SAS CITY STAR.

AS CITY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VOTES FOR JUDGES.

Official Counts of the Returns From the Various Kansas Districts.

TOPEKA, Nov. 27.—The state board of canvassers this afternoon at 2 o'clock began the official canvass of the returns from the thirteen districts which elected judges November 7. Chairman J. M. Simpson of the Republican and John W. Briedenthal of the Populist committee are present as witnesses, but as the returns from any district are not disputed, the event attracts no spectators. The returns as tabulated by the secretary of state show the following totals by districts:

Third—E. S. Gill, Pop., 1,731; Sperry Baker, Rep., 1,384; John T. Burris, Dem., 3,494. Burris's plurality, 1,763.

Fifth—Cyrus Beers, Pop., 6,638; F. J. Knight, Rep., 5,638; Charles H. Nicholas, Dem., 743. Beers's plurality, 378.

Sixth—F. S. Hatch, Pop.-Dem., 1,297; S. W. Vandivers, Rep., 1,351. Vandivers's majority, 54.

Seventh—A. C. T. Geiger, Pop., 3,853; George A. Spaulding, Rep., 3,313; G. Webb Bertram, Dem., 1,318. Geiger's plurality 540.

Nineteenth—J. E. Halsell, Pop.-Dem., 2,100; J. A. Burnett, Rep., 2,132. Burnett's majority 32.

Twentieth—John H. Bailey, Pop.-Demo., 3,453; A. A. Clark, Ind.-Rep., 3,852. Clark's plurality 399.

Twenty-first—T. H. Pollock, Pop., 3,646; R. B. Spillman, Rep., 4,930; Samuel Kimble, Dem., 1,041. Spillman's plurality, 1,284.

Twenty-second—A. L. Berry, [illegible] 2,596; R. F. Thompson, Rep., 2,974; Charles A. Miller, Dem., 411. Thompson's plurality, 468.

Thirty-first—F. M. Davis, Pop.-Dem., 410; F. C. Price, Rep., 726. Price's majority, 286.

Thirty-second—T. W. Marshall, Populist, 443; W. E. Hutchinson, Republican, 573; A. B. Reeves, Democrat, 159. Hutchinson's plurality 130.

Thirty-third—James E. Andrews, Populist, 779; J. S. Caldwell, Republican, 1,686. Andrews's majority 93.

Thirty-fourth—W. S. Wilcoxson, Populist, 2,444; Charles W. Smith, Republican, 2,594; M. E. Thorpe, Democrat, 170. Smith's plurality 150.

Fifteenth—J. W. Fitzgerald, Populist-Democrat, 1,893; William Thompson, Republican, 5,447. Thompson's plurality 547.

TROUBLE NARROWLY AVERTED.

General Miles Acknowledges That There Was Nearly a Cheyenne War.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—General Nelson A. Miles, who returned last night from a trip to the Indian territory, investigated the recent disturbances in the neighborhood of the town of Cheyenne, Ok., and said that the prompt action of the officers at Fort Reno, in at once sending a force of cavalry to the scene of the trouble, probably prevented much bloodshed. The Indians are still in a state of semi-insurgency, but with proper vigilance on the part of the military forces, no trouble need be anticipated. The liability of an uprising is still further decreased by the fact that the Indians are greatly in need of supplies and ammunition. In fact, unless the government takes immediate measures to furnish food and clothing in greater abundance many will die before spring. In his official report soon to be submitted General Miles will cite the exact facts in detail and offer suggestions for the relief of the tribes. The cause of the trouble was the killing of an Indian by a white man.

MRS. KERR RESISTS.

She Doesn't Propose to Surrender Her Piano to the Jarvis-Conklin Company.

The attachment suit of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust company against Augustus T. Kerr is on trial before a jury in Judge Slover's court this afternoon on an interplea filed by Kerr's wife, Harriet B. Kerr. Augustus Kerr was formerly bookkeeper for the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage company, but robbed his employers of over $14,000. He fled to Europe, where he was extradited, brought back to this city and, on trial in the criminal court last summer, was convicted and sentenced to two and a half years in the penitentiary.

The Jarvis-Conklin company, in order to regain some of the money which Kerr had stolen, attached and sold a quantity of household goods, including a piano, which had been stored at 1620 Main street. Mrs. Kerr is fighting the case on the ground that the property is her own personal property and cannot be taken to satisfy her husband's debts.

A RECEIVER IMPUGNED.

Western Farm Mortgage Trust Company Funds Said to Have Been Misused.

DENVER, Nov. 27.—In the district court this morning Ira W. Hicks of Lawrence, Kas., swore that Receiver Griffith of the Western Farm Mortgage Trust company had used the funds of the company for private speculations. He referred to a case wherein Griffith proposed to M. H. Briggs of Rochester, N. Y., to sell two farms in Barton county for $3,000 which Griffith assured Briggs could be sold for $6,000, only asking that the profit of such a sale be equally divided between him and Briggs. This sale was accordingly consummated.

Hicks stated that a bid of W. H. Brevoort for $15,000 in securities was made at the price of $5,600 and that Griffith had told him that he (Griffith) had bought the securities in the name of Brevoort. Griffith did not want an entry of this transaction at the time these securities were turned over to Griffith.

JURY BRIBERY CHARGED.

The Trial of Ex-Detective Coughlin of Chicago Stopped Very Suddenly.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—The trial of Daniel Coughlin, charged with complicity in the Cronin murder, was brought to an abrupt stop to-day by alleged attempts at jury bribing.

State's Attorney Kern claims that just before the case was called to-day he was given information that a certain juror, whose name is not divulged, is intimately connected with some of Coughlin's friends, that he was put on the venire fraudulently and had been "coached" so that he could qualify as a juror.

If the charge be proved the juror and several

REFORM IN EARNEST.

Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee Make Public the Results of Their Work.

THE FREE LIST SWEEPING.

All the More Important Raw Materials to Be Admitted After March 4 Without Duties.

The Reciprocity System Repudiated and Ad Valorem Tariffs Generally Substituted for Specific.

MILLIONS FOR CONSUMERS.

The People Will Save Three Hundred and Fifty Millions Per Year—Plans for Raising Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The new Democratic tariff bill was given to the public to-day. Its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who had predicted that it would be a radical measure of reform. In many respects it is a surprise even to the Democratic members of congress, as it is unprecedented in many of its provisions.

The free list is of liberal scope sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity, which has been the pride of the Republicans and the bete noir of the Democrats for a number of years, is decisive and emphatic. In addition to the reforms it makes in the customs laws, it will necessitate readjustment of treaties with those South American countries which enjoy practical or theoretical reciprocity with the great American republic of the Northern hemisphere. The bounty on sugar is to be repealed by easy gradations and will not reach its conclusive effect until after the end of the present century.

It has heretofore been agreed that ten days should be allowed the Republican members for undisturbed consideration and at the expiration of that period, when the bill is formally presented to the house it is likely that the minority will content itself with such caustic comment as it may evolve for the occasion and a proposal to continue the McKinley bill in operation.

The bill presented to-day relates to the customs schedules only. It had been the hope and the purpose of the Democratic members to concurrently submit a comprehensive scheme of internal taxation, the necessary supplement of revision, but while consideration of this branch of the subject of taxation has progressed sufficiently far to enable its presentation in general terms, the details are yet to be arranged and will probably be embodied in a separate bill or offered as an amendment to the present one at the appropriate time.

VAST SAVINGS TO CONSUMERS.

The general effect of the new bill is apparent in the statement that it reduces the tariff tax of about 173 million dollars to about 115 million dollars, being a net reduction of about 58 million or 33 per cent. That represents the direct savings. Indirectly, the saving to consumers will be an additional 350 millions, calculation being effected on the basis of six to one. In other words, the operation of the McKinley tariff has been such that while consumers paid under it 58 millions of revenue to the government they further paid 350 millions of tribute to manufacturers. The new bill redeems the pledges that the burden of taxation should be more equitably distributed.

Most important additions have been made to the free list. Wool, coal, iron, lumber, salt and tin are among the articles which make up the largest free list consumers have ever known. Silver lead bearing ores, in the free admission of which Kansas City has a large interest, are added to the schedule of non-dutiable imports.

There has been an abolition of the practice adopted in the high protection measure of taxing most heavily the cheapest articles of manufacture of general consumption so that the inexpensive woolen or cotton garments of the poor bore a far heavier proportionate tax than the costlier goods.

The Democratic members of the committee have followed the platform. When the bill they have prepared becomes a law the tax load will be adjusted in equitable fashion. It has been the purpose of the committee to eliminate every element of paternalism and no regard has been paid to party or personal interests.

PLANS FOR RAISING REVENUE.

When the Democratic members of the committee concluded their revision of the customs schedules and ascertained that its effect would be to reduce the revenues of the government by about 60 million dollars, they realized the necessity of adopting other equitable measures of general application to supply the deficiency inseparable from the honest and judicious tariff and to the consideration of such measures they were further impelled by the consciousness that an immediate deficiency of 50 millions confronted the treasury in consequence of continuing Republican legislation upon the statute books. In a general way the committee to-day announced that to make up that deficiency it proposed to rely in the main upon an income tax, but that it had not concluded consideration of the internal revenue figures of taxation and would submit the perfected measure to their colleagues when the proviso that in any export duties or charges on foreign lumber, it shall be admitted duty at the rates now existing.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with; raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce to one-half the duty on refined sugars and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed at present.

In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of $2.75 per pound on wraps or leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates $1 and $1.75 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent advalorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent. It is believed to be the most productive revenue rate and is higher than the law of 1883.

Live animals are put at 20 per cent.

Barley is reduced from thirty cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which is about twelve cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case it is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities.

Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering is dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages, in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reason that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts as against $6 in the McKinley bill and $10 in the law of 1883.

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of thread in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain and bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

Wool is made free. This takes the stilt from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at rates that on the common grades frequently reach 100 per cent and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dry goods are put at 40 per cent, clothing at 45 per cent—rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wool of the world, that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing free wool. A sliding scale is, therefore, added by which the rates in the wool schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent for Axminsters, moquette and Wiltons and 30 per cent for Brussels, while common grades are cut from 50 down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duty shall be removed from wool on March 1 and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics. Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length and are uniformly rated at specific duties which average not over 25 per cent on the common varieties and nearly 40 per cent on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the schedule of miscellaneous articles, like hatters' plush, are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased.

Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill and will give a satisfactory outline, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce the revenue on the basis of the imposts of 1892 about 50 millions, something more on the basis of 1893, with an immensely large decrease of tax burdens to the American people.

The administrative law is repealed with a few amendments suggested by experience in its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in congress and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry not entitled to the protection of the government.

FOR THE GOOD OF ALL.

Chairman Wilson Explains the Sole Purpose of the Tariff Reform Workers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Chairman Wilson of the house ways and means committee has issued the following statement in regard to the tariff reform bill made public to-day:

The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means have felt, as none others could feel, the momentous responsibility resting upon them, and the magnitude, difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing the tariff bill for a nation of 70 millions of people.

The bill they were called on to reform is a vast and labyrinthine system of class taxation, the culmination of thirty years' control of the taxing power by a few great interests gathering into their train a host of petty toll gathering. It was carefully framed to prevent, as long as possible, what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff," by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounties which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein, in their own words, and their own figure. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful venue articles where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by their movement, and greatly increased the rates of these articles, where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was bolstered about by many defenses, chief among which are a swept and garnished treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditures.

Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work. The committee have welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and, while they do not expect their bill to escape just criticism in all its details, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil, and of an honest desire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice.

Its main features are two: First, the adoption, wherever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the base of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if exposed in ad valorem terms as the duty of eight cents 100 pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessity of life. They always bear heavily on the common articles used by the masses and slightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of $30 on all houses would be nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common belief specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference, and vindicated by long trial.

The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and accumulate on the consumers of the finished products. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes.

Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool other things most innocently stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin wedge of American manufactures has entered every country. With releases from taxes on their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country from any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in from six to nine months enough for our own market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade, hence the other alternative, truste to keep down production to the home market.

The workingman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment or with a system that gives natural and healthy place to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

As to details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemistry schedule, we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles, used in manufacturing, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the commodities of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was revised to 35 cents by the conference committee of the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted a lower duty, we put at fifteen cents a

COINAGE AND THE TARIFF.

The Senate May Be Asked to Put a Duty on Silver Importations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Those who have observed the difficulty of keeping the silver question in the background will not be surprised to learn that this subject is destined to assert its right to a hearing in connection with the tariff. It will come in the shape of a proposition to put a duty upon silver importations, not in the house, but in the senate, if the plans of those who have the matter in hand do not miscarry. The effort to secure this innovation will be made in connection with the metal schedule and it will be coupled with the item concerning lead and silver lead ores. The purpose of this movement is two fold. It may prepare the way for the free coinage of the American product of silver, about which so much has been heard in recent years, and it is expected to prevent the counterfeiting of the American dollar in other countries and the sending of the counterfeit coins to the United States.

THREE ENGINES DISABLED.

Unknown Persons in St. Joseph Engaged in Malicious Work.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 27.—Just as the fast express on the Burlington road was pulling out for Chicago last night a crash was heard and the engine came to a standstill. A coupling pin had been placed on the drawbar of the driving wheels, bending that part of the machinery and rendering the engine useless.

An hour later another coupling pin was placed in the same place on an engine about to pull a passenger train to Atchison. This was discovered in time, however, to prevent damage.

A number of bolts were loosened in a Burlington & Missouri engine in a manner which would have caused a disastrous wreck had the engine been under full speed. The engine broke down, however, before it got out of the depot.

The railroad company claims to have no clue.

PRENDERGAST IN KANSAS.

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-The trial of Daniel th complicity in the ught to an abrupt stop pts at jury bribing. claims that just before lay he was given infor- ror, whose name is not onnected with some of t he was put on the had been "coached" as a juror. d the juror and several arrested. Assistant n stated that he is not or's guilt and that in- e the charges.

OR ASSAULT.

Sued for $5,000 for eph Watson.

ex-Union avenue sa- nit in the circuit court 0 damages from John l battery. Crane runs a near the depot, and on o an altercation with Crane is young and vig- nd inactive, and when Watson's eyes were d his ribs bruised. He table sight when he clerk's office this morn-

GE SATURDAY.

Approved and Other Provided For.

27.—Web Withers will e of internal revenue ose of business Satur- as been examined and nt of the internal rev- e sent on to count the affairs of the office and iness on the day named way to the new col-

tern Postmasters.

27.—The following pintments were made to-

, Greenwood county, A. cit removed; at Severy, nastzer, vice B. Jordan re-

n Springs, Polk county,

dison county, William

[illegible] Attached.

[illegible] to the Wabash [illegible] attached the [illegible] Springs [illegible] last night. The [illegible]

they have prepared becomes a law the tax load will be adjusted in equitable fashion. It has been the purpose of the committee to eliminate every element of paternalism and no regard has been paid to party or personal interests.

PLANS FOR RAISING REVENUE.

When the Democratic members of the committee concluded their revision of the customs schedules and ascertained that its effect would be to reduce the revenues of the government by about 60 million dollars, they realized the necessity of adopting other equitable measures of general application to supply the deficiency inseparable from the honest and judicious tariff and to the consideration of such measures they were further impelled by the consciousness that an immediate deficiency of 50 millions confronted the treasury in consequence of continuing Republican legislation upon the statute books. In a general way the committee to-day announced that to make up that deficiency it proposed to rely in the main upon an income tax, but that it had not concluded consideration of the internal revenue figures of taxation and would submit the perfected measure to their colleagues at an early date. It is certain, however, that no increase will be made in the tax on beer, and it is not likely that the tax on whisky will be increased. An increase in the latter tax of ten cents would yield but about 10 million of revenue to the government and an infinitely larger tribute to distillers, who have their product in bond. Some time during the week a conclusion will be reached as to this particular tax.

The main reliance of the committee will be upon an income tax but it is not yet determined whether it shall embrace individual incomes or apply solely to the net incomes of corporations. A proposition to confine the tax to a very small percentage of corporate incomes, the net income to be defined as the difference between operating expenses, dividends excluded and gross receipts has been viewed with much favor and would raise a large revenue. Within the scope of its operation would fall national, state and private banks, railway companies, street car companies, loan and trust companies and savings banks, water, gas and light companies and corporations of all descriptions. It is thought that the revenue from this source of taxation alone will more than supply the loss occasioned by the honest rearrangement of the tariff schedules.

THE NEW FREE LIST IN DETAIL.

The committee met at 11 o'clock this morning and after the roll call, Chairman Wilson at once laid the bill before the entire committee.

On and after March 1, 1894, the following articles are to be added to the free list: Articles for the use United States; bacon and hams, beef, mutton and pork, and mea-s of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for; all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from istle or tapioca fiber, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound; birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and birdskins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture; blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper; bone char, suitable for use in deodorizing sugars; coal, bituminous and shale, and coal slack or cut; coke; crude coal tar and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for; oxide of cobalt; copper imp rted in the form of ores; old copper, fit only for manufacture; clippings from new copper and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for; regulus of copper and black or coarse copper and copper cement; copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs and other forms not manufactured, not specially provided for; [illegible] or without backing, for [illegible] [illegible]

parts of our country. The thin wedge of American manufactures has entered every country. With releases from taxes on their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country from any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in from six to nine months enough for our own market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade, hence the other alternative, trusts to keep down production to the home market.

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As to details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemistry schedule, we have transferred, to the free list quite a number of articles, used in manufacturing, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the commodities of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was revised to 35 cents by the conference committee of the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted a lower duty, we put at fifteen cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from two to one cent a pound, lead paints are conspicuously reduced. The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to $12 a pound in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The custom house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed it in the hands of its manufacturers, the bringing of opium to the demoralization of the customs service and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectible and will put the traffic under government control and supervision. In the pottery schedule reductions are made. Plain white ware is decreased from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45. In common window glass where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers, under the scale of duties averaging a hundred per cent, a reduction of more than one half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest size from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot; on silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

In the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake regions and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand an undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufacture. The use of steam reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from $6.72 per ton which is from 50 to 90 per cent to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent—a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on western voyages. Steel rails were reduced from $13.44 per ton—now 75 per cent—to 25 cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection, more against Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburg and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers. The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 per cent. Beams and girders are 35 per cent, because of the waste of cutting beams and the variety of lengths and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders.

The plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than one half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. [illegible]

Unknown Persons in [illegible] —In Malicious [illegible]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. [illegible] express on the Burlington out for Chicago last nigh[t] and the engine came to [illegible] ling pin had been placed [illegible] the driving wheels, bend[ing] machinery and rendering [illegible] An hour later another [illegible] placed in the same place [illegible] to pull a passenger train [illegible] was discovered in time, [illegible] damage.

A number of bolts wer[e] [illegible] lington & Missouri engine [illegible] would have caused a disa[ster] [illegible] engine been under full [illegible] broke down, however, be[fore] [illegible] depot.

The railroad compan[y] [illegible] clue.

PRENDERGAST [illegible]

The Slayer of Carter H[arrison] [illegible] Up Six Weeks [illegible]

KINSLEY, Kas., Nov. [illegible] dergast, the slayer of Car[ter] [illegible] cago, is known here and [illegible] in the city jail.

Prendergast was taken [illegible] February 16 last, in the [illegible] dangerous crank and wa[s] [illegible] month and a half and [illegible] charge could be placed a[gainst] [illegible] city did not care to send [illegible] asylum.

BANK WRECKE[RS]

The President and Dire[ctors] [illegible] Square Concer[n]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[illegible] found an indictment for [illegible] against Joseph F. Blaut, [illegible] funct Madison Square ba[nk] [illegible] against Blaut and Directo[rs] [illegible] lard, Kalischer, Selover, [illegible] tenberg for misdemeanor [illegible] its after they knew the [illegible] The only directors who [illegible] were Johnson and Ullma[nn].

Still Another [illegible]

WICHITA, Nov. 27.—[illegible] in political circles here to-d[ay] [illegible] the advisability of retirin[g] [illegible]