

QUARTY MILLION

Of a Reduction Made by the Republican Revenue Measure, Just

NOW GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC.

An Increased Duty Placed on Tin to Start the Industry, With

A DROP ON STEEL RAILS.

Sugar Catches It Very Hard, There Being an Average Decrease of 60 Per Cent.

WOOL PUT ON A HIGHER PLANE, And the Manufacturers of It Marked Up in Proportion, Clothing Being Increased Considerably.

TOBACCO TO BE CHEAPER HEREAFTER

The revenue bill prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee is practically completed, and its chief features follow. It is expected to make a reduction of \$60,000,000 on both the tariff and internal features. Half of this will come from sugar. The duties on farm products and some manufactures are increased. The metal schedule is changed in both directions.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, March 18.—At last the new tariff bill is laid before the world. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have been all yesterday and to-day closeted in one of the seldom-used committee rooms in the basement in the Capitol settling their differences and putting the finishing touches on their forthcoming tariff bill.

Undoubtedly the feature which caused the most trouble was the sugar schedule, and the agreement upon it is not yet unanimous. Mr. Clunie, of California, strongly opposed it and urged the retention of a higher duty upon this article. He was, however, voted down, and the bill when reported will propose an average cut all through the sugar schedule of 60 per cent. \$30,000,000 Reduction on Sugar Alone. This means a reduction of revenue from this source of something over \$30,000,000. Mr. Coleman, the lone Republican from Louisiana, says that if this proposition is retained in the bill he will vote against its passage. Mr. Peters, of Kansas, and Mr. Clunie, of California, will also both vote against the bill on account of this cut on sugar.

Mr. Peters said today that he thought there would be about seven of the Western Republican members of the House voting with the Democrats to defeat the bill for this reason alone, but if a caucus is held, as the Republican leaders contemplate, it is questionable if so many will be able to hold out against the party lash. Messrs. Morrill and Faxon and Perkins, of Kansas, all Republicans, of whom it was said that they would support the bill, and were in favor of a total abolition of the sugar duties.

Some features still unsettled. The bill will be presented to the full committee in a day or two. The clauses relating to carpet wools, Mexican lead ores and one or two other articles have not yet been finally and definitely passed upon. When the bill is not absolutely completed, and will, of course, be subject to revision, it is believed to be substantially a finished measure so far as the majority of the committee is concerned. The internal revenue features of the bill are as follows:

The entire abolition of all special taxes upon distillers of all kinds, commonly known as "licensees; the tax upon snuff with remission to farmers and planters growing tobacco will have the liberty to sell to whomsoever they please, without restriction in the same manner as any farmer can dispose of any other of the products of his land.

Cigars at the Same Figure. The tax upon manufactured tobacco will be reduced from 8 cents to 5 cents a pound; cigars, cheroots and cigarette tobacco will be reduced as is imposed under the present law. Alcohol used in the arts is free under substantially the same restrictions as is reduced from 30 to 25 cents. The reductions in the revenue from these sources will be in round numbers between \$17,000,000 and \$19,000,000.

The following are the principal provisions in the tariff schedule: The earth, earthenware and glassware schedules remain substantially as in the existing law. There are a number of important changes in the metal schedule. Existing rates are maintained upon iron ore and pig iron, but wire for fencing is made dutiable at 60c a pound, which is below the duty upon that kind of iron entering into other uses. Beams, girders and structural iron is reduced from 30c to 60c a pound, which is a reduction below that of the Senate bill.

Railway Iron and Steel Rails. Railway iron is reduced 60c a pound, the present rate being \$17 a ton, a reduction of about \$4 a ton, and a reduction in the rate fixed by the Senate bill. The duty on steel rails is reduced \$4 a ton.

The duty on tin plate has been increased to 2-30 cents a pound. Pig tin remains free. It is believed that with this encouragement our tin plate will be manufactured in this country. Already we make the sheet iron and sheet steel, which is 16 per cent of the tin plate, and with the assurance that there is tin in the Black Hills, it is thought a great industry will spring up.

There is an increase in the duty upon pocket cutlery, which the committee justify upon the ground of the depressed condition of that industry in the United States, and the sharp and ruinous competition that has already been felt

THE CORPSE MISSING.

Scranton Relatives of Mrs. Thomas Bogges Anxious to Know

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE BODY.

It Was Shipped From Allegheny, but Disappeared en Route.

THE HUSBAND ALSO FAILS TO APPEAR.

Hamilton's Chief of Police Orders His Arrest Pending an Inquest.

Protection for the Eggs. The duty on eggs is raised to 2 cents a dozen; potatoes to 25 cents a bushel. Hides, which are now at 10 cents a pound, are raised to 15 cents a pound. There is a small increase in the duty on fruits. Oranges and lemons, in packages of 14 cubic feet or less, 25 cents per package; in packages exceeding that amount, not exceeding 25 cubic feet, 50 cents a package. Raisins 25 cents a pound duty. Advances in duties have generally been conceded the farm products where it is believed increased duties will benefit the farmer.

Spirits, wines and other beverages have been left as found in existing law. Salt also has not been touched. The duty on wool is raised substantially as in the Senate bill. Jute, manilla, sun and sisal grass are put upon the free list, as is wool of grade, which enters into the duty on binding twine. A reduction is made in the duty on binding twine.

The Schedule on Wools. In the wool schedule, wools of the first class, known as clothing wools, 11 cents a pound; wools of the second class, known as combing wools, 12 cents a pound; wools of the third class, 3 1/2 cents a pound; valued at over 12 cents, 8 cents a pound. This is a reduction of 1 1/2 cents a pound from the Senate bill and an increase of 1/2 cent from the present rate. It is believed, however, that the definitions and classifications and restrictions provided for will make the duty even more valuable to the wool growers than the duty fixed by the Senate bill.

An Increased Rate on Clothing. After giving to the manufacturers a compensatory cut in the duty upon yarns and cloths, are made dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem additional, wools goods at 50 per cent and ready-made clothing at 60 per cent. The carpet schedule has not yet been definitely made, although it is believed that there is some division in the committee on the subject, for the encouragement of silk culture in the United States a duty will be recommended upon raw silk.

Sugar, under and including 16 Dutch standard and 16 Dutch standard at 40 per cent. This gives 5 per cent additional duty to the refiners, and to the standard is estimated at 10 per cent. The refiners combine to put up the prices, and the standard is estimated at 10 per cent for family use. This is a cut in the duties upon refined sugar, which is a considerable reduction. A question to be settled. The committee has not yet settled what duties shall be levied upon lead ores, this being one of the few matters yet to be defined. Among the legislative provisions proposed in the bill is one that no importations shall be made into the United States, which do not show that the internal revenue is not being lost.

This is done in order to put a stop to the practice which has become very common of sending foreign goods into the United States, and then re-exporting them, the purpose being to deceive the public and have the wares supplant American goods which have established reputations.

The bill also repeals that section of the statute which gives to the United States and contractors under it the right to import duty-free into the country free of duty. This means it is intended to restrict the United States and all of its officers and contractors to be bound by the laws which it established for its citizens.

It is estimated that the revenue of the bill that will reduce the revenue about \$20,000,000. Of this reduction from \$26,000,000 to \$27,000,000 will be secured by the duty on sugar and \$19,000,000 to \$19,000,000 by the internal revenue. The bill also contains a few exceptions, all the items in the Senate bill and a few others which were not in the Senate bill. It is estimated that the reduction of \$1,250,000 and \$1,500,000. The revisions made throughout the tariff schedules are expected to make up the difference between the sums named and \$60,000,000.

TRACY VERY INDIGNANT At the Careless Action of the Commander of the Despatch. (FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, March 18.—Advices from Fort Monroe state that Secretary Tracy is very indignant over the command, or rather lack of command, of the United States steamer Despatch, which ran aground at Lower Cedar Point Saturday evening with him and some friends aboard. The Secretary was on his way to the Norfolk Navy Yard to inquire personally into the delay in finishing the Baltimore, and during a little blow ran into the mud, where the steamer struck and his party were taken off yesterday by the Fish Commission steamer. The accident was the result, it is said, of a mistake on the part of the steerman in giving the command to anchor at Smith Point. The channel at that part of the river is very crooked, but is quite deep, and nothing short of leaving the channel and running full head on upon the comparatively low water on either side could result in such a firm implantation of the vessel.

The wind could not possibly blow enough through the channel to make it unmanageable. Of course, there is talk floating around about an investigation into the cause of the accident, but inasmuch as the Secretary is on his way to the Norfolk Navy Yard to inquire personally into the delay in finishing the Baltimore, and during a little blow ran into the mud, where the steamer struck and his party were taken off yesterday by the Fish Commission steamer. The accident was the result, it is said, of a mistake on the part of the steerman in giving the command to anchor at Smith Point. The channel at that part of the river is very crooked, but is quite deep, and nothing short of leaving the channel and running full head on upon the comparatively low water on either side could result in such a firm implantation of the vessel.

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THEY COULD NOT AGREE.

Democratic Leaders Gather at Philadelphia to Perfect the

PLANS FOR THE COMING CANVASS.

Personal Preferences Will be Laid Aside, but the Candidate

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Reports from All Over the State Give a Feeling of Hopefulness.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS consulted together yesterday, and decided to waive all personal preferences in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Fifteen names were considered, but no conclusion was reached. It was decided to work energetically at perfecting the party organization.

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A COUNCIL OF WAR.

Excited Neighbors Cause the Body of a Young Lady to be Exhumed—An Examination Shows That the People Were Mistaken.

INSPECTOR MACALEESE ADMITS THAT THE POLICE LIST IS NOT ACCURATE.

There Are Names on It That Don't Belong There—How the Discoverer Was Licensed—The Judges Will Allow No One to Dictate to Them Who Shall Not Have Licenses—No Politicians to be Considered in the Granting of Licenses—Sixty-Five Applicants Disposed of in 5 Hours and 15 Minutes—Five Wards to be Tackled To-Day.

Sixty-three applications for retail liquor licenses were heard yesterday in 5 hours and 15 minutes, an average of just five minutes to an applicant. This exceeded by one minute the average time on Monday.

The chief feature of the day was Judge Magee's dialogue with Inspector McAleese, by which it was revealed that the list of speak-easies furnished by the Chief of the Department of Public Safety is practically worthless for the most part. Judge Magee exhibited some warmth during the affair, and his eyes flashed.

The court officer who has charge of the license court is the venerable F. C. Negley, who is nearly an octogenarian, and has been in the harness in the temple of justice so long that his associates say he actually imagines that he was the great creation of Archdeacon Tindal. Mr. Negley has been severely criticised because he keeps the courtroom locked until about five minutes before the opening of court. The result is that the lobby is crowded, and when the door is opened there is a crush in the narrow entrance.

There was a very large crowd present all day yesterday. In the afternoon State Senator George H. Fisher, visited the court with Sheriff McGandless and Clerk G. Gibbons, and expressed the opinion that a good restaurant would be a great improvement on the present one. Charles Preston, the colored proprietor of the Hotel Preston, the only hotel devoted to the business of eating, was also present. He said that at one sitting recently he fed 125 people. "I fear," said Judge Ewing, "that a license might spoil that nice restaurant." Stunned by the remark, the proprietor paid for his former stand at No. 261 Fourth avenue, near the Panhandle station. He kept there in 1888, but has since been locked up. During the week ending Saturday evening, Judge Ewing thought that Mr. Preston would be a good restaurant, and expressed the opinion that a good restaurant would be a great improvement on the present one.

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