

REDUCTION OF TWENTY MILLION

Estimated Effects of Amendments to Payne Revenue

FIFTY CHANGES MADE

Eight-Cent Duty on Tea 1 to Produce Eight Mills

FIFTEEN MILLIONS ON COFFEE

Committee Must Make Arrangements to Offset These Losses.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES GONE

Striking Out These Classes on Crude Oil and Lumber Means Loss of Another Twenty Millions in Productiveness.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The estimates of the revenue which the Payne tariff bill will produce for the government have been reduced nearly \$20,000,000 through the amendments made to the measure before it was passed by the house, and the senate finance committee will have to provide means for making up this difference if the original estimates are to be met. The striking out of several countervailing duty clauses on which no estimates were made probably will lessen the bill's productiveness another \$20,000,000.

The amendment taking off the 5-cent duty on a subtracted \$7,000,000 from the estimated revenues. The striking out of the countervailing duty on coffee and the maximum duty provision for a rate of 20 per cent ad valorem on coffee coming from countries which do not give the United States the benefit of their most favored nation clause, disposed of what probably would be \$15,000,000 in duties.

Taking out the countervailing proviso for lumber and for petroleum, two amendments made by the house, means a lost opportunity to increase the revenues by several million dollars. It is estimated. By repealing the manufacturers' license tax for farmers desiring to sell the leaf tobacco which they raise, the house has withdrawn considerable revenue under the internal revenue law. A slight increase in revenue may be provided by the increased tax on Turkish filler tobacco, pineapples and barley and barely malt.

Fifty Amendments Made.

The senate finance committee materially reduced many of the schedules of the Dingley bill as it passed the house, but in order to increase the revenue producing power of the Payne bill the committee will have to take different action with regard to the latter measure. The fifty or more amendments, all of which were offered by the ways and means committee, have added a few more changes to the bill as compared with the present tariff law.

In 1887 the senate committee placed a duty of 14 cents per pound on hides, which was later changed to 15 cents per pound, and as it passed the house, like the Dingley bill when it went to the senate, places hides on the free list. The Dingley law, however, has produced a revenue exceeding \$2,000,000 annually.

Maximum and Minimum Features.

Throughout its various provisions, in form, phraseology and rates of duty, there are many changes in the Payne bill as it stands today from the provisions of the Dingley law. Its maximum and minimum features, the additional methods of valuation for the purpose of preventing under-valuations, and its provision for the \$100,000,000 issuance of Panama bonds and a \$250,000,000 issue of treasury certificates, are new. It extends the drawback so that domestic raw material may be used in lieu of other material for the purpose of collecting a drawback. It provides an equal amount of identical imported raw material is manufactured into the same product upon which the drawback is collected. An inheritance tax, by which it is hoped that \$20,000,000 will be collected, is provided for. The internal revenue law is expected to produce \$1,800,000,000 additional revenue because of the increase in the tax on cigarettes.

The two increases over the Dingley rates that stand out most prominently in the Payne bill are those in the rates on women's and children's gloves and hosiery, Cocos, which is now imported free of duty, has been made dutiable at the rate of 3 cents a pound. Unmanufactured mica has been reduced 1 cent per pound and the manufacturer of mica has a duty levied upon it 2 cents per pound less than the Dingley rates. The duty on manufactured hosiery has been doubled.

Contains Many Reductions.

The Payne bill contains many reductions from the Dingley rates of duty. The duties on lead ore and pig lead are materially reduced, while the lumber schedule is cut in half. The differential on refined sugar is reduced 5 cents per 100 pounds. Cottonseed oil and tallow are placed on the free list, as well as licorice paste, fence posts and kindling wood. Provisions for the free entry, under certain conditions, of bituminous coal, wood pulp and agricultural machinery have been incorporated. The duty on print paper, upon the recommendation of the house investigating committee, was considerably reduced. The most important changes made in the wood schedule was the reduction of 5 cents in the duties on shoddy and top-waste, and change from an ad valorem to a specific duty on tops, the general effect being a slight reduction. A concession to those who urged the wood schedule be placed on the free list was made by permitting the free entry of objects of art at least twenty years old.

Iron and Steel Reduced.

The iron and steel schedules are distinguished through a general cutting in the duties. Iron ore is placed on the free list and material reductions are made in the rates on pig iron, scrap iron and steel bar iron, round iron, blooms, structural iron forgings, anchors, cotton ties, steel rails, tin plates, wire and numerous other articles. One of the most important provisions of the bill is the Philippine free trade provision, which permits the free entry of every product of the islands, except rice, and exempts from duty any articles imported from the United States into those islands. The amount of sugar which may be imported is limited to 300,000 tons annually, and the free importation of tobacco is restricted to 30,000 pounds of wrapper, 2,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco and 120,000,000 cigars.

Fortunes Await Omaha Buyers of Coal Lands

If Government Gas Engine Succeeds Lignite Beds of North Dakota Will Make Plutocrats.

Many Omahans believe they have fortunes in sight because of investments in North Dakota lands, should the government popularize the internal combustion motors with which it has been experimenting and now declares will succeed the steam engine as a means of generating power. The Omahans bought the land, most of which is in the little Missouri country, because it will grow wheat, and now they have found the lignite coal with which the prairies are underlaid, is to be used for making gas, and their holdings may be wanted shortly for coal mines.

Most of the Omahans land owners, who have become coal miners, own a section of the land, but the most of the lignite in these lands is the largest seam of lignite in the northwest, being forty-five feet in thickness. The government declares that in the internal combustion motors a ton of North Dakota lignite will produce the same amount of horse-power for the same length of hours as a ton of the best bituminous coal in the world will produce with an ordinary steam boiler and engine.

At 5 or 10 cents per ton the lignite on some of the farms owned by Omahans makes the land worth \$150 to \$300 per acre. Lignite sells in North Dakota for \$1 to \$1.50 per ton, though almost every rancher in the Little Missouri river country has a coal mine or his own and the farmers who use steam plows, plow up the coal with which to fire the engines. The government says there are 500,000,000 tons of the lignite coal in North Dakota, much of which is also in the Missouri river. The electric light plants and pumping stations in the largest towns of North Dakota are fired with lignite and the Soo line has fired locomotives with it.

Special Train for Minstrels

Al G. Field Shot Into Omaha at Rate of Mile a Minute

The Overland Limited on the Union Pacific and all other trains on that road, running between Grand Island and Omaha, were sidetracked Sunday morning to give a clear track for the special train of Al G. Field Minstrel's cars, running a special between those two points in order to reach Omaha in time for a matinee at Boyd's theater.

The show cars were to have been hooked into No. 4, leaving Kearney at 2:47 this morning, but were not through some mistake in orders, and special orders were issued from headquarters to "make good." The cars were hooked to No. 14, leaving Kearney at 8:47, and a fast run made to Grand Island, where one of the road's powerful engines, with steam up, was waiting. The show cars were attached and the long run commenced.

The first seventy-five miles was recited off at the rate of a mile a minute and the rest of the distance at a slower pace, the entire run of 146 miles being made in a fraction less than 170 minutes, or two hours and fifty minutes. It was a record run for a minstrel show on this section of the Union Pacific. Conductor Candlish was in charge of the special.

ORPHEUM IN SUMMER WILL GET NEW FITTINGS

General Manager Beck Makes Brief Visit to Local House to Inspect Plans.

Martin Beck, general manager of the Orpheum, made a brief visit to the local house Saturday, spending most of the time conferring with architects for the extensive improvements to be made at the close of the present season. The theater will be entirely redecorated and, fitted out with new opera chairs, the arrangement of the boxes will be changed and the seating capacity increased. The total improvements will foot up to more than \$20,000. Mr. Beck expressed himself as much pleased with conditions here. He is en route for San Francisco, where he goes to attend the opening of the new Orpheum house, which is said to be the finest and most ornate theater in America.

HIS NAME IS DENNIS NOW

Fearly Chandler, Whose Cognomen is Kept Quiet, Will Go to Bed House

"Fearly" Chandler, first and real name otherwise unknown, bids fair to spend a good deal of his young life in state penitentiaries. Chandler is now 22. Before coming here he did three years and one-half at the California state penitentiary at San Quentin, and Saturday morning he got five years more from Judge Sears for breaking and entering a railroad car. Chandler appears to have had just two months of freedom.

Ruling Against Form of Rebating Used by Packers

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The practice of rebating of railroads, of transporting and of using such overvaluation as a basis for claims against railroad companies when the beef is injured or destroyed in transit must be stopped at once, according to a decision reached by Attorney General Wick-ersham as the result of an investigation made because of complaints against one of the large beef packing companies of Chicago. There complaints alleged that the company had placed a fictitious value on dressed beef claimed to have been injured or destroyed in transit.

SIX PERSONS PERISH IN FIRE

Fire Destroys Several Business Blocks and Number of Residences at Lenox, Mass.

LOSS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

Six Are Burned to Death and Number Are Badly Injured.

TRAGIC FATE OF MISS FRENCH

Jumps From Building With Hair and Clothes Ablaze.

BIG FIRE AT MAYFIELD, KY.

Four Large Warehouses Containing Three Hundred Thousand Pounds of Tobacco Destroyed by Incendiary Blaze.

LENOX, Mass., April 11.—Six persons lost their lives, three others were badly burned and a property loss of between \$200,000 and \$300,000 was caused by the fire which started in the heart of the business section of Lenox early today.

Four business blocks, two dwellings and two other structures were destroyed in a section bounded by Franklin, Main, Housatonic and Church streets. The fire is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion.

The death of Miss French was one of the pitiful tragedies of the fire. While the blaze in the Clifford block was at its height a woman was seen to climb out of a flame-filled room onto a veranda on the second story with her night clothing and her hair ablaze. Staggering to the railing the woman leaped to the sidewalk beneath, landing in a heap within five or six feet of the blazing walls. Some of the horrified onlookers attempted to rush in to drag her out, but the intense heat drove them back and not until the flames had practically died out was the body recovered.

COLONELS PLEDGING FEALTY

Several Hasten to Reassure Governor of Their Loyalty.

C. E. SPENS TOUTED FOR PLACE

Admirer Writes Governor He Would Look Beautiful Wearing Sword

Lincoln, April 11.—(Special.)—The war of the colonels is on in dead earnest. While Colonel Fanning deserted and resigned in the face of danger and other colonels have threatened to resign and quit and leave the command-in-chief to fight his own battles in his own way, other colonels are standing pat.

Colonel Marshall who has been referred to as a "long, hungry rooster," Colonel Berryman, who has just been spanked by Mayor Dahlman in a political fight in Omaha and Colonel Byrne, who smelted powder when a member of Governor Sheldahl's staff, have come to the front for their chief. Each has bared his good, right arm, drawn forth the trusty sword and stepped into the arena to do battle with Colonel Fanning, or any other who dares to claim the governor broke his word to his braver friends.

Three Girls Are Killed by Train

Three Daughters of Fred Foldorf Run Down by Illinois Central Flyer Near Dubuque

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 11.—The Illinois Central "Flyer" struck and instantly killed Anna, Mabel and Ruby, aged 7, 8 and 14 years, respectively, daughter of Fred Foldorf, four miles west of here today. The girls were walking on the track toward the approaching train, but on account of a high wind they had their heads down and did not see the train. When the engineer realized that the girls did not hear the train it was too late to stop.

SEWELL'S TERM IS REDUCED

Chicago, April 11.—(Special.)—Twenty-seven years of Thomas L. Sewell's term in the penitentiary for the murder of Paul Morse has been cut off by the State Board of Pardons, which issued a full pardon to the convict. Sewell, who was a prominent ranchman, as was also the man he killed, was sent up from Uinta county in 1896 to serve a thirty-year term. Now he is pardoned on the grounds that there was evidence that the killing of Morse was not unjustifiable. Morse and Sewell quarreled over a horse herd and Sewell, when arrested for killing Morse, asserted that the latter first attacked him. There was no witness to the killing, which occurred at a lonely ranch in the Jackson Hole country. James Sears, sent up from Cheyenne in 1903 to serve ten years for burglary, and Joel W. Long, sent up from Converse county in 1904 to serve six years for rustling, have also been granted full pardons and are at liberty.

"I'm delighted with your new woman's column on the want ad page," said one of our women readers:

"My hairdresser was sick and looking over the 'Everything for Women' column I found there was one near my husband's office on the same floor, whom I knew nothing about."

For the convenience of our women readers, many small ads are run together under this head. It makes it easy to find what you want.

Have you read the want ads, yet, today!



From the Washington Sunday Star.

SIGNS OF SPRING

Creek Indians Make Complaint

Oklahoma Militia Accused of Arresting Full Bloods not Connected With Crazy Snake's Band.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Word was received by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Leupp yesterday from Eufaula, Harjo, head man of the Four Nations council, saying that the state militia, in its attempt to capture members of the Crazy Snake band who participated in the recent outbreaks, are arresting fullblood Indians in no way connected with the Snakes or their troubles and asking that the federal government prevent the further arrest of innocent Creeks and demand the release of those already in custody. Instructions have been issued directing Agent Kelsey in Oklahoma to protect innocent Indians.

Centennial of Miami University

Oldest College in Ohio Will Celebrate Its Hundredth Anniversary in June.

HAMILTON, O., April 11.—Miami university, the oldest Ohio college, will celebrate its centennial at Oxford, June 12-18. President Taft, who is expected, is particularly interested in Miami university because his father-in-law, John W. Herron of Cincinnati, since 1880 has been president of the board of that institution.

Indicted for Embezzling Land Funds

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 11.—(Special.)—The United States grand jury, now in session here, has returned a number of additional indictments. Among the indictments returned was one against Anson Wagner, formerly United States commissioner at Dakota, Gregory county, who was removed from office last fall by Judge Carland of the federal court for failure to turn over to the United States land office at Mitchell trust funds which had been placed in his hands by homesteaders in the Rosebud country, with which to make payments on the purchase price of their lands. The amounts which the indictment charges him with having embezzled aggregate in the neighborhood of \$2,500. From two homesteaders he is charged with having taken the sum of \$485.80 each, this being the largest amount taken from any one homesteader.

Burlington Woman Hunts for Mysterious Relative

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 11.—(Special.)—A dispatch from St. Louis tells of the visit there of Mrs. Minnie A. Shepherd of Burlington to discover if possible the place of residence of Mrs. Mary King, her aunt, from whom she desires to secure some information concerning her birth so as to enable her to establish her identity and right to certain estates left by a relative.

TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE

It Will Probably Be Known as the Payne-Aldrich Measure Because of Numerous Amendments.

FULL COMMITTEE AT WORK

Democratic Members Will Be Called Into Session Today.

MONTH'S DEBATE IS EXPECTED

Measure Will Probably Be Ready for Conference in Thirty Days.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINORITY

Few Set Speeches Will Be Made and Democrats Will Probably Confine Their Efforts to Amendments.

UNCLE SAM PAYS FULL RATES

Government Can Get no Special Contract for Seattle Exhibits.

COLONEL CODY IN WASHINGTON

He Talks Enthusiastically of Prospects of Western Oil Fields and Benefits of Irrigation Projects.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—(Special.)—For some time the government has been casting about for a railroad which would give it the best rates on seventy car loads of exhibits from Washington to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. Not less than that number of freight cars will be required to transport the national capital of the government's display and it means a whole lot of money for freight. Being more or less canny Uncle Sam decided to ask the railroads to offer special rates for special privileges.

President Taft Attends Church

Executive and Wife Worship at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Taft attended Easter services at St. John's Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Taft is a member, today. Afterwards he was compelled to hold an informal reception on the steps of the church. A large crowd was waiting outside to get a glimpse of him. The president made his exit from the church in advance of Mrs. Taft and it was while waiting for her that a large number of persons passed by and saluted him. When Mrs. Taft came forth the impromptu reception was abruptly halted.

BURLINGTON TRAIN IS WRECKED NEAR BRESTON

Two Killed and Nine Injured When Eastbound Flyer Leaves Track.

TACOMA, Wash., April 11.—Two people were killed and nine others were injured in the wreck of Burlington train No. 16, which left Tacoma yesterday afternoon on the Northern Pacific. The train was derailed one mile west of Bristol, between Chillum and Ellensburg, last night. Engineer Franklin J. Hammond of Tacoma and Fireman Johnson were killed. The cause of the accident is unknown.

MOSQUITO AND HOUSE FLY UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS

Southern Cities Begin Organized Campaign Against These Menaces to Health.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—The entire south has notified the mosquito and the house fly that they are undesirable citizens. The health authorities are opening an early campaign against these disseminators of deadly diseases. The mosquito is not the only disease spreader. The house fly distributes malaria, typhoid fever and other diseases.

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