

TARIFF BILL IN HOUSE

Continued from first page.

goods, not to those actually sold for importation. The Dingley law allowed the appraisers to take the wholesale price into consideration when it was impossible for them properly to appraise the goods by ascertaining the cost of production at the time of importation, but the new law makes this procedure mandatory.

GAINES APPROVES SYSTEM.

In discussing the estimated revenues under the new law, Representative Gaines, of West Virginia, a member of the committee, pointed out that the estimates thus far made had been based on the operation of the minimum schedules. He said that it was quite probable some countries would not avail themselves of these schedules and that whenever the maximum schedules were put into effect the imports, and consequently the revenues, would necessarily fall short. He is a strong believer, however, in the necessity of a maximum and minimum system, and declares that past experience and considerations of expediency point to this policy as the only safe one for the country to follow.

The system adopted in the bill combines the advantage of insuring to the legislative branch complete control over the tariff rates, both maximum and minimum, and insuring flexibility by leaving to the Executive the right to decide what constitutes an equivalent concession on the other side.

When the measure was carried to the desk of the House to-day the Republicans applauded vigorously. The bill was immediately referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Copies were then distributed to the members, and the House took on the aspect of the reading room in the Congressional Library. Mr. Payne offered a resolution providing that twenty thousand copies of the committee bill be printed, saying that he would offer a similar resolution after the bill had been reported back from the committee, which will probably be to-morrow. This is taken to mean that it will be reported in the form in which it was introduced to-day. Representative Oille M. James, of Kentucky, objected to the consideration of the resolution, consequently no more copies of the bill will be obtainable until it is reported.

COMMITTEE TO MEET TO-DAY.

The full committee on Ways and Means will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No time limit for debate on the bill has yet been proposed, but it is thought that many weeks will have elapsed before the House will consider that it has done justice to the oratorical opportunities afforded by the measure.

The Democrats, or at least four-fifths of them, have announced that they are ready at all times to join any "insurgent" Republicans who wish a reduction on any schedule. In fact, the Democratic leaders will join with "insurgent" Republicans whenever there is a chance to obstruct speedy revision. The Republicans will be by no means as solid a phalanx as the body which fought for the old rates on Monday, and the House leaders, after viewing the situation, have come to the conclusion that the best plan is to snatch the bill away from the House as quickly as possible and send it to the Senate, where there is a comparatively weak minority and where effective compromises can more easily be accomplished.

The present plan of the House leaders is to have the consideration of the bill begin in earnest on Monday, and they are contemplating a rule providing that the House shall meet at 10 a. m. each day. This will prove no hardship, as members will be free from the usual committee duties. While there is no attempt to restrict debate at first, if the flow of oratory proves too abundant an effort will be made to check it by holding night sessions. It will be the aim of the leaders to send the bill to the Senate not later than April 15, and the Senate leaders predict that if they do so the upper house can dispose of it early in June. Allowing the necessary time for conferences, this would permit of final adjournment by June 15, which is the hope of all the leaders.

DEMOCRATS ARE DISORGANIZED.

The Democrats appear to be wholly disorganized, and it is expected they will content themselves with a sort of guerrilla warfare, attacking every schedule which appears vulnerable because of Republican disaffection. Senator Aldrich has called a meeting of the Finance Committee for 10:30 to-morrow morning, when the tariff bill will be taken up and a programme for its consideration arranged. Mr. Aldrich said to-night that he had not yet had an opportunity to look over the bill, as he had been busy all day on the Committee of Committees. He left the Capitol late this afternoon, his pocket bulging with the Payne bill and the report.

MR. PAYNE'S STATEMENT.

Details of New Tariff Bill Explained by Chairman.

Washington, March 17.—Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in introducing the tariff bill, gave out the following statement: "One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue. The business of all commercial nations has been depressed for nearly two years, and thus has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under the present law are improving from month to month, as business conditions are becoming better.

"The last normal year of imports was the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907; 1907 was an unusually prosperous year, and the revenue from customs exceeded those of 1906 by \$22,000,000. The committee have, therefore, taken the year 1906 as the basis to form their estimate of the revenue producing qualities of the new bill. Should the next fiscal year prove prosperous and the normal conditions of 1906 return, on account of the large increase in population, the revenues for 1910 would show a considerable increase over the estimates of the committee.

"With a return to anything like normal conditions during the next fiscal year it is safe to predict that the deficit would be entirely wiped out;

but in case it is not the bill provides for the issue of Panama Canal bonds to reimburse the Treasury for the \$10,000,000 paid out in the original purchase of the canal. This would more than make up any probable deficiency. There is also re-enacted the provision for the issue of certificates to sum one year to replenish the Treasury, raising the amount from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, an amount sufficient to provide at any time against two or three years of depressed business conditions."

The statement gives the rates in the present law, the Dingley tariff, and shows the changes that the Payne bill proposes. The abstract of the bill continues:

HIGHER DUTIES ON LUXURIES.

"The committee have transferred some articles from the free list to the dutiable, and have increased duties on others for the sole purpose of increasing the revenue. Most of these articles on which duties have been increased are luxuries, which have been increased as follows:

"PERFUMERIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.—From 50 to 60 per centum ad valorem. Fancy soap from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Chicory root, raw not dried, from 1 cent to 2 1/2 cents per pound; roasted, from 2 1/2 cents to 5 cents per pound. "COCA COLA" Brand, transferred from the free list to the dutiable, at 4 cents per pound; prepared or manufactured, increased 2 cents on each classification except that valued above 35 cents per pound, which remains the same. Ten per centum ad valorem is also added to the duties assessed on that class of goods. Powdered cocoa, from 5 cents to 3 cents per pound. FLOUR.—From 2 1/2 cents to 2 1/4 cents per pound. Dandelion root, and articles used as a substitute for coffee, 2 1/2 cents to 4 cents per pound. "Spices, which are now largely on the free list, are assessed an average duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Feathers are increased from 15 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem and dressed or dyed feathers from 10 per centum to 15 per centum ad valorem. Furs, dressed on the skin, are assessed 25 per centum ad valorem."

"Duties on the following articles have been increased because the committee found that there was not sufficient protection under the present law," continued Mr. Payne:

"COAL TAR DYES or colors, now bearing a duty of 30 per centum, to 25 per centum ad valorem. Zinc in one form now brought in at 20 per centum ad valorem, to 1 cent per pound for the zinc contents contained therein. "FRUITS.—Pears, split pears, from 40 cents to 45 cents per bushel. Figs, from 2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Lemons, from 1 cent to 1 1/4 cents per pound. Pineapples, from 5 per thousand to 48 per thousand. "COTTON.—An additional duty of 1 cent per yard on mercerized fabrics (a new process of manufacture invented since the present law was enacted). "Also a small additional duty on lappets. There is also an increased duty on stockings fashioned and shaped wholly or in part on knitting machines."

CHANGES IN PAPER SCHEDULE.

Changes in the paper schedule, which include those recommended by a special committee, are:

"PAPER.—Surface coated papers, covered with metal, from 3 cents to 20 cents to 5 cents and 20 per centum ad valorem; other surface coated paper, from 2 1/2 cents per pound and 15 per centum ad valorem to 5 cents per pound. "LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTS.—From 6 cents per pound to 8 cents, cardboard, from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound; other paper, 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, with small increases on various sizes of other paper. Lithographic cigar labels, from 20 cents per pound to 25 cents per pound; printed colors less than eight, from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound; more than eight, from 20 cents to 25 cents per pound; printed in metal leaf, from 50 cents per pound to 55 cents per pound; paper hangings, from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem; paper not specially provided for, from 25 per centum to 35 per centum ad valorem. "Main paper envelopes, from 20 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "The recommendations of the special committee were to permit the free entry of mechanically ground wood pulp from any country not imposing export duty and to reduce printing paper valued at not above 2 1/2 cents per pound from three-tenths of 1 cent to one-tenth of 1 cent per pound; valued not above 2 1/2 cents a pound, from four-tenths of 1 cent to two-tenths of 1 cent per pound. The reductions in duty are much more numerous than the increases. In the schedule on chemicals, oils and paints they are:

"CHEMICALS.—Boric acid, borax from 5 cents to 2 cents per pound; reductions of 2 cents per pound were made on gallic and tartaric acids, borate lime. Reductions of 50 per cent are made in the duty on salicylic acid, chloroform, fruit ethers, oils or essences; peppermint oil; whitening and Paris white, dry; bichromate and chromate of potash and sandstone. "Other material reductions made in the chemical schedule are:

"Borate of lime and other borate material is reduced from 4 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound and from 3 cents to 1 cent per pound, according to the percentage of anhydrous boric acid contained. "Sulphuric ethers are reduced to 8 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether to 20 cents per pound. "Sulphuric acid, from 11 to 7 1/2 cents per pound. Flaxseed, linseed and poppy seed oil reduced to 15 cents per gallon. "VARNISHES.—Reduced from 15 to 25 per centum ad valorem, and spirit varnish from 15 to 20 per centum ad valorem. "LIME.—Acetate of, white, from 3 1/2 cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound; brown, gray or yellow from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; nitrate of, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; litharge, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "DRUGS.—Potash, chloride of, from 2 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound. "Plasters, benzoin, etc., from 15 cents to 25 cents per pound ad valorem. "Hydrate of, or caustic, soda, from three-fourths of 1 cent to 1 cent per pound; nitrate of soda, from 2 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound; hypsulphite of soda, from one-half of 1 cent per pound to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound. "Sponges and manufactures of, from 40 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Strychnia or strychnine, from 30 cents to 15 cents per ounce. "Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, from 85 cents per ton to 75 cents per ton. "Vanillin, from 80 cents per ounce to 15 cents per ounce."

FREE LIST AND REDUCTIONS.

Articles in this schedule that are placed on the free list are sulphate of ammonia, copperas, bicarbonate of soda, cottonseed oil and croton oil.

Continuing, the statement gives the following important reductions in the other schedules:

"EARTHEN AND EARTHENWARE.—Firebrick and other brick, if glazed and enamelled, from 45 per centum to 35 per centum ad valorem. "Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, from 60 cents to 40 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from 25 to 15 cents per ton. "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 30, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents per square foot; sizes above that, from 20 cents to 15 cents per square foot. "Onyx in block, from \$1.00 per cubic foot to \$1 per cubic foot. "Cast polished plate glass, silvered, exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, from 25 cents per square foot, which is a reduction on most sizes from 35 to 25 cents per square foot. "Mosaic cubes of marble, onyx or stone, not exceeding two cubic inches in size; if loose, from 1 cent per pound to one-half cent and same ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, from 2 cents to 10 cents per square ad valorem. "Freestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured, from 12 cents to 6 cents per cubic foot. "Mica, cut or trimmed, from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured, from 5 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem, and mica, cut or trimmed, from 12 cents per pound and 20 per centum ad valorem. Mica plates or built up mica, 45 per centum ad valorem. "On marble, sawed or dressed, the reduction is above the one-eighth cent duty, if "rubbed in whole or in part," is reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents per superficial foot. "IRON.—Iron ore and basic slag, from 40 cents per ton to the free list. "Pig iron, iron knowledge and spiegeleisen, from 4 per ton to \$2.50. "Scrap iron and steel, from 4 per ton to 30 cents per ton. "Bar iron, from six-tenths of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound."

IRON, STEEL AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

"Round iron, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, from eight-tenths of 1 cent to six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Slabs, blooms, hoops or other forms less finished than bars, from five-tenths of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Charcoal iron, from 12 to 15 per ton. "Beams, girders, joists, angles and so forth, from five-tenths of 1 cent to three-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Anchors, from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 cent. "Iron and steel forgings, from 35 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem. "Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, from five-tenths of 1 cent to three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20, from six-tenths of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20, from eight-tenths of 1 cent to six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. Steel bands or six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Griping hand saws, untempered, suitable for mitering, from 3 cents per pound to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Saws, tempered, from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound. "Cotton ties from five-tenths of 1 cent per pound to three-tenths. "Railway bars and steel rails, from seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound to seven-fortieths; railway fish plates, from four-tenths of 1 cent per pound to two-tenths. "Iron steel sheets, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, from seven-tenths of five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; not thinner than No. 25, from eight-tenths to six-tenths of 1 cent; not thinner than No. 32, from 11-10 cents to eight-tenths of a cent; thinner than No. 32, from 12-10 cents to nine-tenths of a cent; corrugated or crimped, from 11-10 cents to eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Sheets, polished, galvanized or blanded, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; if pickled or cleaned, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound in addition. "Tin plates, from 1 1/2 cents to 12-10 cents per pound. "STEEL.—Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 cent; not smaller than No. 16, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents per pound, smaller than No. 16, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "That all iron or steel wire valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay not less than 40 per centum ad valorem. "Steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn or cold hammered, or polished, from one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the above rates, to one-eighth of 1 cent per pound; on strips, plates or sheets of iron or steel, other than polished, where cold rolled, and so forth, from 1 cent per pound, in addition to the rates on plates, to five-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Boils, with or without threads or nuts, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents per pound. "Cast iron pipe, from four-tenths of 1 cent to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. "Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Chains not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from 1 1/2 cents to seven-eighths of a cent per pound; not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents; not less than five-eighths of an inch, to 1 1/4 cents. But no chains will pay less than 45 per centum ad valorem. "Lap welded, butt welded, seamed or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, if not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound; not less than one-fourth, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; welded cylindrical furnaces, from 2 1/2 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes, from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Table, butchering, carving, etc., knives, with pearl, shell or ivory handles, from 16 cents each to 14 cents each; handles of deer horn, from 12 cents each to 10 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, bone, celluloid, and so forth, from 8 cents to 4 cents each; with other handles, from 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. "Nails were reduced from specific rates, the equivalent of 50 per centum ad valorem, to 40 per centum ad valorem. "NAILS.—Cut nails, spikes, from six-tenths of 1 cent to five-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Horseshoe nails and hob nails, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Wire nails, not lighter than No. 15 wire gauge, from one-half of 1 cent to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; lighter than No. 16, from 1 cent to one-half of 1 cent per pound. "Spikes, nuts, washers and horse, mule or ox shoes, from 1 cent to one-half of 1 cent per pound. "Cut tacks, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the pound, from 1 1/2 cents to five-eighths of 1 cent per pound; exceeding sixteen ounces, from 1 1/2 cents to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. "Steel plates, engraved and so forth, from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Rivets, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Cross cut saws, from 6 cents to 5 cents per foot; mill saws, 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. "Saw blades and saws, from 10 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound; all other saws, reduced from 30 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem. "Screws, more than two inches in length, from 4 cents to 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 cents to 6 cents per pound; one-half inch and less, 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 1/2 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. "Hooks and eyes, from 5 1/2 cents to 4 cents per pound, retaining the additional 15 per centum ad valorem. "Lead bearing ore, on the lead contents therein, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound. "Lead cross bottom, base bismuth, and lead in pigs, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; in sheets, pipes, shot, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "ZINC in blocks or pigs, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound; in sheets, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "MACHINERY.—Cash registers, electrical apparatus and machinery, life manufacturing machinery, all typewriters 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, the same rate, with a proviso that they may be imported free until July 1, 1911. "Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, from 3-10 cents per pound to 7-40 cents per pound. The other reductions are 1-10 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."

THE LUMBER SCHEDULE.

"TIMBER.—From 1 cent per cubic foot to 1/2 cent per cubic foot. "Sawed boards, planks, of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, from \$1 per thousand to 50 cents per thousand. "All other sawed lumber from \$2 to \$1. "If further advanced and manufactured, the same reduction as in the present law. "Fencing posts, railroad ties, telephone poles, and so forth, from 20 per centum to 10 per centum ad valorem. "Clapboards from \$1.50 per thousand to \$1 per thousand. "Kindling wood transferred to the free list. "Laths, from 25 cents per one thousand pieces to 20 cents per one thousand. "Fence posts, from 10 per centum to the free list. "AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—Barley, from 20 cents per bushel to 15 cents. "Barley malt, from 45 cents to 25 cents. "Cabbages, from 3 to 2 cents each. "Concomers and hams from 5 cents per pound to 4 cents. "Fresh meat, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Lard, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents. "Tallow, from three-quarters of 1 cent per pound to the free list. "Wool grease, from one-half of 1 cent to one-fourth of 1 cent."

THE METAL SCHEDULE.

"IRON.—Iron ore and basic slag, from 40 cents per ton to the free list. "Pig iron, iron knowledge and spiegeleisen, from 4 per ton to \$2.50. "Scrap iron and steel, from 4 per ton to 30 cents per ton. "Bar iron, from six-tenths of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Round iron, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, from eight-tenths of 1 cent to six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Slabs, blooms, hoops or other forms less finished than bars, from five-tenths of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Charcoal iron, from 12 to 15 per ton. "Beams, girders, joists, angles and so forth, from five-tenths of 1 cent to three-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Anchors, from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 cent. "Iron and steel forgings, from 35 per centum to 20 per centum ad valorem. "Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, from five-tenths of 1 cent to three-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20, from six-tenths of 1 cent to four-tenths of 1 cent per pound; thinner than No. 20, from eight-tenths of 1 cent to six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. Steel bands or six-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Griping hand saws, untempered, suitable for mitering, from 3 cents per pound to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Saws, tempered, from 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per pound. "Cotton ties from five-tenths of 1 cent per pound to three-tenths. "Railway bars and steel rails, from seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound to seven-fortieths; railway fish plates, from four-tenths of 1 cent per pound to two-tenths. "Iron steel sheets, valued at 3 cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, from seven-tenths of five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; not thinner than No. 25, from eight-tenths to six-tenths of 1 cent; not thinner than No. 32, from 11-10 cents to eight-tenths of a cent; thinner than No. 32, from 12-10 cents to nine-tenths of a cent; corrugated or crimped, from 11-10 cents to eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Sheets, polished, galvanized or blanded, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; if pickled or cleaned, two-tenths of 1 cent per pound in addition. "Tin plates, from 1 1/2 cents to 12-10 cents per pound. "STEEL.—Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than No. 13 wire gauge, from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 1 cent; not smaller than No. 16, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents per pound, smaller than No. 16, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "That all iron or steel wire valued at more than 4 cents per pound shall pay not less than 40 per centum ad valorem. "Steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn or cold hammered, or polished, from one-fourth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the above rates, to one-eighth of 1 cent per pound. "Boils, with or without threads or nuts, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents per pound. "Cast iron pipe, from four-tenths of 1 cent to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. "Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Chains not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from 1 1/2 cents to seven-eighths of a cent per pound; not less than three-fourths of an inch in diameter, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 1/4 cents; not less than five-eighths of an inch, to 1 1/4 cents. But no chains will pay less than 45 per centum ad valorem. "Lap welded, butt welded, seamed or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, if not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound; not less than one-fourth, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; welded cylindrical furnaces, from 2 1/2 cents per pound to 2 cents per pound; all other iron or steel tubes, from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Table, butchering, carving, etc., knives, with pearl, shell or ivory handles, from 16 cents each to 14 cents each; handles of deer horn, from 12 cents each to 10 cents each; with handles of hard rubber, bone, celluloid, and so forth, from 8 cents to 4 cents each; with other handles, from 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. "Nails were reduced from specific rates, the equivalent of 50 per centum ad valorem, to 40 per centum ad valorem. "NAILS.—Cut nails, spikes, from six-tenths of 1 cent to five-tenths of 1 cent per pound. "Horseshoe nails and hob nails, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Wire nails, not lighter than No. 15 wire gauge, from one-half of 1 cent to one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; lighter than No. 16, from 1 cent to one-half of 1 cent per pound. "Spikes, nuts, washers and horse, mule or ox shoes, from 1 cent to one-half of 1 cent per pound. "Cut tacks, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the pound, from 1 1/2 cents to five-eighths of 1 cent per pound; exceeding sixteen ounces, from 1 1/2 cents to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. "Steel plates, engraved and so forth, from 25 per centum to 30 per centum ad valorem. "Rivets, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "Cross cut saws, from 6 cents to 5 cents per foot; mill saws, 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. "Saw blades and saws, from 10 cents per pound to 8 cents per pound; all other saws, reduced from 30 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem. "Screws, more than two inches in length, from 4 cents to 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 cents to 6 cents per pound; one-half inch and less, 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 1/2 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. "Hooks and eyes, from 5 1/2 cents to 4 cents per pound, retaining the additional 15 per centum ad valorem. "Lead bearing ore, on the lead contents therein, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound. "Lead cross bottom, base bismuth, and lead in pigs, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound; in sheets, pipes, shot, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "ZINC in blocks or pigs, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound; in sheets, from 2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. "MACHINERY.—Cash registers, electrical apparatus and machinery, life manufacturing machinery, all typewriters 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, the same rate, with a proviso that they may be imported free until July 1, 1911. "Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, valued at 1 cent per pound or less, from 3-10 cents per pound to 7-40 cents per pound. The other reductions are 1-10 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."

"Dextrin, burnt starch, and so forth, from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. "Peas, green, from 40 cents per bushel to 20 cents per bushel. "All starch, except potato starch, from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound. "Sugar, refined, is reduced from 150-100 cents to 151-100 cents per pound. "FLAX HEMP AND JUTE.—Flax, straw not hatched or dressed, to the free list. "Cables and cordage, reduced from 1 cent to three-fourths of 1 cent per pound. "Threads, not finer than five lea or number, reduced from 13 cents to 10 cents per pound, with five-eighths of 1 cent instead of three-quarters of 1 cent per pound advance with each lea in number in excess of five. "Single yarns, not finer than eight lea, reduced from 7 cents to 6 cents per pound. "Flax gill nettings, from 25 to 20 per centum. "Carpets, mats and so forth, from 5 cents per square yard and 25 per centum ad valorem to 5 cents per square yard and 30 per centum ad valorem when valued not above 15 cents per square yard; if valued above 15 cents, from 10 cents per square yard and 25 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. "Oilcloth, 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."

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

"WOOL of the third class, known as carpet wool, from a duty of 4 cents per pound on such wool 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 and not more than 16 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound, and in addition thereto one-half 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, ring waste and garneted waste, from 30 cents per pound to 20 cents per pound. "Shoddy, from 25 to 20 cents per pound; noils and all other wastes from 20 to 15 cents per pound. "Woolen rags, mungo and flocks, from 10 cents per pound to 6 cents per pound. "Tops, from 35 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 soiled wool, and 6 cents in addition. "The sundries schedule:

"BITUMINOUS COAL and COKE, from any country admitting American coal free, from 67 cents per ton to 50 cents per ton and 20 per centum ad valorem for coke, to 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 20 per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, from an equivalent to 54 per centum ad valorem, to 30 per centum ad valorem; mine and blasting fuse, from 35 per centum to 25 per centum ad valorem. "THE LEATHER SCHEDULE. "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 ten pounds per dozen and valuing, from 20 cents per dozen and 20 per centum ad valorem; weighing over ten pounds and not over twenty-five pounds per dozen, from 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; weighing over twenty-five pounds per dozen and 20 cents per pound and 10 per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather, from 25 per centum ad valorem to 20 per centum ad valorem; shoe leathers, from 15 per centum ad valorem; shoe faces, from 10 cents per gross and 20 per centum ad valorem to 15 per centum ad valorem; leather cut into shoe uppers, and so forth, from 35 to 20 per centum ad valorem; all other manufactures of leather, from 35 per centum ad valorem to 20 per centum ad valorem. "ART and GLOVES.—Works of art, including paintings and statuary, more than twenty years old, from 20 per centum to the free list. "Provision is made to terminate the various commercial agreements with foreign countries, according to the terms of said agreements, by notice, and in the mean time keeping faith in those agreements. The provisions of Section 4, applying the maximum and maximum rates, will take the place of these sections. "The estimated revenue under the tariff duties prescribed in the bill amounts to about \$300,000,000. "The bill provides for a tax on transfers of property, both real and personal, by inheritance or succession, and by will. It is believed that this provision, when in full operation, will bring in an additional \$100,000,000, although no accurate estimates can be made. "The tax on cigarettes is increased, those weighing over three pounds per 1,000, from \$3 to \$5.60, and those weighing less, from \$1 to \$1.50. "The committee has examined thoroughly all the decisions of the courts and of the general appraisers for the last three years, interpreting the meaning of the language of the tariff laws, and has framed the language of the various paragraphs to meet these decisions. It is hoped that it will prevent much litigation and will in the future give the courts a clear understanding of the intention of Congress. "The bill contains a carefully prepared section (Section 23) extending the privileges of drawback on material imported on which tariff has been paid and the products of which are manufactured in this country when exported. It is believed that this section carefully guards the revenue and at the same time liberalizes the provision and will stimulate our export trade. "It is provided that the bill shall go into effect the day following its enactment."

WOOL TARIFF EXPLAINED.

Proposed Schedule Will Be Hard to Administer. T. E. Kitching, of No. 45 Beaver street, a wool broker, who deals in the coarser grades of the staple used by carpet manufacturers, discussed the changes proposed in the tariff schedules on "wool of the third class, known as carpet wool." He said: "In the law at present in force, wool worth 12 cents a pound or under must pay a flat rate of 4 cents; wool worth over 12 cents must pay a flat rate of 7 cents a pound. The committee of carpet manufacturers which has been assisting the Ways and Means Committee in drawing up the new schedules on this class of wool has insisted that this dividing line be eliminated. The new bill provides that a duty of 3 cents a pound be assessed on wool worth 10 cents and under and that a half cent be added to this duty for every cent added to the value of the wool above 10 cents, up to and including 16 cents. Wool worth over 16 cents shall pay a flat rate of 7 cents a pound, if it is proposed. "So, instead of having one dividing line, they now have seven. "The great trouble with the old schedule is that the dividing line at 12 cents puts a premium on fraud, especially if the price of the wool is fluctuating around 12 cents. To save the extra 2 cents a pound duty which is imposed the minute his wool goes a fraction above 12 cents, many an importer will undervalue his goods. This imposes a heavy burden on the honest importer, for when the demand for cheap wool is slack and the competition is active 3 cents a pound makes a big difference, generally a prohibitive difference. "Another trouble with the old schedule is the handicap it imposes on American buyers in a primary market. Say the demand is brisk for the wool in sight and among the bidders are buyers from countries which impose little or no duty on wool importations. The American buyer can stay in the game as long as the price bid does not creep above 12 cents. But just as soon as the demand boosts it a fraction above that figure the additional 3 cents duty forces him to retire and content himself with inferior stock. "Then there is the question of willowing or cleaning the wool before it is imported. If the wool comes in dirty the importer has to pay duty on a lot of dirt. On the other hand, clean wool is worth more than dirty wool, and he dare not have it cleaned so that its value rises above 12 cents for clean wool that greatly increased duty staying him in the face again. Better import the wool dirty, pay the lower duty and have it cleaned over here. But, though this