

THE TARIFF BILL.

Principal Changes in the Wilson Measure
Made by Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The tariff bill as amended has been reported to the senate finance committee and given to the public. It represents the deliberations of five weeks. The chief changes in the bill by the senate committee are in the sugar, whisky, iron and lead, the duty on the first two being advanced and the last two being taken off the free list and put on the dutiable list. The smart advance in sugar, it is charged, accounts for the smart advance in the market on Tuesday.

The time for the bill to go into effect, save in a few specific instances, is extended from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. There will be more changes before the bill gets through the senate, and more when it gets into conference, but there is good reason to believe that the bill as it stands now will become law without many changes.

The bill may possibly be reported to the senate by Saturday and debate begin some time next week, but it will not pass the senate before June 1, if then. The income tax feature is left in the bill.

The New Amendments.

The changes and comparisons with the bill as it came from the house follow:

Iron ore, including manganese iron ore, also the dress or residuum from burnt pyrites, 40 cents per ton. (Wilson bill free.)

Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro silicon, 2½ per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.)

All iron in slabs, blooms, looms or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 2½ per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 2½ per cent.)

Bar iron, rolled or hammered round iron, in coils or rods and bars or shaped or rolled iron, 28 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Beams, girders, joists and all other shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.)

Bar iron, other plate or steel, except saw plates, hand-ribbed provided for no thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, shared or unshared, and strip iron, steel or sheet, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.)

Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, 20 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Railway bars made of iron or steel and rail-way bars made in part of steel, rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, 2½ per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 20 per cent.)

Coal, bituminous and shale, 20 cents per ton; coke, 15 cents per ton; coke, 15 per cent ad valorem.

In paragraph 118 the proviso that the reduction provided for as to sheets of iron or steel thinner than No. 25 wire gauge shall take effect on October 1, 1894, is stricken out, as is also a like proviso in paragraph 121 relating to tin plates, terne plates and taggers' tin.

Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues or stays of wrought iron or steel, 20 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.)

Cast-iron pipe of every description, 20 per cent. (Wilson bill, 25 per cent.)

In paragraph 138 shavers and scissors are added to the list of articles on which a duty of 45 per cent is levied.

Wood, screws, 30 per cent. (Wilson bill, 35.)

Copper and silver leaf, 50 per cent. (Wilson bill, 50 per cent.)

On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, belting, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimpes, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head hats, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, made of wool or of worsted, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 40 per cent.)

The provision in the Wilson bill to the effect that "on all rates of duty the woollen schedule, except in carpets, there shall be a reduction of 1 per cent ad valorem to take effect July 1, 1894, and thereafter of a like amount on July 1, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respectively," is stricken out.

Lead Ore.

Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. Provided, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of 1 cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Fens, metallic, except gold pens, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.)

Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 30 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 35 per cent.)

In the internal revenue section is a new provision directing the president to immediately notify the Hawaiian government that the United States will terminate in twelve months the treaty with Hawaii made in 1853.

No change is made in the rates fixed by the Wilson bill on imported tobacco.

Wool and Manufactures of Wool.

Paragraph 279—"On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, in the form of roving, roping or tops," the Wilson bill is changed so as to make only one rate of 20 per cent ad valorem.

A like change is made in the paragraph relating to the manufacture of wool made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca or other animals, and the whole put at 30 per cent ad valorem.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 40 per cent.)

The paragraph relating to blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear and felt for paper-making and printing machines is changed so as to make only one classification where the valuation is more than 30 cents per pound and the duty for all is left at 30 per cent ad valorem.

On clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, felt not woven and plumes and other pile fabrics and imitations of fur, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 25 per cent.)

Sugar Schedule.

The portion of the bill repealing the sugar bounty is left intact and the following provision is inserted:

"All sugar, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, beet juice, molasses, concentrated maple, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above 80 degrees shall pay a duty of 1 cent per pound and for every additional degree or fraction or degree above 80 and not above 90 degrees shown by the polariscope shall pay 1-100 of a cent per pound additional; and above 90 and not above 95 degrees for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test shall pay a duty of 2-100 of a cent per pound additional, and above 95 degrees by polariscope test shall pay a duty of 4-100 of a cent per pound; molasses testing not above 50 degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of 2 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 50 degrees shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon. No other changes are made."

Undecorated china, porcelain and crockery are increased from 35 to 40 per cent, and decorated china, porcelain, ornaments, etc., are increased from 40 to 45 per cent.

Plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glassware, including bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, not specially provided for in this act, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 30 per cent.)

All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, or gilded, including plate glass silvered or looking-glass plates, 40 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill 35 per cent.)

All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels, or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not especially provided for in this act, including porcelain or opal glassware, 50 per cent ad valorem. (Wilson bill, 55 per cent.)

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches, square, 1½ per cent per pound (Wilson bill 1 cent). Above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ per cent per pound (Wilson bill 1½ cents). Above that and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, 1½ per cent per pound (Wilson bill, 1½ cents). All above 1½ cents per pound.

In the stone schedule the only chance is that of grindstones from \$1.75 per ton to 10 per cent ad valorem. Roofing shingles increased from 10 to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Income Tax Remains.
The income tax section retains the rate of 9 per cent on the amount of income over \$4,000, as prescribed in the Wilson bill. The classes of income are broadened by adding to rents, profits, salaries, etc., the words "or from any source whatever." The persons to whom the tax applies are: "Every citizen of the United States and every person residing therein."

Banks, Trusts and Insurance Companies.
The order in which banks, trusts and insurance companies are taxed is somewhat changed, all of these institutions being included under general heads instead of separately.

In taxing salaries of employees of corporations the house bill makes it the duty of the corporations to pay the tax of their employees and then deduct it from their salaries. The senate bill relieves corporations from becoming the taxpayers for its employees and compels the latter to make direct payments to the collector.

The time when returns on income taxes are made is changed from the first "day" of March to the first "Monday" of March.

The entire section requiring private corporations to notify revenue collectors of all dividends, profits, etc., declared is stricken out. This does not relieve the corporations from the tax, but does away with the burden of notifying the collector every time dividends or profits are divided.

Cards and Cigarettes.

It makes a tax of 2 cents on every pack of playing cards, similar to the provisions in the Wilson bill; tax on all tobacco, cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per 1,000 per 1,000. Paper cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per 1,000 pay \$1 per 1,000 and of those wrapped in tobacco 50 cents per 1,000.

Whisky Tax Increased.

The sections governing the tax on spirits are new throughout, and are a substitute for the house section stricken out. A tariff of 11.10 is imposed and the bonded period is extended from three to eight years.

Collectors of internal revenue are made the officers in charge of the collection of income taxes instead of the deputy collectors, as provided in the Wilson bill. The right of appeal against imposition of unjust taxes is retained, but the final decision rests with the secretary of the treasury, as provided in the house bill.

Changes in the Free List.

The free list is not so much changed as had been supposed it would be, and the articles taken from it are far more numerous than the additions. The date when the free list shall go into effect is changed from June 1, 1894, to June 30, 1894. Apples of all kinds are stricken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list; as are also beef, mutton and lamb, dried bone charcoal, suitable for use in decolorizing sugar. Bituminous coal, shale, coke, slack and coke are transferred to the dutiable list, leaving anthracite coal on the free list. Cocoa is made dutiable. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut are added to the free list. Floor matting is made dutiable. Dates, coconuts, Brazil nuts and peanuts are also taken from the free list. Cod oil is made free of duty. Iron ore is taken from the free list, and also olives and orchids, azaleas and palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers. Double and twisted silk or silk advanced in manufacturing, any way to pay a duty. Sugars are to be moved to the dutiable list. There is a touch of reciprocity in this, also attached to the paragraph admitting pines, cedars, cypresses and other agricultural implements free. A proviso being to the effect that all the articles mentioned in this paragraph "when imported from any country which lays an import duty on like articles coming from the United States shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this act."

A JEALOUS HOOSIER.

He Kills His Wife in Cold Blood and Proceeds to Commit Suicide.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 10.—Wednesday morning the dead body of Philip Petrie, of this city, was found on the Wabash railroad track in this city. His head was completely severed from his body and lay a few feet away, indicating suicide. He had quarreled with his wife and as she was supposed to be in the country his body was taken to the undertakers and a telegram was sent her.

Thursday morning in putting crape upon the door of Petrie's dwelling the undertaker noticed a peculiar odor and made an investigation. In a room which showed the marks of a violent struggle was found the body of Petrie's wife. Marks on her throat indicated that she had been strangled and it was apparent that the woman had been dead about five days. She was last seen by the neighbors Sunday. Near the body lay a piece of paper on which Petrie had written the following, showing that jealousy had prompted the act:

"I, Philip Petrie, am 45 years and 4 months old. She has done all the disgrace she can make. She not make more. She promised Good Foust to marry him as soon as him and wife get divorce. I am no good in her eyes. She had no rest, so I thought I'd give her rest. My wife can bring no more disgrace upon me. Bury us together. The children shall divide everything we have. Write to Onward and tell me from the old country. She was never satisfied. She wanted some one else to love her. I hope I will meet you all in Heaven."

WAR AT EAGLE ENDED.

Strikers Confer with Authorities and Will Probably Resume Work.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 10.—By request of a committee from the United Mine Laborers, the organization to which all the strikers belong, a conference was held at Eagle between representatives of the strikers and the military and civil authorities. The miners all say that resumption must be at a reduction. Company K, from this city, has returned. Affairs are now regarded as settled so far as riots are concerned.

The reply of President Peixoto to the terms of surrender offered by Admiral da Gama was made known Tuesday afternoon. The president refused to accept other terms than those of an unconditional surrender of all the rebel ships and forts in and about the bay of Rio de Janeiro.

At the expiration of forty-eight hours' notice given by President Peixoto to the government forts, as previously arranged, opened fire on the rebel fleet. The insurgents did not reply.

The insurgent warship Aquidabon is not in this harbor. Admiral de Mello was false to the emperor and to President Fonseca and President Peixoto. He now proves false to Admiral da Gama. Where he and his vessel are is not known.

A WORTHY SCHEME.

Plans for the Big Four Hospital System Are Perfected.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—President Ingalls, of the Big Four, has perfected a plan for a hospital system for that line. It involves the building of a central hospital at Indianapolis and subsidiary hospitals at Cairo, St. Louis, Kankakee, Peoria, Sandusky, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. Funds amounting to \$100,000 annually will be raised by a monthly tax of fifty cents on all salaries over \$30 and thirty-five cents on all salaries under that sum. It will go into operation immediately.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.

Two Women at Birmingham, Ala., Injured on a Railroad Track.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10.—News reached here that a south bound passenger train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, 1 mile south of Talleda, ran down a buggy occupied by Mrs. G. W. Andreas and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Strong was injured internally and will die. Mrs. Andreas was seriously injured. The horse was instantly killed and the buggy smashed to pieces.

TERMS REFUSED.

Peixoto Declines to Accept Da Gama's Conditional Surrender.

He Opens Fire on the Insurgents at the Appointed Time—Fears in Washington of the Butchering of the Rebels.

THE SITUATION FULL OF PERIL.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The crisis has been reached at Rio de Janeiro, and the two cablegrams that were received in Washington Tuesday mark the beginning of the saddest and bloodiest chapter of the long and stubbornly-contested insurrection in Brazil. The first news came from Admiral Benham in a cablegram addressed to Secretary Herbert, and read as follows:

"RIO, March 13.—Notice has been given by this government that the bombardment of the insurgents ships and forts from the city will commence at noon. The insurgent admiral, if taken, has taken refuge on a Portuguese man-of-war. On inquiry I find he is not on board yet."

Despite Benham's dispatch the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy hoped that there might be a peaceful solution of the trouble at Rio, and it was surmised that Admiral Benham had merely reported the formal notice issued Monday without knowledge of the effort of Da Gama to make a conditional surrender. The dispatches received Monday night seemed to warrant such an assumption. But these hopes were extinguished when late in the afternoon United States Minister Thompson was heard from as follows:

"RIO, March 14.—Secretary of State, Washington. The local forts commenced firing to day. The fire was not returned by the insurgents. The terms of Da Gama have been refused by the government, which will open fire upon him from the city batteries this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The city is nearly abandoned and deserted."

The receipt of this dispatch gave rise to much uneasiness to the department officials, which was undoubtedly shared by the president, to whom it was communicated.

Monday night there was every reason to believe that a peaceful outcome had been reached in the disastrous warfare that had been waged at Rio, and no one doubted that President Peixoto would concede the apparently reasonable and honorable terms of capitulation asked by Da Gama. The rebel admiral had offered to expatriate himself and his officers to become exiles in foreign land on condition that the lives of his soldiers and sailors should be spared. Such terms are freely accorded in any honorable warfare in civilized lands, yet to the surprise of the administration they had been refused by Peixoto.

In spite of its best efforts to be exactly fair and neutral in the contest in Brazil our government, in its desire to protect American interests and uphold the glory of republican institutions, has given color to the belief that its moral sympathy lay with the Peixoto government. So the news that the rules of civilized warfare had been disregarded and that brave but defeated insurgents hemmed in on all sides are to be refused the chance to surrender on honorable terms and forced to throw themselves upon the mercy of the government without any guarantee of their lives falls with disagreeable force upon every official in the government here who has had to do with the trouble in any capacity.

Undoubtedly the moral sympathy of the United States has been a valuable and considerable aid to the Brazilian government since 1892, when the first symptoms of the rebellion were manifested in the southern provinces, but if Peixoto is determined to maintain his present unrelenting and vindictive attitude, for such it is freely denominated by naval and diplomatic officers here, that measure of support is certain to be withdrawn from him.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.—The war is practically over and the cause of the insurgents is a lost one. There is much rejoicing in this city at the culmination of the struggle which has continued so many months, with no object seemingly but to hamper business and destroy property.

The rebel forces have surrendered, unconditionally, almost without firing a shot. The officers of the insurgent fleet have taken refuge on board French and Portuguese warships. One French vessel has put to sea with many of the rebel officers on board. It is said that Admiral da Gama is on board the British warship Sirius.

When the fact became known that Da Gama had offered to capitulate the government fleet entered the harbor quietly. As the vessels made their way up the bay they were saluted by the various government batteries. The greatest excitement prevails in the city. The streets are crowded and everywhere can be heard the cry of "Viva Peixoto!"

The reply of President Peixoto to the terms of surrender offered by Admiral da Gama was made known Tuesday afternoon. The president refused to accept other terms than those of an unconditional surrender of all the rebel ships and forts in and about the bay of Rio de Janeiro.