts an end to the contraversy now going on. The anti-Powderly men still hold their vote of twenty-four, which is

a majority, and upon reassembling will get right down to business.
Caucuses are being held tonight in several of the rooms of the Windsor hotel, both by Powderly's friends and those of the western favorite. The corridors are full of riends of Sovereign who are all loud in their

claims for him.

Died in His Step laughter's Grave. PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.-The funeral of Mrs. William Schell, held here this afternoon, involved another death under most startling circumstances. This morning Walton Fish, the stepfather of Mrs. Schell, aged 60 years, went to the cemetery to dig the grave, but did not return. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the functal procession reached the cometery, the coffin was taken to the open grave and the usual preparations made to lower the remains to their last resting place. Just as the coffin was about to be lowered. Fish was seen sitting at the bottom of the grave with his head bowed on his boson. He was dead, having been stricken with heart disease.

# CAUGHT IN AMBUSH

Mexican Troops Trapped by the Rebels and Ruthlessly Shot Down.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE HIGHLY ELATED

Reported Success of Their Arms Promises Them More Men and Money.

PEREZ HEADED FOR THE CAPITAL NOW

One of the Rebel Leaders Starts South Along the Mexican Central.

GRAVE VIEW TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Federal Authorities Finally Admit They Have a Serious Uprising to Deal With and Are Massing Troops in Chihushus Accordingly.

[Covyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mex., (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 26 .- New York Herald Telegram-Special to THE BEE. |-Rumors of all kinds regarding an engagement between the federal forces and revolutionists are in cir-

It is positively known that a fight took place in the mountains in the Boca Casse regions, and that the federal troops were completely routed. The government has ordered that all news of the affair be hushed up, and a censorship over the wires has been established.

The war news has greatly excited the masses. The revolutionary sympathizers are highly elated, believing that from now on they will be more easily able to secure both money and men.

At the government headquarters couriers have arrived, but they are kept under surveillance, and nothing can be learned from that source except that a fight took place, a Yew were killed on one side and the bandits took to the mountains again.

Caught in a Trap. From revolutionary sources it is learned that the plan of campaign as outlined in these dispatches was carried out, and the federal forces walked deliberately into the trap. Perez Lujan and Pacheco sent out smail detachments in different directions to invite chase by the federal troops, which was given, the revolutionary bands retreating to the mountains, where the government

forces, thinking they had routed them, followed. The revolutionists claim that they had 600 men in the engagement and the federals over 400. When the regulars got well into the pocket, so that escape was well nigh im possible, the revolutionists opened the battle. The federal troops undertook to charge and dislodge the rebels, but met a withering fire from all directions, which stampeded

them, and they precipitately fled. On their way back through the passes the rebels picked the federal troops off from their hiding places and but few escaped. The rebels claim to have almost completely

#### annihilated their pursuers. Will Carry the War South.

It is probable now that Perez will at once move and retire further south and capture towns along the Mexican Central. The government realizing the fatality of attempting to suppress the rebellion with the forces at present in the field, will naturally mobilize a large army in Chihuahua. Perez is too good a general, however, to permit the enemy to concentrate on him, and will continue further south, increasing his forces as

he goes. It now appears as though formidable uprising has occurred, and such is the impression even in Mexican military circles. This

#### is regarded as significant in itself. DOING BETTER SHOOTING.

Peixoto's Gunners Getting So They Can Ox casionally Hit Something They Aim At. (Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 26 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-Word has just been received here from the Herald's correspondent iu Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that during the cannonading which took place there on Friday last between the rebels and Pelxoto's artillerymen a shell from the loyal fortress, Sao Joao, dislodged a heavy cannon in Fort Villegaignon, which is fighting for the insurgents' cause. Sao Joao's gunners have the sluking of the robet warship Javary to their credit also. Villegaignon has been so severely battered in this constant righting that she has not a

single flagstaff left. One of the insurgents' launches which was conveying ammunition to the ship was sunk on the same day by a well directed

shot from a shore battery in Nictheroy. Sympathizers with Mello's cause in this city are loth to believe the accounts of Peixoto's recent successes. They make light of the loss of the Javary, and say as she was unable to steam about with her own machinery and had to be turned the insurgents would have themselves sunk her anyway, to prevent her falling into Peixcto's hands when they get ready to leave the harbor of Rio and direct their attack upon the president from the north and south. They say she was also in a bad state of decay, as are many other ships in the Bra-

zilinn navy. Anarchists in Argentina.

Copyrig tel 1891 by Jam's Gardon Bennett.] Buenos Avaes. Argentina (via Galveston, Tex. ). Nov. 26 - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. 1-Six anarchists have just been arrested here for plotting an attempt upon the lives of public officials. The Argentinan minister to Chill has been recalled to answer charges made against him in connection with the incidents of the ship Pedro III. It is believed

he will be relieved of his post as minister. Wanted in Washington.

TACOMA, Nov. 26. -Governor McGraw has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Samuel S. Hart, president of the State bank at Puckley, who disappeared a week ago, leaving a shortage of \$50,000. It is claimed that flart is not his right name and that he has wrecked five other banks during his career. He formerly fived in Skowing gen, Mo.