

EPITOME OF A WEEK'S NEWS

Most Important Happenings Told in Brief.

Domestic.

Mrs. Jennie L. Berry of Des Moines, Iowa, won in a fight for the national presidency of the Woman's Relief corps.

Samuel R. Van Sant of Minnesota was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. at Salt Lake City.

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The freight charges vary widely according to destination and quality. Average freight was not less than \$100 a car.

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The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, has been recalled from Washington and ordered to Peking for further assignment.

The striking workmen of Sweden continue to return to work. The stevedores of Gothenburg are the latest to resume and the foreigners taken to Gothenburg to fill their places are being returned to their homes.

Harry K. Thaw has been sent back to the asylum, Judge Mills deciding his habeas corpus case against him.

A lone bandit held up the cashier of the bank at Franklin, Illinois, and secured about \$2,500 and made his escape.

Rectifiers are prohibited from making wine mash and using it for the production of compound liquors.

Night work has been begun on the addition being built to the executive offices of the white house.

The fortieth annual convention of the Iowa Knights of Pythias grand lodge opened with about 650 delegates in attendance.

After sixty-two years of continuous practice in dentistry in Westchester, Pa., Dr. Jesse Cope Green, ninety-two years old, retired from the practice of his profession.

Manning C. Palmer, former president of the American Exchange National bank of Syracuse, N. Y., was discharged from Auburn prison on a pardon granted him by President Taft.

The seizure of about \$500,000 worth of whisky from the warehouses of the Cascade Distilling company at Nashville, Tenn., will cost the company \$10,000 to obtain the release of the seized spirits and immunity from prosecution for the wealthy distillers.

An eastbound Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train was wrecked by a broken rail near Gorin, Mo. Engineer Coulter was buried under the locomotive and killed.

After marrying his five thousandth couple, according to his own computation, Dr. E. S. Whistar was taken ill at Youngstown, Ohio, and died.

The second American Esperanto congress is in session at Chautauqua, Pa.

Isaac C. Wolfe, aged seventy, of Paducah, Ky., was killed by an automobile on the highway near Bellevue, Ill. The machine was driven by F. A. Nott and his son, C. A. Nott, who were on their way to the Algonquin hill-climbing contest.

Elis Gingles, the young Irish lace-maker whose trial in Chicago for larceny from her employer attracted national attention because of her sensational charge that an attempt had been made to force her into "white slavery" failed on the steamer Campana.

Officers are searching for the murderer of Petrolus Mamois, who was murdered and robbed of \$100 near Cedar Rapids, Ia. Mamois' body was found with three bullet holes through the abdomen.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cravens of Spring Lake, Iowa, were instantly killed as the result of a collision between their touring car and a limited traction car, one mile north of Alexandria, Ind. Mrs. Cravens' head was almost severed from his body. Mrs. Cravens' body was badly mangled.

Posey Ryan, charged with killing his wife and daughter in a restaurant at Cheyenne, Wyo., March 14, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The defense made its fight on the plea of insanity.

Adolph Fleischman, a wealthy fruit grower of Los Angeles, Cal., had to pay the United States customs service \$2,587 because goods that he and his wife brought with them on their return from their wedding trip abroad had been declared worth only \$349. The customs officials appraised them at \$1,667, and seized them for undervaluation.

One hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine applications for lands in the Coeur d'Alene, Flathead and Spokane reservations, where 700,000 acres will be opened to settlement by the government, were reported by notaries at the close of the ninth day.

A notable appreciation of the efforts of the United States in behalf of peace and orderly government occurred at Asuncion, Paraguay, on the departure from that place on Sunday of Edward C. O'Brien, the American minister, says a dispatch received at the state department from Vice-Consul Platt at Asuncion.

A strike of street laborers in Pittsburgh, Pa., which has been of small proportions for some days, has become widespread, and gangs of the men are parading the streets.

Gen. P. P. Johnston, adjutant general of the Kentucky state guard, was held to the grand jury for an assault on Denny B. Goode, editor of a weekly publication in Louisville.

Dr. Robert J. Burdette, who is ill at his summer home at Clifton-by-the-Sea, was reported Monday as being much better.

The sheep men of South Dakota report the best wool crop ever known.

The striking workmen of Sweden continue to return to work. The stevedores of Gothenburg are the latest to resume and the foreigners taken to Gothenburg to fill their places are being returned to their homes.

General von Heering, commander of the Second army corps, was appointed by Emperor William to the position of Prussian minister of war in succession to General von Einem, retired.

Following the election by congress of Vicente Gomez, the acting president, to be provisional president of the republic, it was announced that a new cabinet and a complete reorganization of the Venezuelan government could be expected.

The amalgamation of the Migueleista and Zayista factions of the liberal party, which has been in progress since the election of last year, was accomplished at a conference of the executive committees of the two factions.

General Marina, the Spanish commander in Morocco, now has a total of 38,000 men at his disposal, and is completing his preparations for a concerted movement against Mt. Guruga, the center of the Moorish positions.

Emperor William conferred the crown order of the first class on Charles W. Elliot, former president of Harvard university; the crown order of the second class on Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan museum of art, New York, and Hugo Reisinger of New York, and the red eagle of the third class on Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan museum of art.

With deep religious solemnity the sixth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Pius X was celebrated in the Sistine chapel Monday in the presence of the pontiff, the Sacred college, the papal court, archbishops, heads of religious orders, members of the diplomatic corps and the Roman aristocracy.

It is officially reported that 103 deaths from bubonic plague and 25 from cholera occurred in Amoy during the two weeks ending last Saturday. Conditions in the interior districts are greatly improved.

Adolphus Busch of St. Louis returned from Carlsbad a few days ago to his villa in Lange Schwalbach. He has a severe cold and has been ordered to stay in bed, but his condition does not give occasion for serious anxiety.

General Von Einem, the Prussian minister of war, retired from office. He will at once take up his new duties as commander of the Seventh army corps.

The labor strike at Stockholm, Sweden, is showing signs of a collapse.

Reports are current in yachting circles that King Alfonso of Spain is a possible challenger for the American cup.

General Charles Louis Trembeau has been appointed commander in chief of the French army in succession to General de la Croix.

The Duke of the Abruzzi has established another record in mountain climbing. He ascended Mount Goodwin-Austen to a height of 24,600 feet. Perfect weather was enjoyed during the ascent. All the members of the party have arrived at Bandipur in excellent health.

The rumor emanating from London that Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the dirigible balloon which bears his name, had died is without foundation. He is not only living but he is quickly recovering from the effects of the minor operation for an abscess on his neck.

INCREASES AND DECREASES IN NEW TARIFF BILL

Schedules as Compared with the Rates Under the Existing Dingley Measure.

HIDES ON THE FREE LIST

Marked Reduction in Wood Pulp and Print Paper—Rough Lumber Down from \$2 to \$1.25 Per Thousand Feet—Wool Schedule Shows Little Change—Corporation Tax Law Provided For—Bonds to Build Panama Canal.

Washington.—The schedules of the new tariff bill, with comparisons with rates under the Dingley measure, are as follows:

Rough lumber goes down from \$2 to \$1.25 per thousand feet, with corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The wool schedule underwent no change of consequence, but the entire cotton schedule was reconstructed.



Seneca E. Payne, Republican House Leader.

and the phraseology greatly changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during latter years.

In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by the decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent. to eight per cent. ad valorem.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committee are found in the metal schedule.

Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore from 10 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1.

The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent., and this reduction includes steel rails. There is an increase on structural steel ready for use and also a slight increase on razors, nippers and pliers, and on such new metals as tungsten.

Rates on Hosiery Increased. The rates on hosiery are generally increased. In the much contested matter of the rate on gloves the high protectionists fail to score.

Through an increase made by the house, to raise the duty, materially above the Dingley figures, but were antagonized by the senate, and the senate won, the only change made in the entire schedule being one slight reduction.

The silk schedule was reconstructed with a view of imposing specific rather than ad valorem duties, with the result that the average duty will be somewhat higher under the new law than under the present statute.

Oil cloths and lineoleum are heavily cut, but otherwise the changes in the fax, hemp and jute provision were not material. A slightly increased duty is provided for hemp, both crude and hickled, and also on certain high-grade laces.

On linen yarns and matings there is a reduction. Sugar and tobacco duties remain substantially as they are under the Dingley law.

The free importation of considerable quantities of both of these articles from the Philippine islands is permitted, and a material change was made in the internal revenue law by an amendment taking the tax off the sale of tobacco in the hand.

There is a uniform increase on spirits, wines and liquors of 15 per cent.

Raise Rate on Hops. In the agricultural schedule hops are increased from 12 to 16 cents a pound and there is also an increase on lemons, figs, almonds and pineapples.

The publishers win their fight for lower wood pulp and print paper, the rate on the ordinary newspaper print paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$5 as under the Dingley law, and on the higher grades of print paper at \$3.75 instead of \$5.

Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in free of duty instead of paying one-twelfth of a cent a pound as under the Dingley law, but provision is made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes necessary to protect this country against Canada's inhibition upon the exportation of woods to the United States.

Hides of cattle come in free and there is a corresponding reduction on leather and leather goods. The free trade provision is based on the condition that on and after October 1, 1909, sole leather from the hides that are to be admitted free will pay a duty of five per cent.; grain, buff and split leather 7 1/2 per cent.; boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent., and harness and saddlery, 20 per cent.

This schedule of rates will result in a reduction of 15 per cent. on boots and shoes, 20 per cent. on harness and saddlery, 15 per cent. on sole leather and 12 1/2 per cent. on leather for uppers, if made of the hides that are put on the free list by the provision.

Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 cents per ton to 45 cents, and there is also a reduction on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements go off from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 15 per cent., and the older works of art are placed upon the free list.

Petroleum, which received much attention in both houses, slips through without any duty, countervailing or otherwise, and most of its products come in under the same terms.

Increases in the chemical schedules are as follows: Liquid anhydrous ammonia, from 25 per cent. ad valorem to five cents per pound.

Manufactures of collodion, increased five per cent. Coca leaves increased five cents per pound.

Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents per pound to 50 per centum ad valorem. The list of decreases in this schedule was much longer, the principal items being as follows:

Boric acid from five to two cents per pound. Chromic acid and lactic acid from three to two cents per pound.

Silicylic acid from ten to seven cents per pound. Tannic acid, or tannin, from 50 to 35 cents per pound.

Sulphate of ammonia from three-tenths cent per pound to free list. Borax from five to two cents per pound.

Borate of lime and other borate material from four to two cents per pound. Chloroform from 20 to 10 cents per pound.

Coppers from one-fourth cent to fifteen hundredths of one cent per pound. Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per pound.

Licorice from 4 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Cottonseed oil on Free List. Cottonseed oil and cotton oil from the dutiable to the free list.

Flaxseed, linseed and poppy seed oil from 20 to 15 cents per gallon. Peppermint oil from 50 to 25 cents per gallon.

Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, if ground in oil or water, from 1 1/2 to one cent per pound.

Varnishes from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Methylate and spirit varnishes from \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 35 cents per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem; white lead, acetate of lead, and a number of other lead products, from one-fourth to one-eighth of a cent a pound.

Bichromate and chromate of potash from three to 2 1/2 cents per pound. Chlorate of potash from 2 1/2 to two cents per pound.

Crystal carbonate of soda from three-tenths to one-fourth of one cent per pound; chlorate of soda from two to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Hydrate of, or caustic soda, from three-fourths to one-half of one cent per pound; nitrate of soda from 2 1/2 to two cents per pound.

Milk cake from \$1.25 to \$1 per ton. Strychnia, or strychnine, from 30 to 15 cents per ounce.

Sulphur, refined or sublimated, or flowers of, from \$8 to \$6 per ton. In earthenware and glassware there is but one increase.

This is slight and is made on the smaller sizes of plate glass. The decreases in this schedule include: Fire brick, glazed, enameled, and so forth, from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem; brick, other than fire brick, if glazed, from 45 per cent. to 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Plaster rock, or gypsum, crude, from 50 to 30 cents per ton; if ground or calcined, from \$2.25 to \$1.25. Unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, smaller glass and cheaper values, reduced one-eighth of a cent per pound.

Onyx in block, from \$1.50 per cubic foot to 65 cents per cubic foot. Duty Lowered on Marble. Marble, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, from \$1.10 to \$1 per cubic foot, with other reductions on the entire marble paragraph and on other stone.

There is a general reduction in mica to 30 per cent. ad valorem. There was before a mixed specific and ad valorem system.

Structural steel, fitted for use, falls in the basket clause at 45 per cent. ad valorem. There also is an increase on razors, and upon nippers and pliers.

Lithographic plates are increased from 25 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Chrome metal, ferro-silicon, tungsten, and other new metals used in the manufacture of steels, are made dutiable at not more than 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Tungsten ore is made dutiable at ten per cent. The duty on watches was readjusted, remaining at about the same as the Dingley law.

A duty of one cent per pound was put upon the zinc in the ore where it contains more than 20 per cent. of zinc. On zinc with less than 20 per cent. there is a lower rate of duty. Zinc now has a duty of 20 per cent.

There was an added duty of one-half of one cent per pound upon plain bottle caps, and on decorated bottle caps the duty was increased from 45 to 55 per cent.

The reductions in the metal schedule are more numerous and generally more marked than in most of the others. Heading the list is iron ore, which was decreased from 40 to 15 cents per ton. Pig iron, iron kettles, and Spiegeleisen, were lowered from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton.

Scrap iron and steel from four to one dollar per ton. Reductions were made on bar iron, round iron, slabs and blooms, structural steel not fabricated, anchors, iron and steel forgings, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, steel bands or strips.

Railway Bars and Steel Rails. The reduction on cotton ties is from five-tenths to three-tenths of one cent per pound, and railway bars and steel rails from seven-tenths of one cent per pound to seven-fortieths.

Iron or steel sheets were also reduced, and the duty on charcoal iron is made six dollars a ton, instead of \$12.

Other reductions in the metal schedule affect polished sheets, rolled sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel, steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; round iron or steel wire; steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold drawn, or cold hammered, or polished; anvils, axes; blacksmith's hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap welded or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes; cut nails and spikes; horse-shoe nails; wire nails; spikes, nuts and washers; cut tacks; steel plates engraved; rivets; cross-cut saws, mill-saws, circular saws, pit and drag saws, steel band saws and all other saws; screws; wheels for railway purposes; aluminum; manganite sand and thorite.

Tin plates reduced from one and one-half to one and two-tenths cents per pound. Duties on table and carving knives reduced and the minimum limit of the

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Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease, except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Other Reductions. Bituminous coal goes down from 67 cents to 45 cents per ton, and there are reductions on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural implements are cut from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Hides were placed on the free list, while the rate on band and sole leather is reduced from 20 per cent. to five per cent. ad valorem, on dressed leather from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.; boots and shoes from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Fireworks are increased from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent., and the higher class jewelry from 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. ad valorem; pencil lead is given specific rates instead of ad valorem rates with a slight increase.

For the first time moving picture films are named specifically in a tariff law. The bill gives them a positive rate of 1 1/2 cents per foot.

Petroleum, crude and refined, including kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzine and similar petroleum products are made free of duty and are left even without a countervailing duty.

The Dingley rates on women's and children's gloves are allowed to stand. The only change is a reduction on "schmascen" gloves not over 14 inches in length on which the rate is made \$1.25 a dozen pairs instead of \$1.75.

Miscellaneous Provisions. A provision is included in the bill which levies on all articles upon which any foreign country pays a bounty or grant upon its exportation, an additional duty equal to the amount of such bounty.

It is required that all imported articles capable of being marked without impairment of their value shall be stamped with the name of the manufacturer and the country of origin.

A very elaborate provision for the administration of the customs laws was adopted by the conferees. It is practically the same as that adopted by the senate. It is intended to prevent undervaluation of articles on which there is no foreign market by which true values may be ascertained.

Provision is made for the establishment of a customs' court of appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges, at salaries of \$10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct government cases before this court a special assistant attorney general at \$10,000, a deputy assistant attorney general at \$7,500, and four attorneys at \$5,000 each.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco eight cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those weighing under three pounds per 1,000, which were increased from \$4 to \$5 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to 12 1/2 cents per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

For Snake or Dog Bites. Caustics should be applied to the bites of snakes or mad dogs after the poison has been sucked out and the wound bled. A hot iron, a lighted cigar, muriatic acid, caustic potash, and lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver are recommended for these purposes in cases of emergencies, although the aid of a physician should be secured if possible.

Scotch Proverb. He that is ill to himself will be good to nobody.

The "Hyde of Land." According to an ancient law in England, "a hyde of land" included what could reasonably be cultivated with one plow. This applied for scores of years, but at the dissolution of the religious orders in the reign of Henry VIII, the "hyde" or cultivated land of the abbots of Westminster, all reverted to the possession of the crown. That marked the gradual decline of that means of measuring land, and before many years the term fell into disuse, never to be revived.

from two to one and one-half cents, and starch from one and one-half to one cent per pound. Tallow, wool grease, dextrin, peas, sugar beets, cabbages and salt were also lowered.

The wine and liquor schedule was increased throughout to 15 per cent. over the Dingley rates.

The cotton schedule was reconstructed and readjusted to bring the duties up to those collected during the first four years of the operation of the Dingley law and to the rate then collected under that law.

Since that time the rates have been lowered, in some cases from 60 to 6 per cent. by court decisions. These new rates are equivalent to an addition, on the whole, of three per cent. ad valorem increase over that collected under the present law for last year.

Cotton Hosiery. Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen is increased from 50 to 70 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1 and less than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, from 60 cents to 85 cents per dozen pairs; more than \$1.50 and not more than \$2, from 70 cents to 90 cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present law. Hemp is increased from \$20 to \$22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from \$40 to \$45 per ton.

The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 50 to 70 per cent. on some of the higher priced laces. In this schedule single coarse yarns are reduced from seven cents to six cents per pound and gill nettings from 25 to 20 cent. ad valorem.

There was a general reduction in carpets and mats. A reduction from 20 cents to 15 cents is made in hydraulic hose. Oil cloth, including lineoleum, was reduced about one-third.

There was practically no change in the wool schedule from the rates of the Dingley law, but there was a readjustment between tops and yarns and a small decrease on cloths with a cotton warp.

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The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day.

A number of other ironclad requirements are included in the remainder of this section adopted by the conferees' committee, by which it was intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues, and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower.

The grower had contended for unrestricted sale of amounts up to ten pounds. Foreign-built yachts are subject to an excise tax of seven dollars per gross ton, which is to be collected annually on the first day of September.

In lieu of the excise tax the owner of a foreign built yacht or pleasure boat may pay a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on his yacht. This will excite him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question has been raised about the ability of the government to enforce collection of import duties.