

THE C C STORE

Hillsboro, Second St. Opposite Court House.

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worth of Fall Goods now on the way. Soon Our Store will be crowded from floor to the ceiling with the Cream of the Eastern Markets. Let us figure with you on your Fall Suits, Dress Goods, Underwear, Shoes, Outings, Etc. We firmly believe that we CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

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THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

History of the Measure and a Summary of Its Principal Provisions--The New Free List.

What the People Will Pay Less and More For--President Taft's Fight For Downward Revision.

After one of the bitterest and one of the most momentous legislative duels in the history of the national capital the new tariff measure, the Payne bill, has been completed.

The progress of the bill through the legislative mill of both houses was voted on for final passage, over forty Republicans who had grievances of one sort or another against certain of the provisions of the bill stated that they would vote against it. They had it in their power to defeat the measure and force the president to call another special session in September or October. They had the party leaders plainly worried for a time, but the able peacemakers at the capital, including President Taft himself, succeeded in calming the ruffled waters at last.

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

The new tariff law will be known in history as the Payne bill, taking its name from the chairman of the house committee of ways and means, the Hon. Jerome E. Payne of New York, who also had a part in framing the McKinley and Dingley acts. Actually it should perhaps be called the Payne-Aldrich bill, as the chairman of the senate finance committee has had quite as much to do with dictating its final provisions as Mr. Payne. On this line of reasoning, however, there are those who insist that it should be called the Taft bill, as the hand of the president has been seen in all the moves that have shaped it from the days of the Republican national convention that nominated him and adopted a plank for tariff revision up until the hour of the final fight in conference committee, when the big man in the White House made his historic fight for free trade practically back on the McKinley basis.

Following is a comparison between the old Dingley tariff rates and those of the new bill:

LUXURIES.

Dingley-Payne law, law,	50 p.c. 60 p.c.
Cosmetics	50 p.c. 60 p.c.
per lb	50 p.c. 60 p.c.
and 50 p.c.	50 p.c. 60 p.c.
Chinaware	60 p.c. 55 p.c.
Stained glass	60 p.c. 60 p.c.
Gold leaf, 50 leaves	\$1.25 41.75
Laces, embroideries, etc., of	60 p.c. 55 p.c.
china	60 p.c. 55 p.c.
Candy, val at 10c. or less	40 p.c. 40 p.c.
10c. to 10c.	40 p.c. 40 p.c.
Candy, over 10c. per lb.	15 to 30 40 p.c.
Snuff, lb.	55 p.c. 55 p.c.
Cigars and cigarettes, lb.	44.50 41.50
Orechids	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
Flowering bulbs--tulips, hyacinths, etc.	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
Preserves	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
Per m	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
35 p.c. to 35 p.c.	35 p.c. to 35 p.c.
Jellies	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
Olives, gal.	25c 25c
Oranges and lemons, lb.	10c 10c
Almonds, lb.	40 cts. 40 cts.
Brandy, gal.	\$2.25 \$2.25
Bay rum, gal.	\$1.50 \$1.75
Champagne and all sparkling wines, qts., per doz.	\$1.00 \$1.00
In nine bottles per doz.	40c 40c
Skin wines, gal.	40c 40c
Ale, beer, etc., in bottles, gal	40c 40c
Laces	60 p.c. 50 p.c.
Silk manufactures	50 p.c. 50 p.c.
Fancy paper boxes	40 p.c. 40 p.c.
Playing cards, per pk.	10c 10c
Trimmed hats	50 p.c. 50 p.c.
Dolls	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
Firecrackers, lb.	8c 8c
Feathers (dressed)	50 p.c. 60 p.c.
Furs (dressed)	20 p.c. 20 p.c.
Human hair	10 p.c. 20 p.c.
Fans	50 p.c. 50 p.c.
Jewelry	50 p.c. 50 p.c.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. 45 p.c.
Paintings	20 p.c. 20 p.c.
Statuary	20 p.c. 20 p.c.
Cut glass	60 p.c. 60 p.c.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Castile soap, lb.	15c 14c
Common butter, lb.	25c 25c
Glass jars, per lb.	10c 10c
Common window glass, per lb.	from 15c to 15c
Wood, per ft.	40c 40c
Sawed boards of white wood, planks, etc., per 1,000 ft. board measure	1.00 500
Other sawed wood, per 1,000 ft. board measure	1.00 500
Clapboards, per thousand	1.50 1.50
Fenceposts	10 p.c. 10 p.c.
Shingles, per thousand	30c 30c
Chair cane or rods	10 p.c. 10 p.c.
House or cabinet furniture of wood	35 p.c. 35 p.c.
Sugar	
Sugar not above No. 14 Dutch standard, per lb.	56-100c 56-100c
Sugar No. 16 Dutch standard, per lb.	1.05-100c 1.05-100c
Molasses testing from 40 to 56 deg. per gal.	30 30
Molasses above 56 deg.	60 60
Maple sirup and maple sugar, per lb.	40 40

Agricultural Products.

Cattle, less than 1 yr. old, per head	\$2.00 \$2.00
Other cattle, val. under \$14, per head	\$3.75 \$3.75
Over \$14, per head	275c 275c
Horned and polled, val. at \$150 less per head	\$30.00 \$30.00
Over that value	25 p.c. 55 p.c.
Sheep, per head	\$1.50 \$1.50

Breadstuffs.

Barley, per bu.	90c 90c
Corn, per bu.	10c 10c
Oats, per bu.	15c 15c

Manufactured Products.

Brick and Glass.	
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Tiles, unglazed, per sq. ft....	4c 4c
Tiles, glazed, per sq. ft....	8c 8c

Glass bottles, vials, jars, green or colored, per lb.	10c 10c
Leather.	35 p.c. 35 p.c.

and sugar. Internal revenue was collected, beginning in 1862, and two years later the duties were raised 50 per cent for a period of ninety days.

After a succession of tariff measures to the war's close a cessation of this form of legislative activity occurred. But in 1870 and 1872 reductions were made down the list, some of which were restored in 1874, making the average duty 38% per cent. A tariff commission was appointed in 1882 which prepared a bill that was put on the statute books, lasting six years. It was at this time that James G. Blaine took a most active part in tariff discussions. It was in the early eighties that William R. Morrison of Illinois, Democratic chairman of ways and means, prepared his well known horizontal reduction of 20 per cent on all taxed products, which was defeated.

During Cleveland's first administration the Mills bill was a powerful issue, and in 1888 the tariff fight resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency. He stood for a high protective tariff. As a result the McKinley bill was enacted, putting the duties over the marks reached during the civil war.

The Wilson Bill.

But the revision which followed resulted in the re-election of Cleveland in 1892, with a Democratic congress. Then resulted the Wilson bill, providing for wholesale reductions, particularly as regards iron and steel manufacturers. It should be noted that the Dingley bill in 1887 retained practically the iron and steel duties laid down in the Wilson measure.

Though William McKinley was elected on the financial issue in 1892, his first act after being sworn in as president was the calling of an extra session of congress to repeal the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. The result of that session was the Dingley law, named for its author, Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, which put the schedules practically back on the McKinley basis.

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