

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. 139 and 131 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) Daily, one month \$0.75 Daily, three months \$2.25 Daily, six months \$4.00 Daily, one year \$7.50 Weekly, one year \$1.50 Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER Business Office 110 Editorial Rooms

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1909.

MAKING GOOD.

Yesterday's prompt action by the house of representatives in regard to the tariff bill was the first step toward the fulfillment of the promises made by the republicans last fall. The bill has been introduced promptly and has been promptly referred to the committee on ways and means. As this is the committee which framed the bill in its present form, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be no delay in reporting the measure back to the house. It is likely that the committee's report will be ready today. Upon the return of the bill to the house, the discussion of its provisions will be started. The prediction is made that the tariff debate will be one of the most notable controversies in the recent history of congress. The wisdom of the republican plan for the postponement of the consideration of the bill until after election is apparent. The discussion at this time will be as far removed from narrow partisan influence as is possible. The outline of the bill presented in the press dispatches this morning, indicates that it contains some of the recommendations for which the democrats have been strong in their insistence. Perhaps this fact will tend to make the debate follow more closely the merits of the question. But the measure is now before the house, which is the main thing, right now. There has been no delay and the party pledges, as well as the suggestions of the president, have been followed. There will be some surprises when it is found that revision, in the estimation of congress, does not signify, in all cases, reduction; but a study of the treasury statement will explain this.

THE CITY CAMPAIGN.

Both political parties have called conventions for the nomination of candidates for the city offices which are to be filled this spring. The decision to conduct the election this year on party lines has been reached after a careful canvass of the situation and is accepted as wise in view of the fact that it was found difficult to reach an agreement as to candidates on a citizen ticket. The matter of the personnel of the tickets which will be named by the conventions of the parties is yet to be determined; the conventions will not meet for a fortnight. In the meantime, it behooves all citizens, to whatever party they belong, to give careful consideration to the condition of city affairs and to be thus prepared to act intelligently in the selection of candidates. In urging a business administration, The Missoulian does not wish it understood that it is urging an administration that will wink at violation of law; to the contrary, a business administration, if it lives up to the name, will make one of its issues the strict enforcement of the law. But there is no one who is familiar with the situation in city affairs who will not agree that careful business principles are necessary to the successful handling of the city. Just as they are essential to the conduct of a private enterprise. The republicans are determined to make their ticket one which will command the confidence of those who are interested in the city's welfare; that sentiment was given prominence in the committee discussion of the matter the other night.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

In Washington, today, formal recognition will be made of the fact that this is the anniversary of the birth of Grover Cleveland. There will be exercises in which President Taft and Chief Justice Fuller will be participants; the address of the president is expected to furnish the most noteworthy incident of the commemorative exercises. Time has healed to some extent the wounds which rankled in democratic breasts when the name of Cleveland was mentioned. Only the ultra-radicals are now unwilling to admit that Mr. Cleveland was the greatest man produced by the party in late years. It was the administration of Mr. Cleveland that gave to the country some of our most important principles, which are now accepted as essential features of our national system. The very originality of

some of these vital principles stirred up opposition at the time and alienated from Mr. Cleveland some of the leaders of his party; subsequent developments have demonstrated the correctness of the Cleveland view. But his party, as a party, has not yet come to a realization of that fact. It was in his treatment of the west that Mr. Cleveland was weakest as an executive; his shortcomings in this respect were due to his ignorance of western conditions. But he had the shrewdness to see that the violations of the land laws, then so open, would result in great injustice to the nation unless they were checked and he instituted the movement for the correction of land evils. The recognition of the worth of this man, while tardy, is merited.

UP TO THE FARMER.

Henry Clews, in his weekly financial letter, reviews the progress that has been made in the tariff legislation and concludes that there is nothing alarming in the probable final outcome of the revision program. In the judicial findings in the Standard Oil case, Mr. Clews finds assurance that the great corporations have no more to fear than the private enterprises and that they will not be molested if they obey the laws. Disposing of these important matters, Mr. Clews puts it up to the farmer to insure the era of the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. A big crop, he says, is the thing which is now most needed.

Prices of all food and agricultural products are too high, greatly increasing the cost of living, and no recession can be anticipated until the farmer gets to work and produces more abundantly. This he can well afford to do, for farming has become a much more profitable industry than in former days, and there is sure to be a ready market at profitable prices for all the grower can possibly produce. Our farmers should be shown that it is for their interest to strive to the utmost for large production. At present they are the most, if not the only, prosperous class in the country today; yet they cannot indefinitely prosper at the expense of other classes and their own progress will be prolonged and made more permanent by doing their share towards reducing the cost of living. As that element declines there will be more to spend in other directions, other industries will become more prosperous, the number of employed will increase, there will be a larger number of mouths to feed, and a consequent better demand for food products. Our monetary outlook is if every way satisfactory. Cheap rates for both call and time funds are probable for the next six months to come. Loanable funds are, if anything, overabundant, and reflect only too plainly the prevailing inaction of business. Gold exports are increasing, and a further efflux of the precious metal is anticipated so long as interest rates continue so low and imports continue to grow as at present. The arrivals of foreign merchandise during the last few months have been steadily increasing, and it is cheering to note that the increases have been largest in raw materials for domestic manufacture. Our exports of agricultural products have, however, been seriously restrained by high prices, thus materially facilitating gold exports. Fortunately, the supply of gold in this country is so large as to cause no uneasiness at the considerable efflux, but this constant loss of gold on such a large scale, when our excessive supply of paper currency remains at a comparative standstill, is not a tendency that is entirely satisfactory.

The race between Germany and Great Britain is not only for naval supremacy but for national bankruptcy, as well, according to the critics of the government.

The composer of "Ta Ra Ra Boom De Ay" has gone to join Mozart, Beethoven and Mendelssohn, where high-class music is supposed to be appreciated.

Boston officers allege that assault and battery were features of a boxing match in that city; it must have been an event of the Taft variety.

Upon one point, at least, Missoula democrats and republicans are agreed—that the city affairs demand a business administration.

Cuba jugged along about four weeks without a revolution, which was better than the democratic members at Washington did.

If we are to keep peace in Central America our program for naval enlargement was not undertaken too soon.

Champ Clark says he doesn't care, but, for a man in that state of mind, he is doing considerable talking.

If surveying parties furnish a basis for estimate, western Montana's railway building has but just begun.

It all depends upon the point of view whether a man is an autocratic czar or a beneficent officer.

With the action of the democrats last night, the preliminaries are completed for the April bout.

Germany's military glory suffers when a civilian kills two army officers in one day in duels.

Before the session closes Dr. Clark will revise his diagnosis that Mr. Cannon has paresis.

If Mr. Clark (Champ) does not like his committee assignment, he has the privilege of resigning.

In that it provides for cheaper print paper, the tariff bill is a highly commendable measure.

The treasury department gives us the gratifying assurance that we can pay all our bills.

Mr. Payne makes it very apparent that revision does not necessarily mean reduction.

Even from the radical democratic standpoint, one czar should be preferable to fifteen.

Champ Clark is disappointed because he couldn't be one-fifteenth of a czar.

If the sun were to shine all the time it would be monotonous.

In the tariff event there was no time lost at the post.

Great Britain also faces a revenue problem.

Comes now the morning after.

THE PAYNE TARIFF MEASURE

(Continued from Page One.)

paper hangings from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem; paper not especially 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. The recommendations of the select committee were to permit free entry of mechanically ground wood pulp into this country, not imposing import duty and to reduce printing paper valued at not above two and one-fourth cents per pound, from three-tenths to one-tenth of one cent per pound, valued not above two and one-half cents a pound, from four-tenths to two-tenths of one cent per pound.

Section "B."

The reductions in duty are much more numerous than the increases. In the schedule on chemicals, oils and paints they are: "Boric acid, borax from five cents to two cents per pound; reductions of two cents per pound are made on felle and tartaric acids, and borate of lime. Reductions of 50 per cent are made in the duty on salicylic acid, chloroform, fruit ethers, oils or essences; peppermint oil, whitening and paraffin, dry; bichromate and chromate of potash and sodium."

Other material reductions are made in the chemical schedule: "Borate of lime and other borate material is reduced from four cents to one and one-half cents per pound and from three cents to one cent per pound, according to the percentage of anhydrous boric acid contained. Sulphuric ethers are reduced to eight cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether to 20 cents per pound. "Iodoform from one dollar to 75 cents per pound. Flaxseed, linseed and poppyseed oil reduced to 15 cents per pound. "Varnish reduced from 35 to 25 per centum ad valorem and spirit varnishes from \$1.32 per centum to 96 per centum ad valorem.

Acetate to Lead.

"Lead, acetate of, white, from three and one-fourth cents to two and seven-eighths cents per pound; brown, gray or yellow from two and one-fourth cents to one and seven-eighths cents per pound; nitrate of two and one-half cents to two and one-eighths cents per pound; litharge from two and three-fourths cents to two and one-fourth cents per pound. "Potash, chloride of, from two and one-half cents to two cents per pound. "Plaster, heading, etc., from 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem. "Hydrate of, or caustic soda, from three-fourths of one cent to one-half cent per pound; nitrate of soda, from two and one-half cents to two cents per pound; hypsulphite of soda, from one-half to one cent per pound to 30 per cent ad valorem. "Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, from one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton to one dollar. "Sponges and manufacture of, from

MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.

Camden, N.J.—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimonial to your already long list—hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of this valuable medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered from terrible headaches, pain in my back and right side, was tired and nervous, and so weak I could hardly stand. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health and made me feel like a new person, and it shall always have my praise."—Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 902 Lincoln Avenue, Camden, N.J. "I was a great sufferer from a female disease. The doctor said I would have to go to the hospital for an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me in three months."—Mrs. S. A. WILSON, R. F. D. No. 14, Box 39, Gardiner, Me. "Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ailments, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women."

40 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, from eight dollars per ton to six dollars per ton. "Vanillin, from 80 cents per ounce to 15 cents per ounce." Section "C." Articles in this schedule that are placed on the free list are: "Sulphate of ammonia, copperas, licorice and cotton seed oil and croton oil. The statement gives the following important reductions in the other schedules: Schedule on earths and earthenware: Firebrick and other brick if glazed and enameled, from 45 to 35 per centum ad valorem. "Plaster rock, gypsum, crude, from 50 cents to 40 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.75 per ton. Window Glass. Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass above 24 by 36 inches square, reduced one-eighth of a cent per pound on all sizes; cylinder and crown glass, above 24 by 36 and not exceeding 24 by 36 inches square, reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents per square foot. Onyx in block from one dollar and fifty cents per cubic foot to one dollar per cubic foot. Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, exceeding 25 by 30 inches, 25 cents per square foot, which is a reduction on most sizes from 38 to 25 cents per square foot ad valorem. Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx or stone, not exceeding two cubic inches in size; if loose, from one cent per pound to one-half cent and same ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, from 20 cents to 10 cents and same ad valorem. Freestone and other building or monumental stone except marble and onyx, unmanufactured, from 12 cents to six cents per cubic foot. Mica, cut or trimmed, from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured from six 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, 35 per centum ad valorem. On marble, sawed or dressed, the reduction is about one-sixth and the additional duty is reduced from three cents to two cents per superficial foot. Metal schedule: Iron ore and basic slag, from 40 cents per ton to the free list. Pig iron, iron kettledge and spigeltone, from four dollars per ton to two dollars and fifty cents. Scrap iron and steel from four dollars per ton to 50 cents per ton. Bar iron, from six-tenths of one cent to four-tenths of one cent per pound. "Band iron, not thicker than seven-sixteenths of one cent per pound. Slags, blooms, loops, or other forms and less finished than bars, from five-tenths of one cent to four-tenths of one cent per pound. Charcoal iron, from \$12 to \$6 per ton. Beams, girders, joists, angles and so forth, from five-tenths of one cent to three-tenths of one cent per pound. Anchors, from one and one-half cents per pound to one cent. Iron and steel forgings, from 50 per centum to 35 per centum ad valorem. Hoop, band or scroll iron and steel, not thinner than number 10 wire gauge from five-tenths of one cent to four-tenths of one cent per pound; from seven-tenths of one cent to eight-tenths of one cent per pound. Steel bands or strips, untempered suitable for making bandsaws from three cents per pound to one and one-half cents; if tempered, from six cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem to three cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem. Cotton Ties. Cotton ties from five-tenths of one cent per pound to three-tenths. Railway bars and steel rails, from seven-tenths of one cent per pound to seven-fortieths; railway fish plates, from four-tenths of one cent per pound to two tenths. Iron steel sheets, valued at three cents per pound or less, thinner than number 20 wire gauge, from seven-tenths to five-tenths of one cent per pound; not thinner than 25, from one-eighth to one-tenth of one cent per pound; not thinner than 22, from one and two-tenths to nine-tenths of one cent; corrugated or crimped, from one and one-tenth to eight-tenths of one cent per pound. Sheets, polished, planished, or glazed, from two cents to one and three-fourths cents per pound; if pickled or leaved, two-tenths of one cent per pound in addition. Tin plates, from one and one-half cents to one and two-tenths cents per pound. Section "E." Bound iron or steel wire not smaller than number 13 wire gauge, from one and one-fourth cents per pound to one cent; not smaller than number 16, from one and one-half cents to one and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than No. 16, from two cents to one and one-half cents per pound. That all the foregoing valued at more than four 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 polished, from one-fourth of one cent per pound in addition to the above rates, to one-eighth of one cent per pound; on strips, plates or on sheets of iron or steel, other than polished, or cold rolled, and so forth, from one cent per pound in addition to the rates on plates, to five-tenths of one cent per pound. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, from one and one-half cents to one and one-fourth cents per pound. Cast iron pipe from four-tenths of one cent to one-fourth of a cent per pound. Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, from two cents to one and one-half cents per pound. Chains not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from one and one-eighth cents to seven-eighths of a cent per pound; not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, from one and three-eighths cents to one and one-eighth cents; not less than five-sixteenths from one and seven-eighths of one and six-eighths of one cent. But no chains will pay less than 45 per centum ad valorem. Lap welded, but welded steamed, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, if not less than three-eighths of an inch

in diameter, from two cents to one and one-half cents per pound; if less than one-fourth, two cents per pound; welded, cylindrical furnaces, from two and one-half cents per pound to two cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes from 35 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. Table, butchering, carving and so forth, knives with pearl, shell or ivory handles, from 16 cents each to 14 cents each; with 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 to 4 cents each; with other handles from 1 to 1 1/2 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. Files were reduced from specific rates, the equivalent of 50 per centum ad valorem to 40 per centum ad valorem. Cut nails, spikes, from 6-10 of 1 cent to 5-10 of 1 cent per pound. Horseshoe nails and hob nails, from 2 1/4 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Wire nails, not lighter than No. 16 wire gauge, from 1/2 of 1 cent to 1/4 of 1 cent per pound; lighter than No. 16, from 1 cent to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound. Spikes, nuts, washers and horse, mule or ox shoes, from 1 cent to 1/2 of 1 cent per pound. Cut tacks, not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, from 1-1/4 cents to 5-8 of 1 cent per 1,000; exceeding 16 ounces from 1 1/2 cents to 3/4 of 1 cent per pound. Steel plates, engraved and so forth, from 25 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem. Rivets from 2 cents to 1-1/4 cents per pound. Cross cut saws from 6 cents to 5 cents per foot; mill saw from 10 cents per linear foot to 8 cents per linear foot; pit and drag saws from 8 cents per linear foot to 6 cents per linear foot; circular saws from 25 per centum ad valorem to 20 per centum ad valorem; steel band saws from 10 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound, and 20 per centum ad valorem remaining; all other saws reduced from 30 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem. Saws more than two inches in length from 4 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches, from 6 cents to 4 cents per pound; over one-half inch and not over one inch, from 8 1/2 cents to 6 cents per pound; one-half inch to 4 cent and less than 1/2 inch, from 12 cents to 8 cents per pound. Wheels for railway purposes or parts thereof from 1 1/2 cents to 1-1/4 cents per pound; ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, from 1 1/4 cents to 1 cent per pound. Aluminum in crude form, from 8 cents to 7 cents per pound; in plates from 13 cents to 11 cents per pound. Cast registers, electrical apparatus and machinery, juke manufacturing machinery, linotype and all type-setting 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, with a proviso that they may be imported free until July 4, 1911. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs valued at 1 cent per pound or less, from 3-10 of 1 cent per pound to 7-10, and on other valuations the reductions are 1-10 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. Lumber Schedule. Lumber, from 1 cent per cubic foot to 3/4 cent per cubic foot. Sawed boards, planks of white wood, sycamore and basswood, from \$1 per 1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. All other sawed lumber from \$2 to \$1. If further advanced and manufactured, the same reduction from the present law. Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone poles and so forth, from 20 per centum to 10 per centum ad valorem. Clapboards, from \$1.50 per 1,000 to \$1 per 1,000.

Kindling wood transferred to the free list. Laths, from 25 cents per 1,000 pieces to 20 cents per 1,000 pieces. Fence posts, from 10 per centum to the free list. Agricultural Products. Barley, from 30 cents per bushel to 15 cents. Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents. Cabbages, from 3 cents to 2 cents each. Bacon and hams, from 5 cents per pound to 4 cents. Fresh meats, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Lard, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents. Tallow, from 3/4 of 1 cent per pound to the free list. Wool grease, from 1/2 of 1 cent to 1/4 of 1 cent. Dextrin, burnt starch and so forth, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. Peas, green, from 40 cents per bushel to 30 cents per bushel. All starch, except potato starch, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Sugar, refined, is reduced from 1 cent and 95-100 of 1 cent to 1 cent and 10-100 of 1 cent per pound. Flax, Hemp and Jute. Flax, straw, not hatched or dressed, to the free list. Cables and cordage reduced from 1 cent to 3/4 of 1 cent per pound. Threads not finer than five lea in number, reduced from 13 cents to 10 cents per pound, with 5/8 instead of 3/4 of 1 cent per pound advance with each lea in excess of five. Single yarns, not finer than eight lea, reduced from 7 cents to 6 cents per pound. Flax mill nettings from 25 to 20 per centum. Carpets, mats and so forth, from 5 cents 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 per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem to 10 cents per square yard and 35 per centum ad valorem to 8 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem. Hydraulic hose from 20 cents per pound to 15 cents per pound. Oil cloth, including linoleum above nine feet in width, from 20 cents per square yard and 20 per centum ad valorem to 12 cents per square yard and 15 per centum ad valorem. Shirts, collars and cuffs of cotton from 45 cents per dozen and 15 per centum ad valorem to 35 cents per dozen and 10 per centum ad valorem. Wool Schedule. 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 a duty of 3 cents per pound on such wool valued at not more than 10 cents per pound; and if valued at more than 10 cents per pound 3 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 1/2 of 1 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 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, slubbing waste and garnetted waste from 30 cents per pound to 20 cents per pound. Shoddy from 25 to 20 cents per pound; nolls and all other wastes from 20 to 15 cents per pound. Woven rags, mungo and flocks from 10 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound. Tops from 33 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem when valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, and 44 cents per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem when valued above 40 cents and not above 70 cents to the duty imposed on scoured wool and 6 cents in addition. Sundries Schedule. Bituminous coal and coke, from any country admitting American coal free, from 67 cents per ton for coal and 20 per centum ad valorem for coke to the free list. Gunpowder valued at 20 cents and less per pound, from 4 cents per pound to 2 cents; valued over 20 cents per pound, from 6 cents per pound to 4 cents. Cartridges from 35 to 30 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps from an equivalent to 84 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 centum ad valorem to free list. Band and sole leather from 20 per centum ad valorem to 5 per centum ad valorem. Upper leather calf skins, chamois skins, kangaroo, sheep and

goat skins and other leather not provided for, from 20 per centum to 15 per centum ad valorem. Patent leather weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen skins from 30 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; weighing over 10 pounds and not over 20 pounds per dozen, from 30 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing over 25 pounds, from 20 cents per dozen, and 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem, all to 20 per centum ad valorem; piano forte leather, from 35 per centum 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 to 16 per centum ad valorem; leather cut into shoe uppers and so forth, 35 to 30 per centum ad valorem; all other manufactures of leather from 35 per centum ad valorem to 30 per centum ad valorem. Agricultural implements, plows, from 20 per centum ad valorem to 15 per centum ad valorem, and further provision to free list from any country admitting American agricultural machinery free. Works of art, including paintings and statuary, more than 20 years old, from 20 per centum to free list. The articles mentioned in the remaining paragraphs are rated substantially at the same duty as under the present law. The duties on woolsens and children's gloves not over 14 inches in length are considerably increased on "schmascen"; "glaze" of sheep origin; "glaze" other than of sheep origin; "with exterior grain surface removed"; and "kid of other leather than of sheepskin." The rate applied to these gloves is \$4 per dozen pairs and 35 cents in addition per dozen pair for each inch over 14. Higher Increases. Some of the higher increases under vary schedules are: Cast polished plate glass, increased from 8 cents to 10 cents per square foot on sizes not exceeding 16x24 square inches; and on those above that and not exceeding 24x30 inches, from 10 cents 2 1/2 cents per square foot; all above that 2 1/2 cents per square foot, which is a reduction on nearly all of these larger sizes. Keene's cement or other cement in which gypsum is the component material of chief value, from 30 per centum to 37 per centum ad valorem. Asphaltum and bitumen, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, to 15-100 of 1 cent per centum on the bitumen contained therein. Fluorspar, crude, from 10 per centum ad valorem to 50 cents per ton; crushed or otherwise manufactured from 20 per centum ad valorem to \$1.75 per ton. Pins with ornamental heads, with a new classification, including those set with precious stones, pearls or corals, from 40 to 50 per centum ad valorem. Watch movements, more than seven jewels, from 25 cents each and 25 per centum ad valorem to 70 cents each; if more than seven jewels and not more than 11, from 50 cents each and 25 per centum ad valorem to \$1.25 each; more than 11 jewels and not more than 15, from 75 cents each and 25 per centum ad valorem to \$1.85 each; having more than 17 jewels, the rates of duty remain the same. Watch cases and parts of watches and clocks, the duty remains the same. Chromic acid and lactic acid from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound. Tannic acid or tannin, from 50 cents to 35 cents per pound. One of the most important of the miscellaneous provisions of the bill is that providing for the method of valuation, while Mr. Payne explains as follows: "The bill adds a new paragraph to section 11 of the customs administrative 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 exportation of the goods. It will be seen that this provision is only applied to consigned goods and not to those actually sold for importation." The following explanation of the

(Continued on Page Five.)

Come Around at Noon

Splendid merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock every day at Ye Olde Inn. 40 cents.

WALL PAPER CLEANER Special New Feature This Spring We Have Secured the Services of an Expert Wall Paper Cleaner Many walls can be cleaned in this way and save the expense of re-papering. Call up Phone 339 Red---we do the rest. Simons Paint & Paper House