TARIFF REVISION RATES IN DETAIL

Payne Presents Bill to House and Predicts Extinction of Deficit.

LARGE REDUCTIONS MADE

Steel and Lumber Cut One -Half, Coal on Free List-Inheritance Created - Maximum and Minimum Rates.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Representa-tive Screno Payne, chairman of the House ways and means committee, in introduc-ing the tariff bill, gave out the following

One problem that confronted the com "One problem that confronted the cominities was the question of revenue; The
business of all commercial nations has
been decreased for nearly two years, and
thus has affected our commerce and
greatly reduced our revenues, so that we
have a large deficit, but the revenues
under the present law are improving from
month to month as business conditions
are becoming better.

"The last normal year of imports was
the fiscal year ending June 20, 1995; 1997

"The last normal year of imports was the fiscal year ending June 20, 1906; 1907 was an unusually prosperous year, and the revenues from customs exceeded those of 1906 by \$2,000,000. The committee has the refore taken the year 1906 as the basis to form its estimate of the revenue-producing qualities of the new bill. Should the next fiscal year prove prosperous and the normal conditions of 1906 return on account of the large increase of population, the revenues for 1910 would show a considerable increase over the estimates of the committee.

Will Wine Out Defet

Will Wipe Out Defct.

With a return to anything like normal conditions during the next fiscal year, it is safe to predict the deficit would be entirely wiped out, but in case it is not, the bill provides for the issue of Panama Canal bonds to reimburse the treasury for the \$40,00,000 paid out in the original purchase of the canal. This would more than make up any probable deficiency. than make up any probable deficiency. There is also re-enacted the provision for the issue of certificates to run one year to replenish the treasury, raising the amount from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000, an amount sufficient to provide at any time against two or three years of depressed business conditions."

e statement gives the rates in the

the changes that the Payne bill proposes.
The abstract of the bill continues:
The committee has transferred some articles from the free list to the dutiable, and has increased duties on others for the sole purpose of increasing the rove-nue. Most of these articles on which du-ties have been increased are luxuries, which have been increased as follows:

Perfumery, Cocoa, Spices Raised.

Perfumerles and tollet articles from 5

Perfumeries and tollet articles from \$20 to 60 per centum ad valorem; fancy soap from 15 to 20 cents per pound; chicory root, raw (not dried), from 1 cent to 2½ cents per pound; roasted from 3½ to 5 cents per pound.

Cocoa (crude) transferred from the free list to the dutiable at 4 cents per pound; prepared or manufactured, increased 2 cents on each classification except that valued above 25 cents per pound, which remains the same. Ten per centum ad valorem is also added to the duties assessed on that valued between 15 and 25 cents per pound. Powdered cocos from 5 cents per pound. Powdered cocos from 5 cents to 9 cents per pound. Cocoa butter from 3½ to 5½ cents per pound; dandelion root and articles used as a substitute for coffee, 3½ to 4 cents per pound. delien root and articles used as a substi-tute for coffee, 3½ to 4 cents per pound. Spices, which are now largely on the free list, are assessed an average duty of 20 per centum ad valorem. Feathers are increased from 15 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem, and dressed or col-ored feathers receive an increase of 16 per centum. Furs, dressed on the skin, per centum ad valorem, and valorem. are assessed 2716 per centum ad valorem

Raised to Give More Protection. "Duties on the following articles have been increased because the committee found that there was not sufficient pro-tection under the present law," continued

"Coal tar dyes or colors, now bearing a duty of 30 per centum, to 35 per centum ad valorem. Zinc in ore, now brought in at 20 per centum ad valorem, to 1 cent per pound for the zinc contents contained nerein. Pens, split pens, from 40 cents o 45 cents per bushel. Figs from 2 cents o 25 cents per pound; lemons from 1 cent to 1% cents per pound; pineapples from \$7 per 1000 to \$8 per 1000."

Increase on Cotton and Paper.

Increases in the cotton schedule are: Additional duty of 1 cent per yard on mercerized fabrics (a new process of manufacture invented since the present law was enacted). Also a small additional duty on lappets. There is also an increased duty on stockings fashioned and shaped whalls or be selected. shaped wholly or in part on knitting ma-

Changes in the paper schedule, which include those recommended by the special committee on wood pulp and print paper investigation, are

Surface coated papers, covered with etal, from 3 cents and 20 per centum > 5 cents and 20 per centum ad valorem; other surface coated paper from 1½ cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem to 5 cents per pound. Lithographic prints from 8 cents per

pound to S cents; cardboard from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound; other paper, 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, and with small increases on sizes of other paper. Lithographic cigar labels, from 20 cents per pound to 30 cents per pound to 30 cents per pound; printed in colors less than per pound; from 20 cents to 30 cents per pound; more than eight, from 30 cents to 37½ cents per pound; printed in metal leaf, from 50 cents per pound to 52½ cents per pound; paper hang-ings, from 25 per centum to 30 per m 25 per centum to 30 pe centum ad valorem; paper not espe-cially provided for, from 25 per centum to 35 per centum ad valorem. Plain paper envelopes, from 20 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem.

Free Wood Pulp Provided.

The recommendations of the select committee were to permit the free try of mechanically ground wood pulp from any country net impesing export duty and to reduce printing paper valued at not above 2% cents per pound from .3 to .1 of 1 cent per pound, valued not above 2% cents a pound, from .4 to .2 of 1 cent per pound.

The reductions in duty are more nu-

merous than the increases. The sched-ules on chemicals, oils and paints are: Boracic acid, borax from 5 cents to 2 cents per pound; reductions of 2 cents per pound are made on gaille and tartaric acids, borate of lime. Reduc-tions of 50 per cent are made in the duty on salicylic acid, chloroform, fruit matic and chromate of potash, and san-

Other material reductions contained in the chemical schedule are: Borate of lime and other borate ma-

MEMBERS OF HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, WHICH BUILT NEW TARIFF BILL.



Payne, New York.



Needham, California.

Cushman, Washington.

Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

terfal is reduced from 4 cents to 1½ cents per pound and from 3 cents to 1 cent per pound, according to the percentage of anhydrous boracle acid contained.

Sulphur ethers are reduced to 8 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether to 26 cents per pound. Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per

pound; flaxseed, linseed and poppyseed oil reduced to 15 cents per gallon.

Varnishes reduced from 35 to 25 per centum ad valorem; and spirit varnishes from \$1.32 per gallon and 25 per centum to 95 per centum ad valorem;

Lead-Acetate of, white, from 3% cents Lead—Acetate of, white, from 3% cents to 2% cents per pound; brown, gray or yellow, from 2% cents to 1% cents per pound; litrate of, from 2% cents to 2% cents per pound; litharge, from 2% to 2% cents per pound.

Potash—Chlorate of, from 2% cents

Potash—Chlorate of, from 2½ cents to 2 cents per pound.

Plastors, healing, etc., from 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem.

Hydrate of, or caustic soda, from ½ cent to ½ cent per pound; nitrate of soda, from ½ cents per pound; hyposulphite of soda, from ½ to 1 cent per pound to 39 per cent ad valorem.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, from \$1.25 per ton to \$1.

Sponges and manufactures of, from 49 per centum to 39 per centum ad valorem.

Strychnia, or strychnine, from 39 cents

Strychnia, or strychnine, from 30 cents Strychnia, or strychnic, then to 15 cents per ounce.
Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, from \$\$ per ton to \$6 per ton.
Vanillin, from \$0 cents per ounce to 15

cents per ounce

Articles in this schedule that are placed on the free list are:
Sulphate of ammonia, copperas, licorice and cottonseed oil and croton oil.
The statement gives the following important reductions in the other schedules:

Fire brick and other brick if glazed.

and enameled, from 45 per centum to 35

per centum ad valorem.

Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, from M cents to 40 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.75 per ton.

Reductions on Glass.

Unpolished, cylinder, crown and com mon window glass, above 24 by 36 inches square, reduced half a cent per pound on all sizes; cylinder and crown glass, above 24 by 30, and not exceeding 24 by Onyx in block, from \$1.50 per cuble foot

Onyx in block, from \$1.50 per cubic foot to \$1 per cubic foot.
Cast polished plate glass, silvered, exceeding 24 by 36 inches, 5 cents per square foot, which is a reduction on most sizes from 38 to 25 cents per square foot.
Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx or stone, not exceeding two cubic inches in size, if loose, from 1 cent per pound to ½ cent, and same ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material from 30 cents

to 10 cents and same ad valorem.

Free stone and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured, from 12 cents to 6 cents

o paper or other material, from 20 cents

er cubic foot. Mica, cut or trimmed, from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured from 6 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem, cut or trimmed from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; all to 30 per centum ad valorem; mica plates or built up mica, 25 per centum advalorem.
On marble, sawed or dressed, the reduction is about 1-6, and the additional duty is reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents per superficial foot. ca. 35 per centum advalorem.

Cuts on Iron and Steel. Iron ore and basic slag, from 40 cents

per ton to the free list.

Pig iron, iron kantledge and spiegeleisen, from \$4 per ton to \$2.50.

Scrap iron and steel, from \$4 per ton o 50 cents per ton.

Bar Iron, from .6 of 1 cent to 4 of 1 ent per pound.

Round iron, less than 7-16 of one inch a diameter, from .8 of 1 cent to .6 of 1

ent per pound. Slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less

finished than bars, from .5 of 1 cent to
4 of 1 cent per pound.
Charcoal iron, from \$12 to \$6 per ton.
Beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., from
5 of 1 cent to .3 of 1 cent per pound.
Anchors, from 1½ cents per pound to 1

Iron and steel forgings, from 35 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem.

Hoop, band or scroll iron and steel, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, from 5 of 1 cent per peund; thinner than No. 19 and not thinner than No. 20, from .6 of 1 cent to .4 of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20, from .8 to .6

of 1 cent per pound.

Steel bands or strips, untempered, suttable for making band saws, from 3 cents per pound to Ω_2 cents: If tempered, from 6 cents per pound and 29 per centum ad

valorem to 3 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; cotton ties, from .5 of 1 cent per pound to 3.

Railway bars and steel rails, from 7-20 of 1 cent per pound to 7-40; railway fish-plates, from 4 of 1 cent per pound to 2.

Iron and steel sheets, valued at 3 cents

per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 29 wire gauge, from .7 to .5 of 1 cent per pound; not thinner than 25, from .8 to .6 of 1 cent; not thinner than No. 32, from 1.1 cents to .8 of 1 cent; thinner than No. 32, from 1.2 to.9 of 1 cent; thinner than No. 32, from 1.2 to.9 of 1 cent; corrugated or crimped, from 1.1 to .8 of 1 cent per pound.

Sheets, pollshed, planished or glanced, from 2 cents to 1% cents per pound; if pickled or leaned, .2 of 1 cent per pound in addition. Tin plates from 116 cents to 1.2 cents

Steel Wire and Rods.

Round fron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13-wire gauge, from 134 cents per pound to 1 cent; not smaller than No. 16, from 11/2 cents to 11/4 cents per pound; smaller than No. 16, from 2 cents to 11/2

That all the foregoing valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay not less than 40 per centum ad valorem. Steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn

or cold hammered, or pollshed, from 14 of 1 cent per pound in addition to the above rates to 14 of 1 cent per pound; on strips, plates or on sheets of iron or steel, other than pollshed, where cold rolled and so forth, from 1 cent per pound in addition to the rates on plates to 5 of 1 cent per pound.

Bolts, with or without threads or outs, from 14 cents to 14 cents per pound.

from 1½ cents to 1½ cents per pound.

Cast from pipe from 4 of 1 cent to

½ cent-per pound.

Cast hollowware, coated, glazed or
tinned, from 2 cents to 1½ cents per

pound.

Chains not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, from 1% cents to % of a cent per pound; not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter. eter from 1% cents to 1% cents; not less than five-sixteenths, from 1% to 1% cents. But no chains will pay less

134 cents. But he chains will pay less than 45 per centum ad valorem.

Lap welded, butt welded, steamed, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, if not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, from 2 cents to 145 cents per pound; not less than one-fourth, from 2 cents to 145 cents per pound; to 145 cents per pound; than one-fourth, 2 cents per pound. than one-fourth, 2 cents per pound; if less than one-fourth, 2 cents per pound; welded, cylindrical furnaces, from 2½ cents per pound to 2 cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes from 35 per centum to 30 per centum ad va-Knives, Nalls, Spikes.

Table, butchering, carving and so forth, knives with pearl, shell or ivory handles from 16 cents each to 14 cents each; handles of deer horn from 12 cents each to 10 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, bone, celluloid and so forth, from 5 cents each to four cents each; with other handles from 11/2 cents each to 1 cent each, with the same ad valorem addition of 15 per centum; provided that none of the above shall pay at a less rate than 40 per centum ad valorem, instead of 45 in the present law.

reduction on large hires.

the equivalent of 80 per centum ad vaorem to 40 per centum ad valorem. Cut nails, spikes, from .6 of 1 cent to

Cut nails, spikes, from .6 of 1 cent to .5 of 1 cent per pound.

Horseshoe nails and hob nails from 2½ cents to 1½ cents per pound.

Wire nails, not lighter than No. 16 wire auge, from ½ of 1 cent to ½ of one cent per pound; lighter than No. 16, from 1 cent to ½ of 1 cent per pound.

pound.

Spikes, nuts, washers and horse, mule or ox shoes from 1 cent to ½ of 1 cent per pound.

Cut tacks, not exceeding 16 ounces to thousand, from 1½ cents to % of one cent per thousand; exceeding 16 ounces, from 1½ cents to % of one cent per pound.

pound.

Steel plates, engraved and so forth, from 25 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem. Rivets, from 2 cents to 1% cents per pound.

Saws Much Reduced.

Cross cut saws from 6 cents to 5 cents per foot; mill saws from 19 cents per linear foot to 8 cents per linear foot to 8 cents per linear foot to 6 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws from 8 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws from 8 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws from 8 cents per linear foot; per centum ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem; steel band saws from 10 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem remaining; all other saws reduced from 30 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem.

Screws more than two inches in length from 4 cents to 25 cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches, from 8 cents to 4 cents per pound; over one lineh, from 8½ cents to 6 cents per pound; over one-half inch and less, from 12 cents to 3 cents per pound.

Wheels for railway purposes or

pound.

Wheels for railway purposes, or parts thereof, from 1½ cents to 1½ cents ber pound; ingots, blooms or blanks for the same from 1½ cents to 1

cent per pound.

Aluminum in crude form, from 8 cents to "cents per pound; in plates from 13 cents to 11 cents per pound.

Hooks and eyes, from 5½ to 4 cents per pound, retaining the aditional 1 per centum ad valorem.

centum ad valorem.

Lead dross bullion, base bullion, and lead in pits, from 2½ to 1½ cents per pound; in sheets, pipes, shot, from 2½ to 1½ cents per pound.

Zinc in blocks or pigs, from 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound; in sheets, from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound.

Deep Cuts on Machines.

Cash registers, electrical apparatus and machinery, jute manufacturing machinery, linotype and all typesetting machines, machine tools, printing presses, sewing machines, typewriters and all steam engines, from 45 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. Embroidery machines and lace-making machines, the same rates, with a proviso that they may be imported free until July 1, 1911. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, from .3 of 1 cent per pound to 7-40, and on the other valuations the reductions are .1 of 1 cent per pound, with the exception of those valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents, upon which the duty remains the same, and upon those valued above 30 cents per pound upon which the duty is made 15 per centum ad valorem. chinery, linotype and all typesetting ma-

Lumber Reduced One-Half.

Timber, from 1 cent per cubic foot to

Sawed boards, planks of white wood, sycamore and bass wood, from \$1 per 1000 to 50 cents per 1000. All other sawed lumber from \$2 to \$1. If further advanced and manufactured, the same reduction from the present

Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone poles and so forth, from 20 per centum to 10 per centum ad valorem.

Clapboards, from \$1.50 per 1000 to \$1

Kindling wood transferred to the free Fence posts, from 10 per centum to the

Grain and Animal Products

Barley, from 30 cents per bushel to 15 Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents; cabbages, from 3 to 2 cents each; bacon and hams, from 5 cents per pound to 4 cents; fresh meats, from 2 cents to 1½ cents; per pound; lard, from 2 cents to 1½ cents; tallow, from ¾ of 1 cent per pound to the free list; wool grease, from ¼ of 1 cent to ¼ quarter of 1 cent; dextrin, burnt starch and so forth, from 2 cents to 1½ cents per pound; peas, green, from 40 cents per bushel to 30c per bushel; all starch, except potato starch, from 1½ to 1 cent per pound; sugat, refined, is re-

Flax and Its Products.

Flax straw, not hackled or dressed, to Cables and cordage, reduced from 1 Cables and cordage, reduced from 1 cent to % of 1 cent per pound; threads, not finer than five lea or number, reduced from 13 cents to 16 cents per pound, with % instead of % of 1 cent per pound advance with each lea in number in excess of five; single yarns, not finer than eight lea, reduced from

to 8 cents per pound.

Flax gillnettings from 25 to 20 per centim; carpets, mats and so forth, from 5 ents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem to 4 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem when valued not above 15 cents per square yard; if valued above 15 cents from 10 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem to 8 cents per square yard and 30 per centum; provided that none of the above shall pay at a less rate than 40 per centum ad valorem. Instead of 45 in the present law.

Files were reduced from specific rates,

PRINCIPAL TARIFF CHANGES

COCOA-Crude, from free list to 4c per pound; prepared or manufactured, in-

PAPER—Wood pulp, free; printing paper valued at not over 2%c per pound, reduced from 3c to 1c per pound; valued at not above 2%c per pound, reduced from 4c to 2c per pound.

GLASS-Window, unpolished, cylinder, crown and common, specific duties reduced 20 to 25 per cent; plate, increase of 20 to 25 per cent on small sizes.

reduction on large higes.

IRON AND STEEL—from ore, free; pig iron, reduced from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton; bar iron, from 6c to 4c per pound; beams, girders, joiats, angles, etc., from 5c to 3c per pound; iron and steel forgings, from 35c to 30c per cent ad valorem; railway bars and steel rails, from 7-20 of 1 cent to 7-40. KNIVES—General reduction, but none to pay less than 40 per cent ad valorem instead of 45 per cent, as at present.

WIRE NAILS—50 per cent reduction.

SAWS—Mill, reduced from 10 to 8 cents per linear foot; pig and drag, from 8c to 6c; circular, from 25 to 20 per cent ad valorem; band, from 10c to 5c per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; band, from 10c to 5c per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

MACHINES AND ENGINES of various kinds, including typesetting and sewing, presses, typewriters, reduced from 45 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

LUMBER—Timber, reduced from 1c to 1/2c per cubic foot; sawed boards, etc., from \$1 to 60c per 1000 feet; all other sawed timber, from \$2 to \$1 per

HIDES OF CATTLE-From 15 per cent ad valorem to free list; band and sole

from 25 to 15 per cent.

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE—Free from any country admitting them free.

reduced from 67c per ton for coal and 20 per cent on coke.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Reduced from 20 to 15 per cent and made

WOOL—Carpet, reduced from ic per pound on woel worth 12c or less, and 7c on wool worth more, to 3c on wool worth 10c or less; the per pound additional for each additional cent of value from 10c to 15c; worth over 16c,

MAXIMUM RATES-Applied to countries not making reciprocity treaties with the United States, 20 per cent extra.

PHILIPPINES—Free trade with restrictions as to amount of sugar and tobacco admissible; all above amounts named pay full duty.

INHERITANCE TAX-Graduated scale expected to yield \$20,000,000 a year.

leather, from 20 to 5 per cent ad valorem; upper leather, from 20 to 15 per cent ad valorem; frosh meats, from 2 to 1½c per pound; boots and shoes,

creased 2c per pound up to 35c per pound valuation from 5c to 35c. ZINC IN ORE—Raised from 20 per cent to 1c per pound. COTTON—Mercerized fabrics, 1c per yard additional.

CHEMICALS-Large reductions nearly all along the line.

free from any country admitting them free.

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

TULL & GIBBS

INCORPORATED

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL



In the Waist Section

SHOWING THE NEWEST AND PRETTIEST STYLES IN WAISTS

The Lingerie styles-very dainty effects-small tucks trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertiondainty hand-embroidered square medallions-and the small pleated sleeves......\$2.95 to \$7.50 The new linen "Peter Pan" ladies' and misse shirts with pockets and stiff cuffs \$2.50 All-linen "Peter Pan" waists, with tucked fronts and "Peter Pan" collars in small dots \$2.95 Imported waists-hand-embroidered-from Brussels-just received \$17.50 to \$50.00

Showing New Models in Children's Vehicles

Folding go-cart, carriage, perambulator and the new phaeton styles-shown with the best improved gear and construction—reed and wood bodies—the latter in the finest coach finish, in green, tan, French gray and black. Upholstery, hoods and storm curtains and aprons in leather cloth. Perambulators as low as



Bedroom Furniture of the Medium Grade

Our selections represent the best in design, workmanship and finish that is made in the medium grade. Wide range of styles in Dressers and Chiffoniers affords every opportunity for pleasing selection. Bases are well built up and shown with plain and serpentine fronts. Colonial Dresser in solid oak, golden finish, similar to illustration, with quarter-sawed top drawers and mirror frame \$22.50

cents per square yard and 15 per cent ad valorem; shirts, collars and cuffs of cot-ton, from 45 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem to 35 cents per dozen and

o per cent ad valorem.

Wools of the third class, known as carpet wool, from a duty of 4 cents per pound on such wools, worth 12 cents or less, and a duty of 7 cents per pound upon such wool exceeding 12 cents in value, to such wool exceeding 12 cents in value, to a duty of 3 cents per pound on such wool valued at not more than 16 cents per pound; and if valued at more than 16c per pound; and not more than 16c per pound, 3c per pound, and in addition thereto one-half of one cent per pound for each cent per pound of additional value exceeding 10 cents; if valued at more than 16 cents, 7 cents per pound. Top waste and roving waste from 30 cents to 25 cents per pound; slubbing waste and garnetted waste from 20c per pound to 30c per pound.

Shoddy from 25 to 20 cents per pound; noils and all other wastes from 20c to 18c per pound.

Woolen rags, mungo and flocks from 10

woolen rags, mango and nocks from 10 cents per pound; tops from 23 cents per hundred and 50 per cent ad valorem when valued at not more than 49c per pound, and 44c per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem when valued above 40 cents and not above 70 cents to the duty imposed on accured wool and 6 cents in addition.

Hides and Coal on Free List.

Bituminous coal and coke, from any country admitting American coal free from 67 cents per ton for coal and 20 per cent ad valorem for coke to free list; gunpowder valued at 20c and less ne oound, from 4c per pound to 2c; valued over 30c per pound, from 5c per pound to ac; cartridges from 35 to 30 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, from an equiva-lent to \$4 per centum ad valorem to 30 per centum ad valorem; mine and blasting fuse from 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem; hides of cattle from 15 per cent ad valorem to free list; band and sole leather, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 5 per cent ad valorem; upper leather, calf skins, chamois skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, and other leather not pro-vided for, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent ad valorem. Patent leather weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen skins, from 30c per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; weighing over 10 pounds and not over 20 pounds per dozen from 30c per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing over 5 pounds, from 20c per dozen and 30c per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem, all to 30 per centum ad valorem; plano forte leather, from 55 percentum ad valorem to 20 per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes from 25 per centum ad valorem to 15 per centum ad valorem; shoe laces from 50 cents per gross and 20 per centum ad valorem; lorem to 16 per centum ad valorem; leather cut into shoe uppers and so forth. 25 to 30 per cent ad valorem; all other

29 per centum ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem, and further provision to free list from any country admitting Amer-ican, agricultural machinery free. Works of art, including paintings and statuary, more than 30 years old, from 20 per cent to the free list.

The rate applied to these gloves is \$4 per dozen pairs and \$5 cents in addition per dozen pair for each inch over 14.

Some of the higher increases under various schedules are:

Plate Glass Rate Increased.

Cast polished plate glass, increased 13% cents per square foot; all above that 23% cents per square foot, which is a re-duction on nearly all of these larger

cellaneous provisions of the bill is that providing for the method of valuation, which Mr. Payne explains as follows:

"The bill adds a new paragraph to section eleven of the customs administrative and which would be considered."

act, which provides for the appraisement of goods imported by consignment and not by sale where there is no market price at the place of the origin of the goods. After re-enacting the present pro-

visions to ascertain the value the bill adds this paragraph:

"The actual market value or wholesale price, as designed by law, of any imported merchandise which is consigned for sale in the United States or which is not actually sold or freely offered for sale in usual wholesale quantities in the open market of the country of expertation to all nurchasers shall not in account. all purchasers, shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported mer-chandise is actually sold and freely ofties in the United States in the open market to all purchasers, due allowance by deduction being made for estimated duties thereon, for cost of transportation,

insurance and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the place of delivery and a reasonable commission not exceeding 16 per centum, if any, of the same has been paid. "It will be seen that this provision is only applied to consigned goods and not to those actually sold for importation Maximum Rates 20 Per Cent Higher

The following explanation of the form of the bill was made by Mr. Payne: of the bill was made by Mr. Payne:
"The new tariff bill is a minimum
and maximum tariff bill. The minimum rates of duty are contained in the first section, and the free list for the minimum rates is in the second section of the bill. The third section contains the maximum rates, which are generally equal to the minimum rates and 20 per cent in addition thereto, and the articles on the free list, in the transfer to the third section, bear a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem as a maximum rate. The maximum rate does not go into effect in any event until 60 days after the passage of the act. By the fourth section the minimum rates are applied to all goods imported from the section that the section t mum rates are applied to all goods imported from any country which gives the United States as good terms by way of tariff as that given to any other nation and the maximum rates are applied to those countries which discriminate against the trade of the United States or fall to give the United States tariff rights as favorable as those given any other nation. This section is self-acting, making it the duty of the executive to collect the duty of the executive to collect the duties, whether minimum or maximum, in accordance with the terms of the bill, leaving it open to the courts to decide upon the legality of the action."

Give Philippines Free Trade.

Regarding the miscellaneous provis-ions of the bill, Mr. Payne states: "The bill provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippine Islands on all articles, but limiting the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons; wrapper tobacco to 606,000 pounds and 5,000,000 pounds and 5,000,000 pounds. and 6,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco, and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year. The excess of sugar, tobacco and cigars to pay full tariff rates. This exemption from duty is confined to the growth of products of the islands, however, and does not admit articles imported into the Philippine Islands from a foreign country without pay ment of full rates of duty on such im

portations.

"A section is added applying the same rules to patents obtained in the United States by aliens that are adopt ed by the country of which these allens are citizens in respect to patents is-sued there to citizens of the United States. This will either compel for states. This will either compet for-eigners obtaining patents from the United States to build factories and manufacture here for our trade or eventually forfeit the right to their patents

"A section is inserted preserving the Cuban reciprocity provisions of the

"Provision is made to terminate vari-"Provision is made to terminate vari-ous commercial agreements with for-eign countries according to the terms of said agreements by notice, and in the meantime keeping faith in those agreements. The provisions of section 4, applying the minimum and maximum rates, will take the place of these sec-

The estimated revenue under the tariff duties prescribed in the bill amount to about \$300,000,000.

"The bill provides for a tax on transfers of property, both real and personal, by inheritance or succession and

oy will. It is believed that this prevision when in full operation will bring in a revenue of \$20,000,000, although no accurate estimates can be made.

"The tax on cigarettes is increased, those weighing over three pounds per 1000, from \$3 to \$3.50, and those weighing less, from \$1 to \$1.50.

"The committee."

ing less, frem \$1 to \$1.50.

"The committee has examined thoroughly all the decisions of the general appraisers of the last 15 years interpreting the meaning of the language of the tariff laws and has framed the language of the various paragraphs to meet these decisions. It is hoped that it will prevent much litigation and will in the future give the courts a clear understanding of the intention of Congress. The bill contains a carefully prepared section (section 29), extending the privileges of drawback on material imported on which tariff has been paid and the products of which are manufactured in this country when exported. It is believed mat this section carefully guards the revenues and at the same time time. on carefully guards the revenues and at the same time liberalizes the

vision, and will stimulate our export "It is provided that the bill shall go into effect the day following its actment."

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