TAFT'S TARIFF MESSAGE IS VERY BRIEF AND TO POINT AS SENT TO CONGRESS TODAY

Washington, March 16.—Taft's message to congress today is as follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I have convened this congress in extra session in order to enable it to give immediate attention to the revision of the Dingley tariff act, Conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have so changed in the last 12 years as to require re-adjustment and revision of import duties as imposed by that act.

"More than this, the present tariff act, with other sources of government revenue, does not furnish enough income to pay the authorized expenditures. By July 1 next the excess of expenditures over receipts for the current fiscal year will equal $100,000,000. The successful party in the late election is pledged to revision of the tariff. The country and business community especially expect it.

MAY DISTURB BUSINESS

"Prospect of a change in rates of import duties always causes a suspension or halt in business, because of the uncertainty as to the conditions to be made and their effect. It is therefore of the highest importance that the new bill should be agreed upon and passed wih as much speed as possible consistent with its thorough consideration. For these reasons I have deemed the present to be an extraordinary occasion within the meaning of the constitution, justifying and requiring the calling of an extra session."

Consider Only Tariff Bill.

"In my inaugural address I stated in the summary the principles upon which, in my judgment, revision of the tariff should proceed and indicated at least one new source of revenue that might be properly resorted to in order to avoid a future deficit. It is not necessary for us to repeat what I then said. I venture to suggest that the vital business interests of the country require that the attention of the congress in this session be chiefly devoted to consideration of the new tariff bill, and that the less ime given to other subjects of legislation in this session of congress, the better for the country.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, March 16, '09."

Reading of Message.

There were forty-four republicans and eleven democratic senators in their seats when the president's message was laid before that body. It received careful attention, many of whom laughed when the suggestion that no legislation, except that in relation to the tariff be considered at this session, was read.

Gallinger presented a resolution of the legislature of New Hampshire declaring that the inheritance tax should not be made a subject of national legislation, but should be left to the states as a source of revenue.

A motion to adjourn until Friday was adopted.

When the message was read in the house the Republicans greeted it with loud and prolonged applause. It was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Democrats Will Caucus.

The house democrats probably will caucus tonight as a result of the conflict between themselves and Speaker Cannon over the method of appointing committees.

The resolution of Fitzgerald (dem) of New York, amending the rules, was last evening adopted by a vote of 211 to 172, party lines being wiped out, making three important changes, viz:

First, it establishes a "calendar for unanimous consent," the effect of which is to enable a member to have a proposition brought before the House without having to go to the Speaker for recognition. This change, they say, will be a relief to the Speaker.

Second, when consideration of a bill is included and the previous question is ordered the rules heretofore have provided for a motion to commit with or without instructions. It has been the practice to recognize a member of the majority to make this motion and thus prevent the minority from offering such instructions as it may desire. The new rule gives the minority the preference in making such a motion and thus enables them to get a record vote on propositions that would otherwise be settled in committee of the whole House, where no record vote is possible.

Third, it protects the calendar Wednesday by requiring a two-thirds vote instead of a majority vote to set it aside.

Fourth, it is said that the amendment will have the effect of preventing favoritism by the action of the committee on rules in special cases.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DECISION CREATES INTEREST

Dallas, Texas, March 16—Requests for copies of the decision just rendered by the supreme court of Texas in the case styled William Clark et al versus G. W. Brown et al are being received from the Presbyterian leaders throughout the country. The decision in effect declares that the union between the Cumberland Presbyterian church and the Presbyterian church of the United States was lawfully and properly effected, and that all property formerly belonging to the Cumberland church is now the property of the united church.

The case originated in the town of Jefferson, this state, where the Cumberland church sued to recover property which the united church claimed as its own through the act of union. The district court's verdict was for the defendants, the United States church, as it is called. The Sixth district appellate court reversed the judgment, deciding for the plaintiffs, the Cumberland church.

In the opinion just handed down, the supreme court of Texas answered two questions. Did the general assembly of the Cumberland church have authority to consummate the union of that church with the Presbyterian church? And what effect did the union of the two churches have upon the property in controversy?

The opinion recites the facts covering the breaking away of the Cumberland church from the parent church in 1810, the subsequent attempts at reunion, which were consummated in 1906, and showing that the reunion was consummated in strict accordance with the constitution, and is therefore binding upon all the members of the church. The two contentions of the plaintiffs, that the obnoxious sections of the confession of faith of the United States church, which were the primary cause of the breaking away, have not been eliminated, and second, that negroes may take part in the proceedings of the parent church, are not considered in the opinion, it being held that the the general assembly of the church is of competent jurisdiction to decide these questions, and that it has therefore decided them. The second question, relating to the effect of the union upon the property of the Cumberland church, is answered thus:

"The deed for the property was made to the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Jefferson, Texas. It expressed no trust or limitations. It follows, we think, as a natural and proper conclusion, that the church to which the deed was made still owns the property, and that whatever body is identified as being the church to which the deed was made still holds the title.

"The local church was not disorganized by the lack of union. It remained intact as a church, losing nothing but the name 'Cumberland' from its name. Being a part of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, the church was by the union incorporated into the Presbyterian church of the United States in America. The plaintiff in error and those who recognize the authority of the Presbyterian church of the United States in America are entitled to the possession and use of the property sued for."

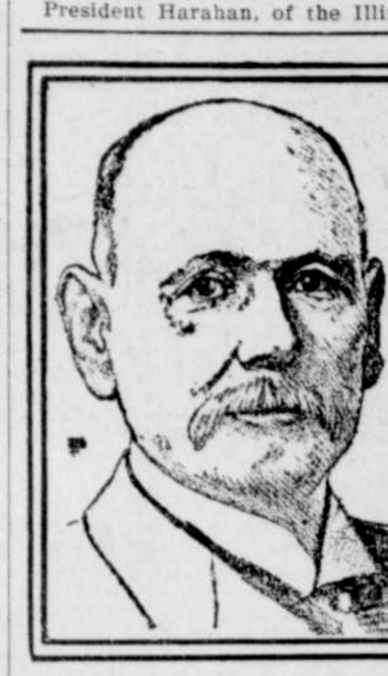
GILLIAM WETHERS BRING UP TO $4.75

Condon, Or., March 17—Last week several large sales of sheep were reported in this county. Several Montana buyers got about 7800 head. Some of the sales reported were as follows: Madden & Son, 1700 2-year-old wethers, with the wool on, for $4.60; A. Neel & Son, of Lone Rock, 2700 mixed yearlings, with the wool off, for $3.10; W. Stewart, 500 mixed yearlings, with the wool on, for $4; Murtha & Monehan, 800 two-year-old wethers, with the wool on, for $4.50; Charles Underwood, 1740 two-year-old wethers, with the wool on, $4.75, this being the highest price paid this season here for sheep.

RAILWAY MEN DENY REPORTS OF CONFERENCE

Pasadena, March 16.—Prominent railroad officials who are here in company with E. H. Harriman added their denials to that of Harriman, that any conference on railroad matters is being held here by them or will be held.

President Harahan, of the Illinois



JAMES T. HARAHAN.

Central, is the latest to add his protest that a conference is even contemplated. He says his presence here at the same time as Harriman is coincident.

Harahan also says that there is absolutely nothing in the report that he is to be elected president of the New York Central lines.

"What about Harriman's coalition proposition with regard to the railroads?"

"Well," said Harahan, "the passing of an amendment to the interstate commerce laws permitting the strong railroads to extend a protecting arm to the weaker ones is a first-class proposition. I believe it would have the best results."

WEEKLY REPORT OF EUGENE MARKET

Mohair—17c
Chittim bark—4@5 1-2c.
Wool—15c.

Poultry, Eggs, Etc.

Eggs—Per dozen, 16@18c.
Creamery Butter—Per roll, 75c.
Frys—Per lb., 11c.
Hens—Per lb., 11c.
Dairy Butter—Per roll, 55c.
Geese—Per lb., 8c.
Ducks—per lb., 11c.
Turkeys—Per lb., 15@17c.

Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

Potatoes—New, $1.15 per cwt.
Onions—Per cwt., $1.75.
Lemons—Per case, $4.00.
Oranges—$3.50.

Livestock Market

Good cows—3@3½c.
Steers—4@4½c lb.
Veal—Prime dressed, under 125 lbs., 7@8c.
Mutton on foot—3½@4c.
Good fat hogs on foot—6½@7c.
Dressed Hogs—Per lb., 8@8½c.

Grain and Feed

Flour—$4.40.
Wheat—Per bu. 95c.
Chopped feed—Per ton, $30.
Cracked corn—$2.40 per 100.
Bran—Per ton, $28.
Mixed feed—Per ton, $30.
Shorts—Per ton, $34.
Rolled Barley—Per ton, $36.

Baled Hay—$15.
Oats—Per bu., 50c.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

So many small and independent condensaries have sprung up during the past two years that they are proving a menace to the big concerns and the work of absorbing the little fellows has started. It is stated that one of the big concerns has already taken up two of the small plants; not openly, to be sure; but run under the management of the big ones. Old brands are still continued in the plants purchased, but it is stated that the buyers are gradually "killing" off the independent brands in one way or another. Just how many plants have been quietly absorbed, recently cannot be told and the work of absorption is still going on.

For this reason there is practically no fighting for business in the canned milk trade as was witnessed a short time ago—or before rumor said the independents had been taken under the protecting wing of the larger and older as well as better established corporations. The canned milk business is growing very fast until today the product is no longer considered a luxury, but a necessity.

Knocking Coast Hops.

The following telegram was received yesterday by Kaber, Wolf & Netter from a New York correspondent:

"The ways and means committee will not increase the tariff on imported hops. American brewers everywhere are knocking all kinds of Pacific Coast hops. Imports since February 1 have been increasing heavily and exports are decreasing."

An effort was made in the winter by Herman Klaber and other hop men to induce the ways and means committee to double the duty on foreign hops, and Congressman Fairchild, of New York, recently made the same plea before the committee. It was pointed out that imports of German and Austrian hops have vastly increased in the last few years and that the hop-growing industry in this country was threatened with ruin. As a remedy they asked for a duty of 24 cents a pound on importations. This, according to the above telegram, will not be granted.

The Oregon hop market continues dull and most dealers class it as weak. There is some demand for last year's crop, but buyers yesterday were not offering over 7 cents. It is not likely that business can be worked at this figure. Only about 4000 bales are left unsold in the state and they are in strong hands

Apples In London.

W. Dennis & Sons, fruit brokers of London, in their latest report on the apple trade, say:

"We are pleased to confirm our last week's mail to the effect that a slight improvement was showing itself in the apple business. This has been realized during our sales this week.

"Barrel stock has been in better demand, and for box fruit with any show of quality higher figures have ruled, prices being as follows:

"California Newtons, 4-tier, 7s to 7s 6d@8s 9d per box; 4½-tier, 6@7s per box; Oregon Newtons, 4-tier, 12@14s per box; 4½-tier, 8@9s per box.

"Nova Ccotia Baldwins, 21@22s per barrel; Russets, 16@17s 6d per barrel; Starks, 17@18s per barrel; Fallawaters, 16@20s per barrel; Ben Davis, 14@16s per barrel."

Wheat Market Quiet.

The local wheat market was quiet yesterday and the feeling was inclined to be somewhat easier, but the prices quoted were generally unchanged. For club wheat $1.07 was offered. It was said that some could be bought at $1.08, but holders asked $1.10. For red Russian $1.06 was offered and $1.07@1.08 asked by holders.

Oats sold at $39.50, the highest price reported paid this season. There was good inquiry for barley around $30.50.

Egg Market Is Steady.

Locally the egg market was steadier today and the price held at former quotations. Most sales during the day were around 21c although a shade or two above or below this figure. Receipts yesterday were not as great as expected and practically all that came were cleaned up at once.

Chicken market remains in a very good position with prices unchanged.

Idaho Sugar Is Advanced 10c.

Sugar prices in Southern Idaho have been advanced 10c per hundred pounds by Pacific coast refineries, owing to the great strength in the competing eastern markets. While no change in prices is noted in Oregon, California, Washington or northern Idaho, all interests are still talking of a rise to come. The differential between coast prices and those ruling in southern Idaho has been reduced to 15c, this being close to where the figures should be at all times. Therefore the trade is inclined to the opinion that the next advance in the east will affect Pacific coast values.

Cheese Prices Advancing.

The arrival of the steamer Sue Elmore from Tillamook did not furnish the market here with much more cheese and therefore the tone of the trade is still very firm. Because of the continued scarcity of supplies, some sellers are today quoting an advance of 1-2c a pound on all grades over former quotations.

Creamery butter market is holding very firm to steady with supplies but slightly increased and still scarcely able to take care of the current demand.

Cabbage Market to Advance.

Cabbage prices here are firmer because of the higher prices in effect all through California. While the quotations are way up in the air demand is well able to take care of all that comes.

A car of mixed vegetables, including cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus and other varieties, was reported in this morning from the south.

Onions Moving Out Steadily.

"The Oregon onion crop is now being moved at the rate of about two cars a day," said a dealer today, "and there is not the slightest reason for any fear that there will be any stocks of consequence left in the hands of growers when the first offerings of Texas and California Bermudas reach this market. We look for a complete clean-up long before the Southern onions put in an appearance. At prices around $1.75 the growers generally show a disposition to sell."

Mohair Sales Are Reported.

Several sales of 1909 clip of mohair are reported by the local buyers around 22@22½c a pound. The market is not disposed to show much excitement at the moment owing to the earliness of the season. A year ago the price of mohair in small lots opened around 25c a pound but later dropped back to 18@19c.

Portland Livestock Market.

Portland Union Stockyards, March 17.—The entire livestock market showed a good tone today. Receipts in all lines were small and for this reason prices held very well.

There remains a very good tone in hogs at former prices with today's run showing a total of but 94 head and these were quite quickly taken care of by killers.

Cattle are growing firmer with top steers readily moving at $5.25, although but little of this class is coming forward just now. The big buyers are taking everything that comes and are paying as high as $4.35 for top cows. However, at this price, the quality must be strictly first class.

The trade in general is awaiting the arrivel of spring lambs but no buying for future delivery is thus far reported.

Among the Shippers.

Frank Dinges, a well known shipper of livestock to the local market, was in the yards with a load of mixed stuff from Junction City. Mr. Dinges has been shipping to Portland for many years and whenever he has anything to offer it is invariably sent to the Union stockyards here.

George Burdick had a mixed load of cows and hogs from Amity on

The following is the general range of values on stock ruling in the yards for late shipment:

Hogs—Best east of mountains, $7.25; ordinary, $7; blockers and feeders¼ $5.75.

Cattle—Best steers, weighing 1200 lbs., $5.25 medium steers, $5; poor steers, $4.50@$4.75; best cows, $4.25; medium cows, $5.75; bulls, $3.50.

Sheep—Best grain fed wethers, $5.50@$5.76; best hay fed wethers, $5.00@$5.25; lambs, $6.50@$6.75; straight ewes, $4.25@$4.75; mixed lots, $6.00.

Veal—Choice young calves, $5.50; heavy and rough, $4.50@$4.75.

PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Extra creamery, 36c; fancy, 32½@35c; store, 18c.

Butter fat—Delivery f. o. b. Portland—Sweet cream, 34½c; sour, 32½c lb.

Eggs—Local best, 20@21c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream flats, 17c; triplets and daisies, 17c; Young Americas, 18c; storage twins, 16@16½c; triplets and daisies, 16½c.

Poultry—Mixed chickens, 15½@16c; fancy hens, 16@16½c; roosters, old, 12c; fryers, 20@22½c; broilers, 24@25c; geese, 11c; turkeys, alive, 16@18c; dressed, 22½@23c; ducks, 18@20c; pigeons, squabs, $2@$2.50 per dozen; old, $1.00; dressed poultry, 1@1½c higher.

Hops, Wool and Hides

Wool—1908—Willamette valley, 18c; 1909 contracts, Eastern Oregon, 16@20c lb.

Hops—1908 crop, choice, 8c; prime to choice, 7½@8c; prime, 7c; medium, 6@6½c; 1909 contracts, 10@10½c.

Tallow—Prime, per lb., 3@4c; No. 2 and grease, 2@2½c.

Sheepskins—Shearing, 10@15c; short wool, 25@40c; medium wool, 50c@$1; long wool, 75c@$1.25 each.

Chittim Bark—Old, 4½@5c; new, 4½@5c lb..

Hides—Dry hides, 14@16c lb.; green, 8@10c; bulls, green salt, 6c lb.; kips, 9c; calves, green, 14@16c.

Mohair—1909—Nominal, 22@22½c.

Grain, Flour and Hay

Barley—Feed, $26.50@$27; rolled, $28; brewing, $27@$27.50.

Wheat—Buying price, new—Track, Portland, lub, $1.08; bluestem, $1.20@$1.25; fortyfold, $1.10; red Russian, $1; Turkey Red, $1.15; Willamette valley, $1.08.

Millstuffs—Selling price, bran, $26.50; middlings, $33; shorts, $30; shop, $23@$31; alfalfa meal, $20 per ton.

Flour—Selling price, Eastern Oregon, patent, $5.65; straight, $4.65; export, $4.10; bakers, $5.40@$5.65; valley, $5.10; graham ¼s, $5.10; whole wheat, $5.04; rye, 5s, $5.50; bales, $3.00.

Hay—Proucers' price—New timothy, Willamette valley fancy, $16; ordinary, $14@$18; Eastern Oregon, $18; mixed, $11.50@$12; clover, $11; grain, $13; alfalfa, $13; cheat, $13.

Oats—Producers' price—Track, No. 1 white, $36.50@$37.50; gray, $36@$37.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fresh Fruits—Oranges, new navels, $2@$2.50 per box; tangerines, $1.65; bananas, 5½c lb.; lemons, $3.25@$4 box; grapefruit, $3@$4; pineapples, Hawaiian, $3@$3.25 doz.; pears, $1.25@$2.

Potatoes—New, selling, $1.50@$1.75; buying for shipment, per cwt., country, extra fancy, $1.35@$1.40; ordinary shipping, buying, $1.25@$1.30; common, $1.10@$1.20; sweet, $3.

Vegetables—Turnips, Oregon, $1.00@$1.10 sack; beets, $1.00@$1.10; carrots, $1.00@$1.10; parsnips, $1.00@$1.10; cabbage, 2¾@3c lb.; tomatoes, Mexican, $1.50@$2 crate; Florida, $4.50 crate; beans, 12½c lb.; cauliflower, $1.50@$2 crate; peas, 12½c; horseradish, 9c lb.; artichokes, 65@75c dozen; green onions, 45@50c dozen; peppers, bell, Florida, $6 crate; Chile (—); head lettuce, 40c doz.; hothouse, $1.50 per box; radishes, 15c dozen bunches; celery, 75@90c; asparagus, 11@12½c.

Onions—Jobbing, fancy Oregon, $1.90@$2.25 cwt.; garlic, 8c lb.

Apples—Fancy Hood River, $2.50@$3; ordinary, $1.50@$1.75; poor, $1.40 per box.

Meats, Fish and Provisions

Hams, Bacon, Etc.—Portland pack—(local)—hams, 10 to 1 3lbs, 14½c lb.; breakfast bacon, 13@21c; picnics, 9½c; cottage roll, 11c lb.; regular short clears, smoked, 13c lb.; backs, heavy smoked, 12c lb.; light, smoked, 12c lb.; bellies, smoked, 13c lb.; pickeled tongue, 60c each.

Dressed Meats—Front street hogs, fancy, 9½c; ordinary, 8½@9c; veals, extra, 10@10½c; ordinary, 9@10c; heavy, 6@7c.; mutton, 7@10c.

Local Lard—Kettle leaf, 10s, 13¾c lb; 5s, 14 3-8c; 50 lb. tins, 13½c; steam rendered, 10s, 12¾c per lb.; 5s, 12 7-8c; compound, 10s, 8¾c lb.

MARRIED

At the courthouse, March 10, 1909, by County Judge G. R. Chrisman, William Albert Graham and Miss Edith Laurena Draper, both of Blachley.

Beavers Win Game

Before a crowd of over 1500 people who came from a distance of 50 miles around. McCreedie's band of hopefuls beat the Chicago White Sox No. 2 at San Luis Obispo yesterday by the decisive score of 6 to 1.

Saturday's Guard contained an item to the effect that Charles Stauffer, manager of a store at Riddle, Douglas county, ha ddisappeared and has not been seen since. A Eugene man who knew Stauffer at Montpelier, Ohio, says he left the factory where he was at work one day and never afterward appeared there, and without apparent cause. This was 19 years ago.

Ashland has raised $4500 for a publicity fund.

A woman's idea of a swell dinner is one where everything looks good enough to eat except the food.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting guardian of the estate of Vernon G. Henderson, a minor, was by order of the County Court of Linn County, Oregon, on March 4, 1909, duly licensed to sell the following real property, to-wit: The west half of lot four (4), in block seven (7), in that part of the city of Eugene which was originally platted and recorded as Skinner's Donation to Lane County, all in the city of Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, all being subject to the dower interest of Minnie C. Henderson as widow of Chas. S. Henderson, deceased. That on and after Monday, April 19th, 1909, the undersigned will proceed to sell at private sale to the highest bidder, all of the interest of said minor in said premises, for cash, or for one-half of purchase price on day of sale and the remainder in one year from said date with interest at 6 per cent per annum, secured by mortgage on the premises sold. Date of first publication is March 18 and the last is April 15.

MINNIE C. HENDERSON,
Guardian.

HEARING ON TARIFF RATES BEFORE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C., March 17.—Fully three hundred importers and exporters, manufactures and agriculturiasts, and tariff experts appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means at the various hearings which began on November 10th and continued daily until December 23, and also at several supplemental hearings. Some of the most prominent men in the manufacturing and financial worlds presented testimony of a varied and interesting character. In addition to this testimony there were thousands of briefs filed with the committee, which added to the statistics furnished by the various government departments and agents sent abroad, together with special data compiled by Thomas J. Doherty, assistant counsel of the Treasury department and Major Herbert H. Lord, who was clerk of the Ways and Means committee when the Dingley tariff was framed, has given the committee information more complete than has ever been at the disposal of a tariff framing committee.

The Steel Industry.

Andrew Carnegie, Charles H. Schwab, Judge E. H. Gary ,and other steel magnates furnished the most interesting testimony. Mr. Carnegie, who caused considerable discussion by proclaiming, in a magazine article, that the steel manufacturers of this country do not need any tariff protection, was before the committee for nearly eight hours. His testimony, while witty and entertaining, did not offer the tariff makers much specific information regarding the cost of manufacturing steel rails and other articles of steel. He dealt largely in theories and deductions and avoided figures, claiming that he was not familiar with the details of the steel business at the present time, but spoke from his general knowledge gained in the business before he retired to private life.

Judge Gary, who was one of the best equipped and most satisfactory witnesses who appeared before the committee preceded Mr. Carnegie by several days. He declared that the independent steel manufacturers require tariff protection and said that if the duty on steel should be removed, the United States Steel Corporation, of whose board of directors, he is chairman, would secure a monopoly of the market. The cost of labor would be reduced, he said, if if the tariff on steel was taken off entirely. In the course of his testimony, Judge Gary declared in favor of government control of manufacturers to prevent them from charging a price which would give them more than a fair return for their investment.

Mr. Schwab who was formerly president of the steel corporation, was one of the most earnest advocates for protection for the steel industry to appear before the committee. His replies to the questions of members of the committee were replete with figures and arguments. He declared that the Bessemer process of steel manufacture will, within five years be superseded by the Open Hearth process, which, he predicted, will in turn, be abandoned for the electric system of manufacture being developed in Germany.

Tariff on Lumber.

The agitation for free lumber by those in sympathy with the movement for the conservation of the forest of the country resulted in a strong appeal from the lumber interests of the South and the Northwest, Representative Champ Clark of Missouri, the minority leader of the House, submitted the lumber magnates to severe cross-examinations and these hearings were among the most interesting. T. B. Walker and Edward Hines, two of the largest lumber dealers in the Northwest argued for the retention of the present duty on lumber, claiming that the United States canno compete with Canada in facilities for cheap transportation or cheap labor. A number of southern lumbermen also asked for protection, contending that the cost of production has increased.

Paper Trust Arraigned.

A severe arraignment of the so-called paper trust by John Norris, representing the American Newspaper Publisher's Association, and a defence of the International Paper Company, by Chester W. Lyman, assistant to the President of the Company, offered one of the sensations of the hearings. The Ways and Means Committee, while taking the keenest interest in the testimony, was predisposed to depend upon the report of the special committee which conducted hearings on wood pulp and print paper last year for the information upon which to base its conclusions regarding the paper and pulp schedule.

The proposition to have the values of articles upon wheih an ad valorem duty is imposed determined by the wholesale prices in this country as well as the cost at the place of production was first discussed at the hearing given the pottery interests. This method of collecting the duties would permit the appraisers to call upon witnesses in this country for information which, under the present method of collecting ad valorem duties is not possible. The plan was advanced as a means for preventing under valuation, of which there has been complaint wherever ad valorem duties have been imposed. Several cases of under valuation were presented to the committee by the pottery manufacturers, who favored an increase in the duties on the better grades of china. The importers advanced arguments for a reduction of 25 per cent in the duties on pottery.

Leather Duties

As at all former tariff hearings there was a fight between the shoe and leather manufacturers of New England and the cattle raisers of the West. The leather manufacturers were loath to admit that their industry could stand a reduction in the duties on shoes and other leather articles, but urged that the raw material should be placed on the free list. An amusing incident occurred when one of the shoe manufacturers admitted with free hides they would be able to compete with foreign manufacturers without tariff protetcion. This caused the leather manufacturers to assemble their forces and present arguments to show that the duty on the manufactured article should not be reduced.

Elisha W. Cobb, a manufacturer of heavy leather, of Boston, Mass., told the committee that the tariff on hides accrued only to the benefit of the packers, and not the farmers and cattle raisers. He declared that the large packers of Chicago were engaged in the tanning business, and look forward to the time when they will have a complete monopoly in the hide business and in the sole and upper leather business.

Wool Schedule

The wool schedule was the occasion for more contention than any other and during its consideration there was much criticism of the methods by which tariff bills are framed. While William Whitman, of Boston, representing the National Wool Manufacturers, was on the stand, Representative Clark, of Missouri, placed in the record a pamphlet which purported to inform the Ways and Means Committee "how tariff laws are framed." The name of the author was given as Frank P. Bennett, of Boston.

"The place you get in your work is not in the house of representatives or in the Ways and Means Committee, but is in the senate, isn't it?" was one of the characteristic questions asked by Champ Clark of Mr. Whotman.

The wool growers of the Western States and Ohio declared emphatically to the committee that further protection must be given the industry or the wool-growing business would be entirely wiped out. The woolen manufacturers also asked that the present duties at least be retained on their product. There were several supplementary hearings on the wool schedule, all of which indicated that the various branches of the industry differ as to the proper classification and differentials to be established in the tariff. The carpet manufacturers declared that the classification in the present tariff is unjust to their industry and similar claims were made by other manufacturers. There was much testimony which shed considerable light on the methods employed in the manufacture of woolen fabrics, indicating that much so-called pure wool clothing contains considerable shoddy and rags. This called forth the suggestion from Representative Clark that there should be a pure clothing law, similar in its objects to the pure food law.

Sugar and the Philippines

The admission from the Philippines, free of duty, of 300,000 tons of sugar was the first proposition on which the Ways and Means Committee agreed. This action was taken by the committee following a conference with Mr. Taft. The statement of Edwin F. Atkins, of Boston, that there was great danger of an insurrection in Cuba if the tariff on sugar is not reduced, and the arguments made by Claus R. Spreckles, of New York, in favor of a reduction in the duty were striking features of the hearings on the sugar schedule. Secretary of War Wright appeared before the committee in favor of free sugar from the Philippines. He declared that the so-called sugar trust was understood to own 51 per cent of the stock of the beet sugar refineries, and that that is possibly the reason why the beet sugar industry has not grown in this country. The Louisiana cane sugar growers claimed that the price to the consumer of sugar and the price paid the farmer for his product is fixed by the "sugar trust."

Other Interests Heard

The California fruit growers were arrayed against the importers, and one argument advanced by the latter for reduced duties on lemons was that the recent earthquake in Sicily had resulted in a scarcity of labor and the destruction of lemon groves.

Senator Hale appeared before the committee to ask that tapioca flour be specially provided for in the bill. Similar requests were made on numerous articles.

RECTIGRAPH INSTALLED BY WHEELER & COMPANY

Abstract Firm Adds New Device to Equipment—Mistakes Are Impossible

Yesterday A. E. Wheeler & Co., abstractors, installed at the court house a rectigraph, the latest device for obtaining data from the records for their abstracts. Instead of having the substance of deeds, mortgages and other records copied and entered on their books as has been the custom heretofore, by this instrument a complete copy of the record is made to be filed in the office. Speed and accuracy are the advantages gained by the use of this machine, as four pages can be copied in one minute, whereas thirty to forty pages per day is as much as the best penmen are able to take off in the old way; but better still is the fact that by this method absolute accuracy is obtained, a mistake being impossible.

This office is the second in the state to adopt this truly wonderful aid to abstract work, the first in the state having been installed at Jacksonville on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Wheeler says this is the best yet, and his policy is, as it always has been, to have and use the best to be used, regardless of the cost.