Most Important Happenings Told in Brief.

Domestic.

Mrs. Jennie L. Berry of Des Moines. lowa, won in a fight for the national presidency of the Woman's Relief corps. After three ballots she was elected over Mrs. Belle Harris of Kansas by a vote of 213 to 90.

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

In 1908 the packers of the United States shipped 325,000 cars of packing house products and byproducts. The freight charges vary widely according to destination and quality. Average freight was not less than \$100 a car, so the total freight bills were at least \$32,500,000. In addition, there were shipped to the packers several hundred thousand cars of live stock. Average freight for live stock is \$55, or about half the freight on the dressed beef produst. Taking the packing industry as

business of not less than \$50,000,000 freight yearly, or as large as the total gross receipts of such systems at St. Paul, New Haven or Southern railway. The Chinese minister. Wu Ting Fang, has been recalled from Washington and ordered to Peking for further assignment. His successor will be Chang Yin Tang, formerly charge d'affaires at Madrid, and now deputy

Harry K. Thaw has been sent back to the asylum, Judge Mills deciding places are being returned to their as 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.

vice-president of foreign affairs.

Rectifiers are prohibited from making wine mash and using it for the production of compound liquors, in an order issued by the acting commissioner of internal revenue. The order becomes effective September 1.

Night work has been begun on the addition being built to the executive offices of the white house. Three shifts are now working and there will not be an hour's let-up until the addition is compelted.

It was learned that Gutzon Gorglum, the sculptor, has received a commisunderstood he will go to Beverly to execute the commission.

lodge opened with about 650 delegates

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. It is said Dr. Green | certed movement against Mt. Guruga, is the oldest dentist in years and point of service in this country, and he takes daily rides on his bicycle about the streets of the town.

Manning C. Palmer, former presidischarged from Auburn prison on a pardon granted him by President Taft. Palmer was convicted in 1906 of misapplication of the bank's funds.

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. Actin gAttorney General Wade Ellis fixed this sum as the amount required to reimburse the government ue tax.

An eastbound Atchison, Topeka & tive and killed. Fireman Harvey Wal- day. Conditions in the interior disten was badly hurt and Brakeman Edward Monroe had an arm broken. After marrying his five thousandeth

at Youngstown, Ohio, and died.

gress is in session at Chautauqua, lety. Isaac C. Wolfe, aged seventy, of Paducah, Ky., was killed by an auto- minister of war, retired from office. He mobile on the highway near Belleve- will at once take up his new duties dere, Ill. The machine was driven by as commander of the Seventh army F. A. Nott and his son, C. A. Nott, corps. who were on their way to the Algonquin hill-climbing contest. Wolfe was Sweden, is showing signs of a col-

a prominent Mason. maker whose trial in Chicago for lar- cles that King Alfonso of Spain is a ceny from her employer attracted na- possible challenger for the American tional attention because of her sensational charge that an an attempt had been made to force her into "white been appointed commander in chief slavery" sailed for her home in Ire- of the Fernch army in succession to land on the steamer Campania.

Officers are searching for the murderer of Petrolus Mamois, who was lished another record in mountain murdered and robbed of \$100 near Ce. climbing. He ascended Mount Gooddar Rapids, Ia. Mamois' body was win-Austen to a height of 24,600 feet. found with three bullet holes through Perfect weather was enjoyed during the abdomen. When last seen Mam- the ascent. All the members of the ois was accompanied by his nephew, party have arrived at Bandipur in ex-Frank Gight, twenty-two years old. cellent health.

Cravens' body was badly mangled, neck.

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. In the early days Ryan was known throughout Nebraska as an Indian fighter and trader.

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. About 2,000 students and members of non-political associations made an impressive and unprecedented demonstration in the minister's honor.

A strike of street laborers in Pittsburg. Pa., which has been of small proportions for some days, has become widespread, and gangs of the men are parading the streets. Steps, it is said, have been taken to form an organization among the 15,000 Italian workmen of Allegheny county.

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. General Johnston resented a reference to him as "General Peacock P. Johnston," in an editorial.

a whole the railroads reap a gross 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

Foreigh.

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 men engaged in Swedish industries exclusive of agriculture and the railroad service 285,762 are on strike, but small groups of these men are continually returning to their labors. 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 Comez, 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 Miguelission to make a bust of President Taft. ta and Zayista factions of the liberal Mr. Borglum will return from a west- party, which ahs been in progress ern trip within a day or two and it is since the election of last year, was accomplished at a conference of the executive committees of the two fac-The fortieth annual convention of tions. Senor Zayas was unanimously the Iowa Knights of Pythias grand elected chairman of the united party, which will be called the national-liberey party.

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 conthe center of the Moorish positions.

Emperor William conferred the crown order of the first class on Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard university; the crown order dent of the American Exchange Na- of the second class on Sir Casper tional bank of Syracuse, N. Y., was Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan museum of art, New York, 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, archibishops, heads of religious orders, members of the diplomatic corps and the Roman aristocracy. Cardinal Merry Del Val, for the amount lost in internal reven- the papal secretary of state, officiated at the mass.

It is officially reported that 103 Santa Fe train was wrecked by a deaths from bubonic plague and 35 broken rail near Gorin, Mo. Engineer from cholera occurred in Amoy dur-Coulter was buried under the locomo- ing the two weeks ending last Satur-

tricts are greatly improved. Adolphus Busch of St. Louis returned from Carlsbad a few days ago these articles from the Philippine iscouple, according to his own computato his villa in Lange Schwalbach. He tion. Dr. E. S. Whistar was taken ill has a severe cold and has been ordered to stay in bed, but his condition | nue law by an amendment taking the The second American Esperanto con- does not give occasion for serious enx-

General Von Einem, the Prussian

The labor strike at Stockholm,

Ella Gingles, the young Irish lace- Reports are current in yachting cir-

General Charles Louis Tremeau has

General de la Croix. The Duke of the Abruzzi has estab-

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Cravens of The rumor emanating from London Spring Lake, Iowa, were instantly that Count Zeppelin, the inventor of killed as the result of a collision be- the dirigible balloon which bears his tween their touring car and a limited name, had died is without foundation. traction car, one mile north of Alex- He is not only living but he is quickly andria, Ind. Mr. Cravens' head was recovering from the effects of the minalmost severed from his body. Mrs. or operation for an abscess on his

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



Sereno E. Payne.

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. It is estimated that the rates fixed by the bill are about three per cent. higher upon an average than those collected on cotton last year.

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 40 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

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. They sought, through an increase made by the house, to raise the duty, materially above the Dingley figures, but were and Hugo Reisinger of New York, and 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 dutier, 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 flax, hemp and jute provision were not material. A slightly increased duty is provided for hemp, both crude and hackled, and also on certain high-grade laces. On linen yarns and mattings 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 lands is permitted, and a material change was made in the internal revetax off he sale of tobacco in the hand. There is a uniform increase on spir-

its, 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 pine-

The publishers win their fight for lower wood pulp and print paper, the paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$6 as under the Dingley law. and on the higher grades of print paper at \$3.75 instead of \$8. Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in | manufacture of steels, are made duti- one and one-half ceats, fresh meats | incorporated in the new law.

European Ostrich Farm.

Emotional Maine Audience.

it does in Africa.

cently.

Field for Patent Medicines. The only ostrich farm in Europe is Brazil is offering an alluring field at Nice. It is said to be profitable. to the American makers of patent incubators have to be used to hatch | medicines, as against the standard prothe eggs, the sun in the Riviera not | prietary medicines there exists no being hot enough to do this work, as | prejudice on the part of Brazilian doctors or their patients.

British Women Inventors. A physician in Portland, Me., esti-About 600 patents are granted each mated that 2.048 teaspoonfuls of tears, year to British women upon invenor two gallons in all, were shed in one | tions, ranging from articles distinctnight by the audience that heard Sav- ly feminine in nature to motors, railage's "Mme. Butterfly" in that city re- road cars, flying machines and wireless telegraphy.

able at not more than 15 per cent. ad valorem. Tungsten ore is made dutiable at ten per cent. The duty on watches was read-

made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes necessary to protect justed, remaining at about the same this country against Canada's inhibi- as the Dingley law. tions upon the exportation of woods A duty of one cent per pound was put upon the zinc in the ore where it contains more than 20 per cent. of Hides of cattle come in free and

> Zinc now has a duty of 20 per cent. There was an added duty of onehalf of one cent per pound upon plain bottle caps, and on decorated bottle caps the duty was increased from 45 to 55 per cent.

> zinc. On zinc with less than 20 per

cent, there is a lower rate of duty.

The reductions in the metal schedute 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 kentledge, and Spiegeleisen, were lowered from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton.

Scrap iron and steel from four to one dollar per ton.

are put on the free list by the pro-Reductions were made on bar iron, round iron, slabs and blooms, structu-Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 ral steel not fabricated, anchors, iron cents per ton to 45 cents, and there and steel forgings, hoop, band, or is also a reduction on gunpowder, matches and cartridges. Agricultural scroll from or steel, steel bands or implements go off from 20 per cent.

Railway Bars and Steel Rails.

Other reductions in the metal sched-

ule affect polished sheets, rolled

sheets of iron, steel, copper, or nickel,

and slabs; round iron or steel wire;

steel bars or rods, cold rolled, cold

drawn, or cold hammered, or pol-

ished; anvils, axles; blacksmith's

hammers and sledges, track tools,

wedges and crowbars; bolts; cast iron

welded or jointed iron or steel boier

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 pur-

poses; aluminum; momazite sand and

Tin plates reduced from one and

rates on these knives is made 40 per

cent. ad valorem, instead of 45. Ma-

terial reductions are made in the rates

on files and the duty on cash regis-

ters, jute manufacturing machinery,

typesetting machines, machine tools,

printing presses, sewing machines,

typewriters, and all steam engines, is

reduced to 30 per cent. ad valorem

from the existing rate of 45 per cent.

Until January 1, 1912, embroidery and

Lumber Schedule.

In the lumber schedule the only in-

creases were those on shingles from

30 cents to 50 cents per 1,000, and on

briar wood and laurel wood for the

use of pipe makers from the free list

to 15 per cent, ad valorem. The rate

on sawed lumber was decreased from

\$2 per 1,000 to \$1.25 per 1,000. There

was also a diminution on timber from

one cent. per cubic foot to one-half

cent, and on sawed boards of white

wood and kindred woods from \$1 per

1,000 to 50 cents per 1,000. The re-

duction in the differential rates in

favor of dressed lumber averaged

about one-third of the Dingley rate.

Paving posts, railroad ties and tele-

phone poles are reduced from 20 to

10 per cent. ad valorem; clapboards

from \$1.50 per 1,000 to \$1.25; laths

from 25 cents to 20 cents per 1,000.

while fence posts and kindling wood

were taken from the dutiable list and

The only change in the sugar sched-

ule consisted of a reduction of five-

hundredths of a cent in the differen-

In agricultural products broom corn

was taken from the free list and made

dutiable at three dollars per ton.

tions in the agricultural schedule cov-

placed on the free list.

tial on refined sugar.

older works of art are placed upon The reduction on cotton ties is from the free list. Petroleum, which refive-tenths to three-tenths of one cent per pound, and railway bars and steel ceived much attention in both houses, slips through without any rails from seven-twentieths of one duty, countervalling or otherwise, and cent per pound to seven-fortieths. most of its products come in under Iron or steel sheets were also reduced, and the duty on charcoal iron Increases in the chemical schedules is made six dollars a ton, instead

of \$12.

thorite.

per pound.

Liquid anhydrous ammonia, from 25 per cent. ad valorem to five cents per Manufactures of collodion, increased steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms

free of duty instead of paying one-

twelfth of a cent a pound as under

the Dingley law, but provision is

there is a corresponding reduction on

leather and leather goods. The free

hide provision is based on the condi-

tion 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 714 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 re-

sult in a reduction of 15 per cent. on

boots and shoes, 20 per cent. on har-

ness and saddlery, 15 per cent. on sole

leather and 1214 per cent. on leather

for uppers, if made of the hides that

ad valorem to 15 per cent. and the

to the United States.

vision.

the same terms.

are as follows:

five per cent. Coca leaves increased five cents per

Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents per pound to 50 per centum ad va-

The list of decreases in this schedule was much longer, the principal items being as follows:

Boracic acid from five to two cents per pound. Chromic seid and lactic acid from three to two cents per pound. Salicylic acid from ten to sever

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 Borate of lime and other borate ma-

terial from four to two cents per Chloroform from 20 to 10 cents per Copperas from one-fourth cent to fif-

teen hundredths of one cent per Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per Licorice from 41/2 to 21/2 cents per

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 carths, and umber and umber earths, if ground in oil or water, from 11/2 to one cent per pound.

Varnishes from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Methylated 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 2¼ cents per pound. Chlorate of potash from 21/2 to two

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

to 11/4 cents per pound. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, from three-fourths to one-half of one cent per pound; nitrate of soda from 21/2

to two cents per pound. certain lacemaking machines, and ma-Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or chines used for the manufacture of miter cake, from \$1.25 to \$1 per ton. linen cloth, and tar and oil spread-Strychnia, or strychnine, from 30 to ing machines used in the construc-15 cents per ounce. tion of roads, are to be admitted

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

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.

Lithograppic plates are increased apples and chicory root. The reduc- cents per 1,000. The rates on cigar- from April 30, 1909, on which date from 25 to 50 per cent. ad valorem. Chrome metal, ferrosilicon, tungsten,

and other new metals used in the

Turkey Building Good Roads. The 30,000,000 people of the Turk-

ish empire are still practically without motor cars. The government is now about to spend several million dollars on good roads and between Damascus and Bagdad a motor car service is likely to be established

Little Tobacco Used in Italy. The per capita consumption of tobacco is lower in Italy than in any other European country, being a trifle over a pound.

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 cates 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 the government to enforce collection cents per dozen pairs.

The remaining rates on stockings are the same as under the present

Hemp is increased from \$20 to \$40 to \$45 per ton. The cheaper laces remain as in the present law, but there is an increase from 60 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 per cent, ad va-

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 linoleum, was reduced about one-third.

the wool schedule from the rates of during its consideration in the senate. the Dingley law, but there was a re- It is estimated that from \$20,000,000 adjustment between tops and yarns | to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected pipes; cast hollow ware; chains; lap and a small decrease on cloths with a under this form of federal taxation. cotton warp. Mechanically ground wood pulp was

exempted from duty and placed on the free list with a provision for a countervailing duty against Canada. The lower grade of printing paper was reduced from \$6 to \$3.75 per ton and the higher grade from \$8 to \$3.75. There is an increase on surface coated paper and lithographing prints, including postcards and cigar labels.

one-half to one and two-tenths cents Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, Duties on table and carving knives is given a reduction, and where reduced and the minimum limit of the changes were made in the chemical restore to the working balance the schedule there was a general de \$50,000,000 paid originally for the 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.

Hides were placed on the free list. with a few changes in phraseology in 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. advalorem to 12 cents per pound; wearing apparel made of fur from 35 to 50 per cent, and the higher class jewerly 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 11/2 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

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

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 ar-

ticles 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 ascer-

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

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco eight cents | which contain no stipulation in regard a pound. No change was made in to their termination by diplomatic ac-Hops are increased from 12 to 16 the tax on cigars, except those weightion shall be abrogated by a notice of There also is an increase on razors, cents per pound. There are also in- ing under three pounds per 1,000, six months from the president to creases on lemons, figs, almonds, plne- which were increased from 54 to 75 those countries, the notice dating ettes were increased to \$1.25 per | Secretary Knox notified foreign govered bacon and hams from five to four 1,000. A prohibition against the use ernments that the United States cents per pound, lard from two to of coupons or special gift pledges is would soon ask them to enter into

For Snake or Dog Bites.

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, caustle potash,

and lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver

are recommended for these purposes

in cases of emergencies, although the

Scotch Proverb.

He that is ill to himself will be

if possible.

good to nebody.

Caustics should be applied to the

from two to one and one-half cents, 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 redraft of this section adopted by the conference 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 entitle him to American registry. The excise tax provision was adopted because of the fact that some question has been raised about the ability of of import duties.

Corporation Tax. Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit, and every insurance company \$22.50 per ton and hackle hemp from is required to pay annually an excise tax of one per cent, upon its entire net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the treasury deficit. The section was prepared by Attorney General Wickersham, assisted by other able lawyers in the administrative circle, and great care was taken to guard against double taxation. It provides a form of publicity which will enable the government to exercise supervision over corporations. The form of returns which must be made by corporations, and other features of the corporation There was practically no change in tax law were made public in detail

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue Panama canal bonds to the amount of \$290,569,000. which sum, together with that already expended, equals the estimated cost of the Panama canal. It is not intended that the bonds shall be issued except as needed to provide money to carry on the work of canal construction. The bonds are to be payable 50 years from the date of issue, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. When the bonds are sold the secretary of the treasury will

The re-enactment of the provision authorizing the issuance of treasury certificates for money borrowed to meet public expenditures, increases the amount of the authorization from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. A large number of other provisions that are in force under the existing tariff law are included in the conference bill,

several cases. The drawback provision of the Dingley law is incorporated in the conference bill in lieu of the drawback of the house bill which intended to permit the substitution of domestic material in the manufactured article for export to the same quantity that the imported material, upon which a drawback was obtainable, was used in the manufacture of similar articles for domestic consumption. An additional provision was adopted entitling users of domestic alcohol in the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics to secure a drawback of internal revenue tax to the amount of alcohol

used in an exported article.

Senate Ideas Accepted. Practically all the administrative features of the bill which were adopted in the senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corperation tax law instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the house, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama canal, as

well as numerous other features. The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent, ad valorem is to be added automatically as the maximum duty. The president is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

The president is empowered to employ such persons as may be required to secure information to assist the president in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and information which will be useful to the officers of the government in the administration of the customs laws. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba is not affected by the maximum and minimum provision.

The president is empowered also to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give 10 days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end. All other treaties new tariff relations.

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 reaid of a physician should be secured verted 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.