the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fibre thereof.

Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished manufactures of fur, gelatin, gutta-percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, papier-maché, and vulcanized india-rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Matting made of cocoa fibre or rattan, 12 cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa fibre or rattan, 8 cents per square foot.

Musical instruments or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as used in this act shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

Peat moss, $1 per ton.

Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 50 cents per gross and 30 per cent ad valorem; slate pencils, 4 cents per gross.

Pencil leads not in wood, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Photographic dry plates or films, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this act, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 30 per cent ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes of clay, 15 cents per gross.

Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades covered with material other than paper, valued at not exceeding $3 each, 25 cents each and 45 per cent ad valorem; valued above $3 each, 50 cents each and 50 per cent ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades, and walking-canes, finished or unfinished, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Waste, not specially provided for in this act, 10 per cent ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

Sec. 2. That on and after May 1, 1897, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

FREE LIST.

Acids—Arsenic or arsenious, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, picric or nitro-picric, prussic and silicic.

Aconite, acorns, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, alizarin, amber, ambergris, aniline salts.

Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: Provided, that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed.

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Annatto, roucou, rocou, or Orleans, and all extracts of; antimony ore, crude sulphite of; apatite, arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured; arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment; arsenite of aniline, art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported without having having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States, but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. But the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded, provided that this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed, or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law; and provided further that articles manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Asbestos, in its natural state as taken from the earth, not assorted, purified or advanced in any manner; ashes, wood and lye of and beet root ashes; asphaltum and bitumen, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in any manner; assafœtida.

Balm of Gilead, barks from which quinine may be extracted, baryta, bauxite, beeswax, binding twine, except such as is imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, which shall be subject to a duty of one-half cent per pound; balls, broken and bell metal, birds, stuffed, birds and land and water fowls, bismuth, bladders, crude or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured; blood, dried; bones, books, engravings, photographs, etchings, for the use of the Library of Congress; Brazil paste; Brazilian pebble, breccia, bristles, crude; broom corn, bullion, gold or silver; Burgundy pitch.

Cadmium, calamine, camphor, crude; castor or castoreum, catgut, whipgut or wormgut; cerium, chalk, crude; chromate of iron or chromic ore; civet, crude; clay, common blue clay; coal, anthracite and coal stores of American vessels; coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar, and dead or creosote oil; cobalt and cobalt ore, cocculus indicus, cochineal, cocoa, or cacao, crude; coffee, coins, gold, silver and copper; coir and coir yarn, old copper, copper and copper cement, coral, marine; corkwood, or cork bark; cotton and cotton waste, cryolite, or kryolith; cudbear, curling stones and curling stone handles; curry and curry powder, cutch, cuttlefish bone, dandelion roots, diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut; dividi dividi, dragon's blood, drugs, eggs of birds, fish and insects; emery ore, ergot.

Fans, common palmleaf and palmleaf; feldspar, felt, fibrin, fish skins, flint, fossils, fruits, furs, undressed, fur skins.

Gambier, grasses and fibres; jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed, not specially provided for; goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeater's skins; grease and oils, not specially provided for, guano, manures; gutta-percha, crude.

Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn; hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on; hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock; hide rope; hoofs, unmanufactured; hop roots for cultivation, horns and parts of, not cut, sawed or otherwise manufactured, and horn strips and tips.

Ice, indiarubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse indiarubber; indigo, iodine, crude; ipecac, iridium, ivory tusks, sawed vertically across the grain, with cuts not less than four inches apart, and not otherwise cut or manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state, and vegetable ivory.

Jalap, jet, unmanufactured; joss sticks, or joss light; junk, old.

Kelp, kieserite, kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell; lac spirits, lactarene; lava, unmanufactured; leeches, licorice root, unground; lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life; lime, citrate of; lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder; lithographic stones, not engraved; litmus, prepared or not prepared.

Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of; magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia; magnesium; manganese, oxide and ore of; manna; manuscripts; marrow, crude; marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured; medals of gold, silver or copper, bestowed as trophies or prizes; meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured; minerals, crude or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for; models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery; moss, seaweeds and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for; musk, crude, in natural pods; myrobolan.

Needles, hand sewing and darning; newspapers and periodicals, the latter meaning unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature and issued at stated periods; nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts and palm nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated or prepared in any manner; nux vomica.

Oakum, oil cake; oils: amber, crude or rectified ambergris, anise or aniseseed, aniline, cajeput, caraway, cedrat, chamomile, civet, cocoanut, fennel, jasmine or jasmine, juglandium, juniper, mace, neroli or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts not specially provided for; olive oil or olive oil foots imported expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes and fit only for such use; palm, thyme, origanum, red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: Provided, that if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported 40 per cent ad valorem.

Orchil, or orchil liquid; ores of gold, silver, copper or nickel, and nickel matte; sweepings of gold and silver; osmium.

Palladium, paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibres, rags (other than wool), waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging and poplar or other woods; parchment and vellum; pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, polished or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state; personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries; pewter and old Britannia metal; phosphates, crude or native; plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed cane and seeds, imported by the Government; plaster rock, or gypsum, or terra alba, crude and not calcined, ground or otherwise advanced from the natural state; platina, in ingots, bars, sheets and wire; platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts and other apparatus, vessels and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses; plumbago; potash, crude, or "black salts"; nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash; pulu.

Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

Rags, not otherwise specially provided for; rennets, raw or prepared.

Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake; sagea, crude; salacin; seed, anise, caraway, cardamon, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, St. John's bread or bene, sugar beet, mangel wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seeds, all the foregoing not specially provided for; salep, or saloup; shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored; silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture; silk cocoons and silk waste; silkworms' eggs; skeletons and other preparations of anatomy; soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of; sodium; specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science; spices, cassia, cassia vera and cassia buds, cinnamon and chips of, cloves and clove stems, mace, nutmegs, pepper, black or white, and pimento, all the foregoing when unground, ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; spunk; spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain and stone ware; stone and sand, Burr stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, cliff stone, unmanufactured, rotten stone, tripoli and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this act; storax or styrax; strontia, oxides of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Sulphuric acid, which, at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, does not exceed the specific gravity of 1.380-1000, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: Provided, that upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Tamarinds, tar and pitch of wood, tea and tea plants, teeth, natural or unmanufactured; terra Japonica, tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain or granulated; tobacco stems, Tonquin, Tonqua or Tonka beans; turmeric, turpentine, venice; turpentine, spirits of; turtles, types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Uranium, oxide and salts of.

Vaccine virus, valenia, verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale, and in case the persons thus arriving are citizens or residents of the United States, the articles exempted shall not exceed $100 in value, nor shall the exemption apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once in each year: Provided, however, that all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of residents of the United States, so returning, as may have been taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of labor or manufacture in such countries, shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Whalebone, unmanufactured; wood, logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulpwood, firewood, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun blocks for gunstocks, rough-hewn or sawed; hop poles, fence posts, ship timber and ship planking—all the foregoing not specially provided for.

Woods, namely, cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn only; briarroot or briarwood and similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, reeds, india malacca joints, and sticks of partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into length suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods or walking-canes.

Works of art, artistic paintings, statuary and specimens of sculpture, the professional productions of a statuary or sculptor only, etchings, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, artistic works in terra cotta, parian, bisque or porcelain, antiquities or artistic copies thereof in metal, marble or other material; any of the foregoing imported for free exhibition, solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but bonds shall be given to the United States for such duties as may be imposed by law upon any or all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation, or for the payment of lawful duty which may accrue if any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred or otherwise used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject at any time to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs. The Secretary of the Treasury may extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where application is made; and the privileges of this section shall not be allowed to associations, corporations, firms or individuals engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Yams, zaffer.

RECIPROCAL CONCESSIONS.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries and their colonies producing and exporting to this country the following articles:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; chicle, brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act; champagne and all other sparkling wines, still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, and vermouth; laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value; all mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this act; paintings and statuary, sugar, molasses and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this act; or any of them, the President be and he is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations with the Governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the Government of any country or colony producing and exporting to the United States the above mentioned articles shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States or make concessions in favor of the products or manufactures thereof which shall be reciprocal, the President is authorized to suspend, during the time of such agreement, the imposition of the duties mentioned in this act, or such article or articles so exported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, 1 cent per pound; chicle, 1 cents per pound; brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this act, $2 per proof gallon; champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $6 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $6 per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of $1.50 per gallon.

Still wines, including ginger wines or ginger cordial, and vermouth, in casks, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or 24 bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one pint, $1.60 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material or chief value, 55 per cent ad valorem.

All mineral waters and all imitations of mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this act, in green or colored glass bottles containing not more than one pint, 20 cents per dozen; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, 25 cents per dozen bottles, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles; if otherwise imported than in plain green or colored-glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, 20 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles and other coverings at the same rate as would be charged if imported empty or separately.

Paintings in oil or water-colors, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings and statuary, not specially provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Sugar, molasses, and other articles provided for in Paragraph 208 of Schedule E of this act, 92 per cent of the duty imposed thereon in said paragraph.

And it is further provided that, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country, or colony of such Government, producing and exporting to the United States coffee, tea and hides, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea and hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw, or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon coffee, tea and hides, the products or exports from such designated country as follows: On coffee, 3 cents per pound; on tea, 10 cents per pound. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, 1½ cents per pound.

Sec. 4. That there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

Sec. 5. That each and every imported article not enumerated in this act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it mostly resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned, and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable, if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value, and the words "component material of chief value" wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article, and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such article in its condition, as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

Sec. 6. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trademark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any custom house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trademarks may require his name and residence and the description of his trademarks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trademarks, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

Sec. 7. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: Provided, that vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Sec. 8. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty.

Sec. 9. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal revenue stamp affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury regulations as bonded warehouses, Class 6: Provided, that the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, further, that the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer, they shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands and labels used in putting up the same, may be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation, or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quatities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an interior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of revised statutes, 3,433, shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this act and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

Sec. 10. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States any obscene book, advertisement, circular, picture or other representation, figure or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or any other article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles shall be admitted to entry, and all such articles shall be forfeited.

Sec. 11. That any employe of the Government who shall knowingly aid any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of this law shall be immediately deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Sec. 12. Prescribing the method of judicial procedure in such cases.

Sec. 13. The machinery for repair may be imported without payment of duty, under a bond, double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired, and all bonds are limited to a period of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

Sec. 14. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the St. John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New-Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted.

Sec. 15. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the St. Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New-Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, shall be admitted free of duty.

Sec. 16. That a discriminating duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be paid on all merchandise imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

Sec. 17. That no goods, wares or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth or manufacture, or from which such goods or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares or merchandise, ship or vessel and cargo shall be liable to be seized and condemned.

Sec. 18. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Sec. 19. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: Provided that the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make all necessary regulations to carry this section into effect or to suspend the same as herein provided.

Sec. 20. That any person convicted of a wilful violation of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

Sec. 21. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

Sec. 22—That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and is within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 23. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States, may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: Provided, that such manufactures shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production. Provided, that each day a quantity of refined metal equal to the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Sec. 24. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per cent of such duties: Provided, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: And provided further, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Sec. 25. That all goods, wares, articles and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

Sec. 26. That Sections 1 to 24, both inclusive, of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on August 28, 1894, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect on May 1, 1897, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or begun in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offences committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified or repealed by this act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offences or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed or repealed by this act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act, may be begun and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed; and provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of Section 3,058 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved February 2, 1887, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon.

THE GAS NEW-YORKERS USE.

ELEMENTS OF DANGER WHICH ARE INHERENT IN IT.

WATER GAS MORE POISONOUS THAN COAL GAS, AND FUEL GAS THE WORST OF ALL—HOW EXPLOSIONS OCCUR IN THE SUBWAYS—AN OFFENSIVE ODOR NECESSARY.

The suggestion that some of the recent cases of alleged suicide and supposed incendiarism have been the result of the accidental leakage of illuminating gas has aroused considerable interest among city officials and others, and has had the effect of warning the community against the danger of leaving gas jets turned low at night, or any other time, lest they may be put out, allowing the poisonous fluid to escape and endanger life. The gas now in common use is called water gas, although perhaps a fifth of the gas consumed in this city is the older-fashioned coal gas. It is admitted on all hands that water gas is more dangerous than coal gas, not only because it is heavier, and therefore tends to sink rather than rise, but also because it contains a larger percentage of noxious carbonic oxide and carbonic acid.

The water gas is cheaper than coal gas. In that statement is comprised the reason why the companies prefer to deliver water gas to their customers; but, in spite of the cheapening of the process of manufacture, they have never shown a desire to divide their increased profits with the public by giving them gas at a lower price. At the time water gas first came into use, fifteen or twenty years ago, there was widespread apprehension regarding the additional danger to consumers, and in many houses extra precautions were taken to prevent gaspipes from leaking.

WHAT PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS.

When spoken to on this subject yesterday, President Wilson, of the Health Department, said that it was not a matter to which the Department had given any special attention, although some watch was kept by the chemist of the Department on the quality of gas supplied to people in the city. Explosions had been frequent in the subways, but he had never heard of an explosion in a gas main, and did not believe that one could happen in such a place, because gas and air had to be mingled in certain proportions to make them explosive. When the right proportions were had, an explosive mixture resulted that would be set off by a spark of flame. In the last five years there had been fifty such explosions in the subways, occasioned by the collection of gas in vaults below the manholes, which in some way became ignited. He supposed that the recent explosion in the big subway in Boston was caused in some such manner.

As to the possibility that people believed to have committed suicide had inhaled gas that escaped by inadvertence, Mr. Wilson said that he would not care to express an opinion in the absence of knowledge of all the facts in any particular case; but he admitted that a person found dead from inhaling gas in a room the windows of which were open could hardly be accused of taking his own life. He felt the same way in reference to fires alleged to be the work of firebugs, when they might have been due to escaping gas accidentally ignited, and said that an examination of the special circumstances in any case would be needed before a fair judgment could be rendered.

In reference to fuel gas, so called, President Wilson declared that he would regard its use in the city as excessively dangerous, because it gave off no odor, and therefore, if it was leaking into a room, its presence could not be detected. None of this was used here as yet, although a company had endeavored to get a franchise from the Board of Aldermen so that it could lay pipes in the streets. If this gas were used, Mr. Wilson said the manufacturers should be required to put in it ingredients that would give it a strong odor.

A TALK WITH DR. MARTIN.

Further information on the question was obtained from Dr. Edward W. Martin, chemist of the Health Department. "The total amount of gas manufactured in New-York," he said, "is about thirty-five million feet daily. There are three kinds of gas made here—water gas, coal gas and Pintsch gas. By far the largest quantity is water gas, which forms about 80 per cent of the total. Of the Pintsch gas the daily production is about four hundred thousand feet; it is used only for lighting cars. An analysis of the water gas shows it to be made up as follows: Carbonic acid, 4.6 per cent; illuminants, 16.4; oxygen, .7; carbonic oxide, 22.5; hydrogen, 32.15; marsh gas (which furnishes a good part of the illuminating quality), 23.55; nitrogen, 1.12.

"Coal gas contains much less carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and its specific gravity is considerably less. It therefore tends to rise, and so is less likely to accumulate in vaults, subways and the like. Gas escaping from an open burner in a room has a tendency to diffuse itself through the air, in accordance with the law governing gases. On account of the odor, its presence is readily detected. It is possible, though, that a person lying in a bed might be killed by inhaling escaping gas and be reported as a suicide, but I have no personal knowledge that such cases have occurred.

"In this city there are some two thousand miles of gas mains, varying in size from six to forty-eight inches. Some of these have been laid a great many years, and yet they may be in fair condition, unless disturbed so as to sag or have their positions changed. Cast-iron pipes are less likely to corrode than those of wrought iron. The gas companies estimate that 10 per cent of their product is lost through leakage, and that is certainly a large proportion. When a gas jet is turned low, there is little danger of its being put out through a change of pressure in the mains. The pressure is always made as small as possible, for the greater the pressure the greater the quantity of gas lost where there are breaks in the pipes.

"There are about fifteen hundred miles of subways in New-York, and in them a large number of explosions have occurred from the collection of gas escaping from the mains. Pains are taken to prevent explosions