NEW TARIFF RATES.

The Changes Made in the Wool Schedule.

WOOL ON LEAD ONE UNCHANGED.

Changes in the Free List—Reciprocity Clause Agreed on by the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 19. — The changes in the wool schedule made in the conference leave the duties on disputed items as follows:

Paragraph 354—The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported and which would be taxed at the rate of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of the first and second class which shall be imported scoured and which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed.

The conference restored the House duties on first and second class wools.

Paragraph 355—The words of the Senate amendment providing for a duty on all wools of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 356—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 357—The yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, shall be 25 cents per pound; the duty imposed by the Senate amendment upon all other yarns made of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 358—On blankets and flannels of unwashed wool, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act upon yarns made of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a like pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, linsey cloths and goods of similar character and description provided by the act; provided that no blankets over three yards in length by two yards wide shall be paid as such.

Paragraph 359—On ready-made clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts and felt cloths are especially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels, blankets and all other articles made up or manufactured wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, linsey cloths and goods of similar character and description provided by the act; provided that no blankets over three yards in length by two yards wide shall be paid as such.

Paragraph 360—On ready-made clothing and wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts and felt cloths are especially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels, blankets and all other articles made up or manufactured wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, linsey cloths and goods of similar character and description provided by the act; provided that no blankets over three yards in length by two yards wide shall be paid as such.

Paragraph 361—Shoddy, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 362—On carpets made of the long wool class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 363—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 364—On carpets made of the long wool class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 365—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 366—On carpets made of the long wool class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 367—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 368—On carpets made of the long wool class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 369—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 370—On carpets made of the long wool class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 371—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 372—On carpets made of the long wool class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

Paragraph 373—Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; so-called, wool extract, yarn, waste and all other waste, and all other wools composed wholly or in part of wool and not especially provided for in this act, 20 cents per pound.

Paragraph 374—Brussels carpet, Berlin or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of the character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 375—Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 376—Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 377—Treble ingrain, three-ply and all other Venetians, 24 cents, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

Paragraph 378—Wool, Dutch and two-ply carpets, 18 cents per square yard and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem.

LEAD WOOL.

The language and rate of the Senate amendments of the paragraph in relation to lead ore were accepted without change, but lead in pigs was made dutiable at 2 1-2 cents per pound instead of 2 cents as fixed by the House and 2½ as fixed by the Senate.

The Senate rates on silks were advanced, based on the ad valorem actual or actually invoiced value of the article being fixed at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

THE FREE LIST.

The conference restored to the free list the House paragraph on books and engravings imported by authority of the United States for the library of Congress.

The paragraph relating to the free importation of books, libraries and household furniture of persons from foreign countries was altered so as to provide that where they were not imported for sale they were to be allowed free entrance where they had been so used for less than one year. The conference restored the House provision on gold leaf.

The conference restored raw cotton to the free list.

The paragraph in regard to the free admission of fish caught by American fishermen was amended so as to include salmon on the free list, which were especially excepted by the Senate bill.

On hide cuttings, the House paragraph was restored.

Manganese ore was restored to the free list, as was cocoanut oil.

The House phraseology of the paragraph in regard to ores of gold, silver, etc., was restored, which has the effect of making free nickel and nickel matte.

The Senate amendment making free paintings, drawings and statuary was also stricken out.

RECIPROCITY CLAUSE.

The reciprocity provision as agreed to by the conference contains some of the features of both the Senate and the House bills on this subject. It also contains some retaliatory measures. It sets forth its purpose to be that of "equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries" on the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or tartar lees, or tartar crystals or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials; champagne or all other sparkling wine; still wines and vermouth; paintings and statuary.

The President is authorized to enter into negotiations or commercial agreements in which the reciprocal concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the United States. He is empowered to suspend by proclamation the duties upon those articles whenever equivalent concessions may be obtained.

THE KLONDYKE GOLD

No Man Should Seek It Unless He Has Money and Surplus.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The Alaskan gold fields and the stories brought here by the recent arrivals in every direction, have up to date the absorbing topic of conversation throughout this city. From every quarter come fresh reports of the astonishing proportions of the newly-discovered camp, and the spirit of adventurous fortune-seekers, who with the first news of the strikes in Canadian waters, have now been fanned into a consuming flame. In every quarter may be found prospective miners, prospective merchants, traders, tradesmen and workingmen, all of whom are outlining plans for profitable occupation in the region of country which is at this moment the center of the world's interest.

Those whose knowledge of Alaska and of the Alaskan gold fields entitles them to speak intelligently on the subject not only seem to share a similarity of opinion as to the great resources of the territory that has for long been opened, but also as to the resources that must be when got hither to seek the precious metal must possess if they hope to return with any degree of success.

In an interview today, H. J. Bolling, who has visited that section for the last ten seasons, spoke briefly of his ideas of the Alaska prospects, and while his impressions are of a most sanguine character, he says emphatically that in his opinion no man should journey to the Klondyke country without at least $1,000 in money and supplies.

"The season in which the mines can be worked," said Mr. Bolling, "is from May 10 to September 15, and during that time the Western Greenly experience the weather in this country, but during the balance of the year it is impossible to work the mines unless they are operated underneath the earth's surface.

"The cost of living may be safely estimated at $5 per day, and in order to north must figure on the basis. Tobacco and grain go to feed in the form of tobacco, mouse and moldable sheep during the winter, outside of this form of food all other supplies must be imported."

TEN THOUSAND OUNCES RECEIVED IN HELENA.

HELENA, Mont., July 19.—Eleven hundred and ten ounces of gold from Klondyke diggings in Alaska arrived here last night via the Northern Pacific express from Seattle. Ten thousand ounces were consigned to the American National bank at the United States assay office, the balance to the United States assay office used. In entering the treasure was delivered in the assay office to be melted and cast into bars. The Alaska shipment, in connection with about $20,000 received from placer mines in this vicinity today, makes the total receipts at the assay office in value about $23,093, or more than double the largest previous receipts for one day.

Watermelon for McKinley.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 19.—The largest watermelon grown in the South this season was shipped from here today for Washington, where it will arrive on Wednesday and be presented to President McKinley. The melon was grown in Georgia, weighs twenty-eight pounds, and took the prize offered by W. N. Mitchell, Southern of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, in a contest participated in by the planters of all the melon-growing states.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

Growing Out of the Relations Between England and America.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons today, in the course of the debate on the Queen's office vote, Sir Charles Dilke, raised, said: "The graver foreign question at the present moment concerns our relations with the United States, and, as the matter is not dwelt upon, it is because the government is desirous that these difficult matters it cannot relief upon the support of the entire house."

Consolidation of Electrical Interests.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 19.—Consolidation of all the electrical interests of the city, three electric light companies and the electric street railway, was effected tonight, the outcome of an effort that the General Electric company has been making since it secured control of the trolley lines several years ago. The four companies have been capitalized at a million and a quarter. To secure economy in management and operation is given as the reason for the consolidation.

DEAD DAY AT FAIRMONT.

Strikers Hear Bills and Continue to Go to Work.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—Today was little day at Fairmont, and it was the biggest day in the history of the town. People came from all the country around, and jammed the court house and streets for blocks, but they came out of curiosity and not from the Kelly's side in the strike. This was shown by the fact that the Friendsmen were, who have been out, after hearing the speech made and voted to return to work tomorrow. Tomorrow Dess gave it as his opinion that the region would be closed by Thursday, but the preparations by the men now striking will be back at work by that time unless the agitators get out the men at work tomorrow. Dess was very cool and undaunted in his talk and offered no sign. In the morning he spoke at Monongah, and the men came out in spite of an offer at another 10 cents in wages. Aside from Monongah there have been no additions to the strikers' ranks today.

In the Kanawha valley three more mines were opened today and three of those closed resumed, making the situation about the same as on Saturday. The organizers are still hard at work but are becoming discouraged. On the Norfolk & Western railroad the strike got a big setback today. All the men at Elkhorn and Thacker went to work and Superintendent Jones said miners voted to stay at work. There are only about 800 of the 4,000 men who struck on Saturday left today, and these are likely to change. On the Ohio side everything is quiet. The report that spikes had been driven into the switches on the Wheeling & Lake Erie to derail the first train out of Bellaire is denied by officials of the road.

Dess will speak tomorrow at points in the Fairmont region. On Tuesday he will go into the Kanawha valley, where it is promised Gompers and Ratchford will join him.

At Clarksburg all the mines are running. Speaking for the whole state, the operators have made a gain of 3,000 men today, and in Fairmont, where Dess did his best work, their loss is 325 men.

The Bering Sea Conference.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons today Sir Hardcastle Curzon, under secretary for foreign affairs, replying to Mr. Michael Leavitt, said: Parochial, said the government was convinced the seals in Bering sea were in no immediate danger at present. All correspondence which has passed between the two governments would be presented in the time to the House, but probably not before the close of the present session. He said also that investigations were being continued. Few British gunboats were employed in those waters in 1893, three were sent in 1895 and two last year. The admiralty had been asked whether a third could be spared for the service there. The United States on the other hand sent four to a quite size, but seven or eight vessels in 1893, six in 1894 and five last year.

Mr. Curzon said also that some delay attended the completion of the report of the British commissioner, but the government had never been prevented by delay in book until the publication of the American report.

The British government had decided, he said, on the request of the United States for a conference to consider more adequate regulations to prevent the extermination of seals, so that no more would be pursued until the experts now engaged in making an investigation should make their report.

Probably Lynched.

Atlanta, Ga., July 19.—A special to the Constitution from Cassville, Ga., says: Dr. W. L. Lyder, who on Easter Sunday a year ago killed his wife by the young woman who had rejected him, was taken from the county jail and summarily lynched. Only the news of the work last night he was sitting in the sheriff's office, when a mob of twenty-five masked men entered and demanded the prisoner