# THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

## Wool, Coal, Iron Ore, Lumber, and Salt on the Free List.

## CUT IN THE METAL SCHEDULE.

### Nearly All Duties Ad Valorem Instead of Specific.

**No Duty Higher Than 45 Per Cent. on Manufactures of Wool, the Average Being Less Than 40 Per Cent.—Cheap Qualities of Blankets and Flannels Taxed Only 25 Per Cent., and the Lower Grades of Carpets Only 30 Per Cent.—A Gradual Reduction in the Woollen Schedule Provided For—Material Reductions in the Cotton Schedule—The Duty on Steel Rails Reduced More Than 50 Per Cent.—Agricultural Implements and Works of Art on the Free List—Chairman Wilson's Statement.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—After weeks of preparation, involving an exhaustive study of the subject, the new Tariff bill is at last completed, and was this morning given to the public. The bill, it should be explained, is purely a Democratic measure. It is the work of the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means, who have jealously guarded its details even from their Congressional associates. It was not until to-day that the Republican members of the committee were made acquainted with its contents, except such knowledge as they had gained from the printed accounts in the daily press. Whatever criticism may be made of the measure from an economic or party standpoint, it must be admitted that Mr. Wilson and his associates have given their best thought and study to the work in hand.

The great strain under which Mr. Wilson has labored for the past fortnight was painfully apparent to-day. His face was pale and haggard, and his general appearance was that of a man suffering from mental and physical overwork. While the other members of the committee have no less conscientiously applied themselves to their several duties, they have not shared the responsibility which alone fell upon the Chairman, and the effect of their labor is not so apparent. They are all glad that the bill is completed, however, and in the interim, before it is taken up for discussion in the House, each will take a brief season of rest.

The members of the committee were slow in getting together. When they were called to order by Chairman Wilson at 11½ A. M., half an hour behind the time for the meeting, all the Democratic members except Mr. Stevens of Massachusetts were in their seats. The Republican minority was represented by ex-Speaker Reed and Messrs. Burrows, Dalzell, and Hopkins. Mr. Payne, another of the Republican members, arrived a few minutes before the committee adjourned.

The proceedings were very informal. A copy of the bill was presented to each member, and Chairman Wilson said that he would probably be able to-morrow to furnish additional data, which would include a comparison of the new bill with the present law, printed in parallel columns, so that the changes would be apparent at a glance. Then followed a little desultory talk, and the session ended. It barely occupied fifteen minutes. The Republicans, under the rules, will have ten days in which to prepare their report, at which time the majority report will be finished, and the bill will then be presented to the House.

The internal revenue features of the bill have not been completed. Commencing with to-day, they will be considered by the full committee. It is expected that they will be made public on Thursday of this week; if not, at the earliest date thereafter. It is manifestly the belief of the committee that the reduced revenues caused by the changes in the tariff schedule will be fully met by the receipts resulting from the income tax. The details of this tax are yet to be worked out. It is not likely that any conclusion will be reached regarding that for several days. Such is the faith in the income tax on the part of some of its friends in the committee that they asserted to-day that it will not be necessary to raise internal receipts from any other source. If their judgment is followed it is unlikely that the whiskey tax will be increased, or, if it is, the increase will not exceed 10 cents a gallon.

While the committee was in session the corridors in front of the committee room were filled with newspaper men, representatives of some of the protected industries, and others interested in tariff legislation. After the adjournment there was a grand rush and scramble for the few printed copies in the possession of the committee, and those who were in the front line were served first. The supply was not equal to the demand.

CHAIRMAN WILSON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the committee, has prepared the following statement, which was given out this morning with the bill:

"The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means have felt, as none others could feel, the momentous responsibility resting upon them, and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty, and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing a tariff bill for a nation of seventy millions of people.

"The bill they were called on to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of eighty years' control of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering on to their train a host of petty toll gatherers. It was carefully framed to prevent, as long as possible, what its author called 'any meddling with the tariff,' by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounties which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein in their own words and their own phrase. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles, where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by their Government, and greatly increased the rates on those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was burdened about by many defences, chief among which are a swept and garnished treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditure. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of our work.

"The committee have welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while they do not expect their bill to escape just criticism in all of its details, they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil, and of an honest desire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice. Its main features are two. First, the adoption, wherever it seemed practicable, of ad valorem instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production. Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons: They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if expressed in ad valorem terms, as the duty of eight cents on a hundred pounds of salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent. on a common necessary of life. They always bear heavily on the common article used by the masses and slightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of $10 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And, contrary to common belief, specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the Custom House are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of an article, and was declared by Mr. Gallatin himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference, and vindicated by long trial.

"The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the consumer of the finished product, and they hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundation of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them in abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool, and other fibres must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate to the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country for any supposable loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures, we can produce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative of trusts to keep down production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and lords of monopolies of capital.

"As to details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufacturing, chief of which is sulphuric acid, one of the cornerstones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 40 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the Conference Committee on the McKinley bill, after each House had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

"The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to $12 a pound, in the vain hope of lessening its importation. The Custom House officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed in the hands of smugglers the bringing in of opium, to the demoralization of the custom service and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable, and will put the traffic under Government control and supervision.

"In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent. Undecorated from 55 to 40.

"In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers, under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent., a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 40 per square foot. Of silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

"In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid natural labor are relevant. Pig iron we reduce from $6.72 per ton, which represents 100 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent., a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule, because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward vessels, which rates we reduce from $1.44 per ton, now 75 per cent., to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie at Pittsburgh and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers.

"The residue of the schedules vary from 25 to 30 per cent., wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders are at 30 per cent., because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes, and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent., a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit our existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent. Higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 84 per cent., but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially on pearl and ivory for handles, seems ample.

"Both copper ores and pig copper are made free, we being large exporters of the latter, and the duty serving only to enable the producers to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead one cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is put at 20 per cent., with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only at the rates now existing.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public Treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 20 or 25 per cent. on it and give back the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments, and actually lessened revenue. We make the rates $1 and $1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent., which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate, and is higher than the law of 1883.

"Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent., which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free, except when imported from countries putting on duties on our like products, in which case the duty is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities. Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering is dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale, and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts, as against $8 in the McKinley bill and $9 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cotton and prints, and the existing system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax, 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 10 per cent., but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woollen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woollen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently exceed 100 per cent., and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent., clothing at 45 per cent., rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed it temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two thirds of the woolen of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woollen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminster, Moquette, and Wilton, 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades are down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool on March 1, and reduced on woollen goods on July 1.

"In the silk schedule the direction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woollen fabrics.

"Sole leather is reduced from ten to five per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length, and are uniformly rated at specific duties, which average not over 25 per cent. on the common varieties and near 40 per cent. on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the schedule of sundries many articles, like hatter's plush, are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones is increased. Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

"The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made in the proposed bill and will give a satisfactory idea, I believed, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue, on the basis of the importations of 1892, about $40,000,000, with an enormously larger decrease of tax binding to the American people.

"The Administration law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt, when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time a freshening comes of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry, not entitled to the protection of the Government."

CONDENSED TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the condensed text of the tariff:

That on and after the first day of March, 1894, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, all articles imported into the United States shall be subject to a duty of [illegible] per centum ad valorem, [illegible] contained in the laws of duty which are hereby repealed, and the following articles are hereby made subject to duty, namely:

Schedule A—Chemicals, oils, and paints.

Acids—Acetic or pyroligneous acid, 20 per centum.
Chromic acid, 10 per centum.
Citric acid, 20 per centum.
Tannic acid or tannin, 35 cents per pound.
Tartaric acid, 20 per centum ad valorem.
Alcohol, perfumery, $2 per gallon and 25 per centum.
Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, 20 per centum.
Blacking of all kinds, 20 per centum.
Bronzed borax, 20 per centum.
Chalk, prepared, 20 per centum.
Chloroform, 25 cents per pound.
All coal tar colors or dyes, 30 per centum.
Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, 40 cents per pound; pulled or in sheets, but not made up, 60 cents per pound; if enhanced, $1 per pound.
Coloring matter for liquors, 50 per centum.
Ethers, sulphuric, 25 cents per pound; salts of potassa, 20 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, $1 per pound.
Extracts and decoctions of dye woods and bark, &c., 10 per centum.
Gelatine, glue, isinglass, &c., 25 per centum ad valorem.
Glycerine, crude, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.
Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, 20 per centum.
Iodoform, $1 per pound.
Iodine, 75 cents per pound.
Magnesia, carbonate, 3 cents per pound; calcined, 7 cents per pound.
Morphia, 50 cents per ounce.
Alizarine oil, or oleate of soda, or turkey red oil, 30 per centum.
Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon.
Cod liver oil, 25 per centum ad valorem.
Flaxseed or linseed and poppyseed oil, 15 cents per gallon of twenty pounds weight.
Fusel oil or amylic alcohol, 10 per centum.
Hempseed oil and rapeseed oil, 10 cents per gallon.
Olive oil, 40 cents per gallon.
Peppermint oil, 25 per centum.
Seal, herring whale, and other fish oil, 25 per centum.
Opium, aqueous extract of, and tincture of, 25 per centum.
Opium containing less than nine per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, $6 per pound.
Barytes, pearl, manufactured, $3 per ton.
Bines, such as Bernin, Prussian, Uh nesse, &c., 6 cents per pound.
Blanc fixe, or satin white, 25 per centum.
Black paint, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, 20 per centum.
Chrome yellow, all other chromium colors, 25 per centum.
Ocher, sienna, and umber, 1½ cents per pound.
Ultramarine blue, 25 per centum.
Varnishes, 25 per centum; and on spirit varnishes, for the alcohol contained therein, $1.32 per gallon additional.
Vermilion red, and colors containing quicksilver, 20 per centum.
Whiting and Paris white, 25 per centum.
Zinc, 20 per centum.
All other paints and colors, 25 per centum ad valorem.
Acetate of lead, 30 per centum.
Nitrate of lead, 30 per centum.
Sulphate of lead, and all other salts of lead, 30 per centum.
White lead, 30 per centum.
Phosphorus, 25 per centum.
Prussiate of potash, 20 per centum.
Hydrodate iodide and iodate of potash, 25 cents per pound.
Nitrate of potash, one-half of one cent per pound.
Prussiate of potash, 20 per centum.
All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, 50 per centum.
All medicinal preparations, not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.
Alcohol, distilled, and all spirits, alkalies distilled oils, essential oils, &c., and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for, 25 per centum.
Cosmetics, dentifrices, &c., 40 per centum.
Santonine, and all salts thereof containing 80 per centum or over of santonine, $1 per ounce.
Castile soap, 20 per centum ad valorem; all descriptions of toilet soap, 35 cents per centum ad valorem.
Bicarbonate of soda, or sesquiate, one half cent per pound.
Cassia oil, one eighth of 1 cent per pound; soda ash, one fourth of 1 cent per pound.
Silicate of soda, one fifth of 1 cent per pound.
Sponges, 10 per centum.
Strychnia, 50 per centum.
Sulphur, crude, 20 per centum.
Sumac, ground, 10 per centum.
Tartar, cream of, 25 per centum.
Tartars and lees, crystals, partly refined, 25 per centum.
Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, 10 per centum.
Schedule B—Earths, earthenware, and glassware.
Brick, not glazed, 20 per centum; glazed or decorated, 30 per centum. Tiles, plain and encaustic, not glazed, 20 per centum ad valorem; glazed or decorated, 40 per centum.
Cement, Lime, and Plaster—Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, 8 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 5 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 20 per centum. Lime, 10 per centum. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, 10 per centum; calcined, 15 per centum.
Clays or Earths—Clays or earths, wrought or manufactured, China clay, or kaolin, $2 per ton.
Earthenware and China, porcelain, brown earthenware, not ornamented, 20 per centum.
White granite common ware, 30 per centum. China, porcelain, and Chinese ware, not decorated, 40 per centum; ditto decorated, 45 per centum.
All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, 35 per centum; if decorated, 40 per centum.
Gas retorts, 20 per centum.
Glass and glassware. Plain green and colored glassware, 40 per centum ad valorem. Cut glass, and colored glass not looking glass plates, 35 per centum. Cut glass bottles, decanters, 35 per centum ad valorem.
Window glass, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1 cent per pound; exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 1½ cents per pound; and all above that, 2 cents per pound.
Cylinder and crown glass not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2½ cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 3 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; above that, 20 cents per square foot.
Plates, not silvered, not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, three-fourths of one cent per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, one cent per square foot; all above that, one and one-half cents per square foot; and all frosted, rolled, or rough plate glass weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet shall be considered and pay duty at the same rates herein imposed. Not polished plate glass, unsilvered, but exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, five cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, ten cents per square foot; not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 18 cents per square foot; all above that, 30 cents per square foot.
All polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and colored, or stained, or ornamented, window glass, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enamelled, or etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.
Spectacles, glasses, eyeglasses, goggles, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per centum.
Glass beads, 10 per centum.
Glass globes, globes for gas burners, globes, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per centum.
Paintings, enamel and glass slides for magic lanterns, 25 per centum.
All stained or painted window glass and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, 35 per centum.
Marble, manufactures of marble or alabaster not specially provided for, 30 per centum.
Marble, dressed, 25 cents per cubic foot.
Manufactures of marble or alabaster not specially provided for, 30 per centum.
Preserves, pastes, jellies, and other building stone, except marble, not specially provided, dressed, 20 per centum.
Grindstones, $1.25 per ton.
Slates, pencils, 25 per centum.
Roofing slates, 10 per centum.
Schedule C—Metals and manufactures of iron and steel.
Iron ore, free.
Iron in pigs, from manganese ore, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, 22½ per centum ad valorem; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse fit only for the manufacture of iron or steel.
All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 30 per centum ad valorem.
Bar iron, round or hammered round iron, in coils or rods, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per centum.
Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, T, tee, and other iron shapes not specially enumerated, for use of columns or posts, deck and hold beams, and similar uses, or for other purposes, punched or fitted for use, 35 per centum.
Boiler or other plates iron or steel, except tank plates, hammered or rolled, for not thinner than No. 8 wire gauge, when not less than 60 inches in width, sheared or rosed in grooves, 30 per centum.
Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined with other iron or steel in whatever stage of manufacture, 30 per centum.
Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, 30 per centum.
Railway iron, made of iron or steel, for railway bars, made in part or steel, frame, and punched iron or steel flat rails, 25 per centum.
Sheet iron or steel, including tin or black, including all iron or steel, commercially known as common or black tagger, iron or steel, and scarp iron or steel, 35 per centum.
All iron or steel sheets or plates and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and provided that no iron galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metals or any alloy of these metals, 35 per centum.
Sheet iron or steel, polished, painted or glazed, by whatever name designated, 35 per centum.
Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of both these metals, or either of them, to a component part, by dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, 40 per centum.
Shot, bloom, grooved ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever name called, bars, plates, or bloms for bullets and bars and tapers or beveled bars, steamer, crank, and other axles, shafting, wire, or crank pins, connecting rods, or pitman rods, pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, rare earths, which shall be wholly or partly manufactured, hammer blocks or swaged steel, anchors, or parts of anchors used as substitutes for steel tools, and all articles of iron or steel, or of iron or steel, loam, or iron-moulded steel castings, and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for, 35 per centum.
Wire Rods—Steel, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, and ball rods, 30 per centum.
Wire, iron or steel, or iron or steel, or steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, and hat wire, flat steel wire, or steel steel in strips, uncovered or covered with silk, or any other material, iron or steel wire cloths and iron or steel wire netting made in meshes of any form, iron or steel wire coated with zinc, or any other metal, wire rope and wire strand, 35 per centum.
Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill irons and mill cranes of wrought iron and wrought iron for mills, and all articles of iron or of iron and steel and steel, for vessels, steam engines, and locomotives, 35 per centum.
Axles and parts thereof, whether of iron or steel, 35 per centum.
Axle and tire steel, 35 per centum.
Blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, track tools, welders, and drop bars, 35 per centum.
Bolts or nuts of iron, tubes, pipes, shoes, or slugs of wrought iron or of steel, 35 per centum.
Screw bolts, or bolts with threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished fingers or hinge blanks, 35 per centum.
Card clothing, 30 per centum.
Castings of iron or steel, of any description, 35 per centum.
Cast iron vessels, plates, and castings of iron not specifically provided for, 35 per centum.
Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for, 35 per centum.
Cast iron water pipe, coated, glazed, or tinned, 30 per centum.
Chains of all kinds, 30 per centum.
Cutlery of all kinds, 35 per centum.
Cutlery, including all knives, razors, and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than $3 per dozen, 35 per centum; valued above that, 45 per centum.
Edge tools, hatchets, axes, and adzes, 35 per centum.
Table knives, bone, steel, and all holding and other knives, 35 per centum.
Files, rasps, and all kinds, 35 per centum.
Muskets, rifles, and all shotguns and sporting rifles, 35 per centum.
Firearms, fire-locking shotguns and pistols, 35 per centum.
Needles, needle wires, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 35 per centum.
Nut locks and spikes, 35 per centum.
Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, 35 per centum.
Screw nails, 35 per centum.
Screws, bolts, and washers and horse, mule, or ox shoes, 35 per centum.
Screws for the bridle, or spikes of all kinds, 35 per centum.
Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles, and tape needles and hooks of metal, 35 per centum.
Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, 35 per centum.
Railway fish plates or splice bars, 35 per centum.
Rivets of iron or steel, 30 per centum.
Cross cut saws and all other saws, 35 per centum.
Screws, commonly called wood screws, 35 per centum.
Wheels and steel tires, wheels for railway purposes and, tires or steel locomotives and, or other railway tires, or parts thereof, and moulds, edged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, 35 per centum.
Aluminum, in crude form, 15 per centum.
Argentine or German silver, unmanufactured, 15 per centum.
Brass in bars or plate, old brass, 35 only for remanufacture, 10 per centum.
Bronze powder, metallics or fillers, in leaf, 50 per centum.
Copper in rolled plates, 20 per centum.
Bullion and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals not specially provided for, 25 per centum.
Gold leaf, 25 per centum.
Silver leaf, 35 per centum.
Lead ore and lead dross, 15 per cent upon the lead contained therein, assuming the same to be equal to that of the port of entry, provided that all ores containing silver and lead, in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of the lead contents, according to assay and assay at the port of entry, shall be considered silver ores.
Lead in pigs and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound; provided that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ore contained, or lead, exported to the United States, such country, then the duty upon lead in pigs and bars, and old refuse lead fun into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, shall be provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as that by the law in force prior to the passage hereof.
Lead in sheets and lead wire, one cent per pound. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per centum. Pewter and britannia ware, 35 per centum. Type metal, and all articles of type metal, or of which type metal is the chief component part, not enumerated in this act, 35 per centum.
Quicksilver, 15 per centum.
Quicksilver, 15 per centum.
Silver, 15 per centum.
Watches, 40 per centum.
Zinc in blocks or pigs, 20 per centum.
Zinc in sheets, 2½ per centum.
Zinc, if only to be remanufactured, 15 per centum.
Manufactures of articles or wares not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactures, 35 per centum ad valorem.
Schedule D—Wood and manufactures of.
Osier willow prepared for basket makers' use, 20 per centum; manufactures of osier willow, 25 per centum.
Casks and barrels, empty, sugar box, shooks, and packing boxes and packing box shooks, of wood, 20 per centum.
Houses or cabinet furniture, of wood, 25 per centum.
Schedule E—Sugar.
That the bounties authorized to be paid to producers of sugar by the act entitled "an act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, shall be reduced one-eighth thereof each year, beginning with July 1, 1894, in said act, each year, beginning with July 1, 1893, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease and determine.
All sugars above the Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of one two-tenths of 1 cent per pound.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, sugars after being refined, 40 per centum ad valorem.
Glucose, or grape sugar, 15 per centum.
Schedule F—Tobacco and manufactures of.
Leaf tobacco, not stemmed or stemmed, of all varieties commercially known as wrapper tobacco, and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, $1 per pound; if stemmed, $1.25 per pound.
All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all description, not specially enumerated, 40 cents per pound.
Snuff of all descriptions, 40 cents per pound.
Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes of all kinds, including those known as Havana cigars, $3 per pound and 25 per centum.
Schedule G—Provisions and agricultural products.
All live animals, not specially provided for, 20 per centum.
Buckwheat, corn or maize, corn meal, oats, oat meal, rye, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per centum; but meal of the same products, not specially limited free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported from the United States.
Barley, barley malt, and barley pearled, patent, or hulled, 20 per centum.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 25 per centum.
Rice, cleaned, 1½ cents per pound; uncleaned rice or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on it, one cent per pound; rice flour, meal, and rice broken, such will pass through a sieve known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, one fourth of 1 cent per pound; rice in the husk, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.
Butter and substitutes therefor, 4 cents per pound.
Cheese, 25 per centum.
Milk, preserved or condensed, 20 per centum.
Beans, 40 per centum. Beans, peas, mushrooms, and other vegetables, prepared and preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, 30 per centum.
Hay, $2 per ton.
Honey, 20 cents per gallon.
Hops, 8 cents per pound.
Onions, 20 cents per bushel.
Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; split peas, 50 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; peas in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.
Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.
Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds.
Flax, linseed or linseed, poppy seed, and other oil seeds, 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; but no drawback shall be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed.
Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for, 20 per centum.
Anchovies, sardines, and other fish packed in oils, 30 per centum.
Fish, salted, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared three fourths of 1 cent per pound.
Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and fish frozen or packed in ice for preservation, one-half of 1 cent per pound.
Fish in cans or packages, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in oil, otherwise than in pickle, specially enumerated, 25 per centum.
Grapes, plums, and prunes, 20 per centum.
Figs, 25 per centum.
Oranges, lemons, and limes, in packages, 10 cents per cubic foot or fractional part thereof; in bulk, $1.50 per 1,000; and, in addition thereto, 20 per centum; and 50 per centum upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes.
Raisins and other dried grapes, 1½ cents per pound.
Confections or sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, syrup, molasses or spirits, and jellies of all kinds, 30 per centum.
Fruits preserved in their own juices, 20 per centum.
Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied, 30 per centum.
Almonds, not shelled, 3 cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, 5 cents per pound.
Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, 2 cents per pound, shelled, 4 cents per pound.
Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, 1 cent per pound; shelled, 1½ cents per pound.
Nuts of all kinds, not specially enumerated, not specially provided for, 1 cent per pound.
Extract of meat, 20 per centum.
Poultry, live, 2 cents per pound; dressed, 3 cents per pound.
Chicory root, burnt or roasted, 2 cents per pound.
Chocolate, other than chocolate confectionery, 2 cents per pound.
Cocoa, prepared, 2 cents per pound.
Cocoa butter or cocoa butter fine, 5½ cents per pound.
Dandelion root and all roots prepared, and other articles used as coffee or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this act, 1½ cents per pound.
Starch, 1 cent per pound.
Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 1 cent per pound.
Mustard, 30 cents per pound.
Spices, ground or powdered, 5 cents per pound; Cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; unground sage, 1 cent per pound.
Vinegar, 20 cents per gallon.
There shall be allowed on the imported tin plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages, and all articles of tin plate made of tin or of tin and iron, wholly domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tin plate, less 1 per centum of such duty.
Schedule H—Spirits, wines, and other beverages.
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.80 per proof gallon.
Cordials, liquors, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for, $1.80 per proof gallon.
No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law in the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all distillates of fruit, spirits or wines, imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the same rate of duty provided for the genuine articles manufactured, and to be represented, and in no case less than $1 per gallon.
Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1 per gallon.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 3/4 pint, $3 per dozen, containing not more than 3/4 pint, each and not more than 1 pint, $4.50 per dozen; containing a pint each or less, $1.50 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to $2 per wine gallon on the quantity in excess of 1 quart at the rate of $2.25 per gallon.
Still wines, including vermouth, in bottles, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and not more than one pint, $1.50 per case; and containing each not more than one pint, $1.00 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in any one bottle 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 on the bottles or jugs, provided that any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than 22 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits, and pay duty accordingly.
Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 15 cents per gallon.
Malt extract, in casks, 15 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon, sized or unsized, 30 per centum.
Cherry juice or prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice containing 14 per cent. or less of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent. of alcohol, as wine, 50 cents per gallon.
Ginger ale or ginger beer, 20 per cent.
All mixtures of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters, 20 per centum ad valorem.
Schedule I—Cotton manufactures.
Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or any yarn, whether single or twisted or doubled, and the combination of single or twisted or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or hank, or in any other form, and whether in the gray or bleached or dyed or colored, or stained, painted or printed, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound, 25 per centum; valued at over 15 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 30 per centum; valued at over 30 cents per pound,