

FRANCE'S PROPOSED TARIFF

Important Changes in Duties Made in It.

NOT A GOVERNMENT MEASURE

Customs Commission Sought to Protect French Products and Also to Secure Concessions from Other Countries.

PARIS, March 1.—The customs commission of the Chamber of Deputies has finished its labors, which have taken over two years, and has presented to the Chamber a new customs tariff which the Chamber is to take up and discuss as soon as it has finished with M. Caillaux's bill to reform France's methods of taxation.

It should be understood that the proposed new tariff is not a measure introduced by the government through M. Cruppi, the minister of commerce, as the taxation bill was by M. Caillaux, minister of finance; in fact, the cabinet on receipt of the new schedule at once said that it would oppose certain of the proposed increases in duties as being liable to embarrass it in its foreign relations and that if the commission insisted on these particular items it would raise the question of confidence on them.

Second—To specify in the new tariff a large number of articles which have been introduced into France since 1892, and the commission maintains that changes in other countries' tariffs since that date, notably in Germany in 1903, and the creation of new industries due to the progress of science have made it obsolete.

Third—To create special classes or subdivisions in the tariff in order to favor the products of a given country or to discriminate against its goods.

M. Klots, the president of the commission, says: "The commission has not simply made increases; it has made some decreases. We have considered that protection ought really to have as its chief characteristic to take into account the handicap incorporated in an object and consequently to have a character clearly and strictly compensatory."

Some Changes Suggested. Turning to the proposed new tariff, the first change we find affects ham, boned and rolled, the general duty on which is raised from 10 to 12, find the minimum from 5 to 8 per 100 kilos (220 pounds). Hard cheese is unchanged, but for soft cheese, like Camembert, the general duty is raised from 10 to 12 and the minimum from 5 to 8 per 100 kilos.

Honey is an example, on a small scale of one of the leading principles on which this new tariff has been drawn up, to give separate duties to every possible classification of any product. Thus honey under the old tariff was assessed at 42 cents per 100 kilos, while the new tariff fixes these duties: Pure natural honey, 45 cents general and 34 cents minimum; artificial honey, 10 cents general and 6 cents minimum.

Prepared sponges are raised from 17 to 25 cents general and from 13 to 17 cents minimum per 100 kilos—unless otherwise specified all duties are assessed on 100 kilos or 220 pounds. Artificial ivory is raised from 20 to 30 cents general, but the minimum is left at 17.

The duty on wheat, oats, barley, rye, maize, buckwheat, millet and most other farinaceous food is left unchanged, except on gluten, semolina and sago, where the general tariff is raised.

Table apples are raised from 11 to 15 cents general and from 6 cents to 11 cents minimum. Walnuts are reduced from 5 to 3 cents. Oilseeds, fruit and seeds, hitherto free, will pay: Hops, 12 cents; cottonseed, raw, 30 cents; decorticated, 40 cents; flax, 35 cents; mustard seed, 40 cents; olive, 30 cents; sesame, 50 cents.

On Opium and Wood Pulp. The general duty on opium is raised from 20 to 30, the minimum remaining 10. The duty on wood pulp is unaltered.

An important change is made in cotton. Ginned cotton not prepared remains free, but if washed, freed from grease, purified, bleached, mercerized and dyed the general rate will be 45.00 and minimum 25, instead of being, as heretofore, free.

Yeast from distilleries is raised from 15 to 12 cents general, and from 5 to 3 cents minimum. Corn straw, cleared and bleached, is raised from 15 cents to 40 cents general, and from 10 cents to 20 cents minimum.

Oilcake, hitherto free, will pay 20 cents when it contains over 11 per cent of oil and 60 cents for over 15 per cent. Beer is raised from 25.40 to 25.90 general and from 15.00 to 25.50 minimum.

Precious stones, rough or cut, are still left free. The general duty on heavy oils and residues of petroleum remains at 25.00, but the minimum is raised from 15.00 to 18.00. The general tariff on paraffin is raised from 17 to 25, on vaseline from 16.50 to 25.00, the minimum not being altered.

Changes in Metals.

For iron there are many and varied changes. Article 306, which formerly contained fourteen classifications, now has twenty-three; article 307, dealing with rolled iron or steel, has fifteen classifications instead of five. Two new classifications are manganese metal, with more than 95 per cent of manganese, 15 cents general and 10 cents minimum; silicon metal, with over 90 per cent of silicon, 15.50 general and 10 cents minimum.

Ferrocromium instead of being generally charged 35 cents general and 20 cents minimum is assessed as follows: 25 per cent chromium and 5 per cent carbon, 15 cents general and 10 cents minimum for 2 per cent carbon; up to 6 per cent, 15 and 10; for 1 per cent carbon up to 2 per cent, 10 and 5; less than 1 per cent, 12 and 8. Pure chromium is charged from 5 per cent ad valorem to 15 cents general and 10 cents minimum per 100 kilos.

Tungsten, not specified in present tariff, is charged 12 cents general and 5 cents minimum. Molybdenum and titanium, now 5 per cent ad valorem, have a duty of 20 cents general and 10 cents minimum per 100 kilos.

Vanadium is raised from 12 to 110 cents general and 80 cents minimum. Ferroaluminum, containing over 20 per cent of aluminum, is raised from 11.50 and 1.50 to 12 and 8.

But the greatest changes are in the rolled steel and iron. The present duty is: Bar iron, 11.20 and 8; steel ingots, 11.20 and 11; billets, 11.40 and 11.20; other steel, 11.40 and 11.20; the steel for tools, 8 and 5. Instead of this we have steel classified according to the amount of nickel, tungsten, chromium, molybdenum or vanadium it contains and varying in rates from 3 cents general and 2 cents minimum up to 20 cents general and 10 cents minimum.

For flat sheet and plate iron and steel the fourteen classes of the present tariff are increased to thirty-one, dependent on thickness and amount of nickel contained, and the duties are raised.

Iron or steel wire is classified under

CZAR LONELY AND GLOOMY

Influences that Rule the Emperor of Russia.

GRAND DUKE FAST DISAPPEARING

Only Funeral Masses Bring the Car to St. Petersburg—Stolypin's Power — Will Nicholas Turn Heir?

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The old order changeth, the brotherhood of grand dukes is disappearing. In three months the czar's two senior uncles have been removed by death; others, the junior collateral members of the house of Romanoff, are eliminated successively by ukase.

The other day it was Nicholas Nicholasievitch, deposed from the presidency of the Council of Imperial Defense, now it is his brother Peter Nicholasievitch, removed from the inspector-general of military engineering, both of them cousins of the czar. As the ranks of his kinsmen thin out around the throne the spectacle of the lonely, melancholy little ruler fills more space in the public eye.

It is a historical fact that the only industrial class that has succeeded in bringing the czar to his capital in the last four years has been to hear the burial service or masses for the repose of the souls of his dead relatives. It was so when he suddenly appeared for the inauguration of the memorial church which rears its gorgeous Byzantine spire near the Etkin's canal on the spot where his grandfather, Alexander II, fell to the nihilists' bomb.

Within an hour of his uncle Vladimir's death the other day he was speeding in automobile from Tzarokoe Selo to the Palace Quay in St. Petersburg—to the commemoration of his unwarmed polio shadows—to be in time to hear the clergy read the first "Inshidie." Between them and the final laying to rest of the grand duke in the fortress church of Peter-Paul the czar stood through five services of inordinate length.

Classed as Melancholy Monarch.

He has finally classed himself as the melancholy monarch, just as his father stood for the supreme type of taciturn disciplinarian and his grandfather, Alexander II, for the generous, pliable and fanciful Slav of fabulous tradition. People remark the contrast between Vladimir and the czar and speculate on how Russia will be affected by their ruler's turning more and more inward to his own ruminations.

Opinion abroad decided from the outset of Russia's present troubles to speak of the grand dukes or the grand ducal coterie or camarilla as being much the same accursed visitation to the body politic that the present cholera epidemic is to public health. This opinion is founded on fairly sound instinct, but it is not anything like an explanation of the influences that rule the czar. Especially is it misleading if it suggests that the dying out of his male relatives is likely to make him a more amenable modern politician. All the signs point to the contrary.

Vladimir was wholly free from the fatalistic gloom that has marked Nicholas II for its own. The dead grand duke was before everything a viveur. He lived to gratify his senses; anything like the performance of sustained, plodding duty was displeasing to him.

He took no personal initiative in organizing the shooting down of the St. Petersburg workmen four years ago, yet he was blamed for it rightly enough. His name was signed to the orders to the troops and he could have withheld his name as military commander in the capital had he had the energy and seriousness to inform himself for what the mass of the people were agitating. When he learned from the foreign press that his name had been given to a cruel massacre he wept copiously and sent for reporters, in whose presence he eagerly sought to whitewash himself.

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Aside from this Vladimir had a pleasant renown among the people of St. Petersburg that most of his subjects mechanically is raised from 10.40 each general and 8 cents minimum to 12, 15, 20 general and 8, 12, 20 minimum, according to the number of notes.

Automobiles, for chassis weighing 2,000 kilos or more, pay 15 cents general and 10 cents minimum per 100 kilos; for chassis between 600 and 2,000 kilos, 12 cents general and 11 cents minimum, while the lightest, under 600 kilos, pay the highest rates, 20 to 25.

The duty on corsets is raised, for cotton from 5 cents to 15 cents each general and from 5 cents to 10 cents each minimum, for silk from 20 cents to 60 cents each general and for the minimum from 21 cents to 40 cents.

Swallows Poison on Street.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Frederick H. Brown, a traveling salesman, whose father is said to be a wealthy horse owner of California, committed suicide today, swallowing carbolic acid in full view of a score of pedestrians at Root and Hagedorn streets. No cause is known.

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MILLER, STEWART & BEATON

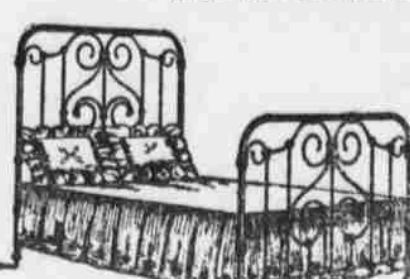
We are always on the watch for new customers to please and new opportunities to please old customers. The wonderful clearance sale of last month disposed of nearly all last season's stock and offered us the opportunity to take advantage of the great inducements given by reliable manufacturers to secure choice selections and price concessions which can only be obtained by large buyers. We placed immense orders. The stock is now arriving and we are in position to offer our customers greater advantages than ever before.

NEW ARRIVALS OF ROOM SIZE RUGS

Quality, style and good values are the key notes of the showing. Hundreds and hundreds of new designs and dozens of new shades and combinations have arrived and will be on display tomorrow. We want you to see them and note the superior qualities and beauty and harmony of shade blendings. No trouble to find the sizes you wish, we have every size made—special designs to conform with color schemes and adapted to the surroundings.

MONDAY SALE OF IRONS BEDS

Tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock we begin the largest clearing up sale of iron beds ever held in Omaha. This is an opportunity seldom offered. There are just 33 different styles in the lot, from one to four of each style—cream and gold, black and gold and vermic martin finish—in all sizes, 3-ft. wide; 3-ft. 6-in. wide, and 4-ft. 6-in. wide—all to be sacrificed. We would advise you to act quickly as every one is a bargain.



- \$20.00 White Bed, full size, for \$13.50
\$27.00 Veris Martin Bed, full size, for \$18.50
\$19.00 White Bed, full size, for \$13.25
\$16.50 White Bed, full size, for \$11.00
\$22.50 Veris Martin Bed, full size, for \$15.00
\$13.50 Veris Martin Bed, full size, for \$9.50
\$21.00 Veris Martin Bed, full size, for \$14.50
\$12.50 White Bed, full size, for \$8.50
\$14.50 White Bed, full size, for \$9.75
\$19.50 Gold Bed, full size, for \$13.50
\$15.00 White Bed, full size, for \$10.25
\$20.00 White Bed, full size, for \$13.50
\$16.50 Veris Martin Bed, full size, for \$11.25
\$18.50 White Bed, full size, for \$13.50
\$23.50 Veris Martin Bed, full size, for \$15.00
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\$20.00 White Bed, full size, for \$13.50
\$20.00 White Bed, three-quarter size, for \$13.50
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\$25.00 White Bed, three-quarter size, for \$17.00
\$21.00 Veris Martin Bed, 3-quarter size, \$14.50
\$12.50 White Bed, single size, for \$8.50
\$18.00 White Bed, single size, for \$11.50
\$12.50 White Bed, single size, for \$8.50

A SHOWDOWN FOR "STEADIES"

Dreammakers Unfold a Warning Signal for Men About to Plunge. The centuries-old criticism of woman that she lacks practically will lose its sting if the Chicago idea is taken up by the rest of the country. The Chicago Dreammakers' club, spurred to such action, perhaps by the memory of many accounts on the wrong side of the ledger, held a meeting, not long ago, in which it proposed a scheme which would do credit to the canniest of business men.

It is aimed at the man who wishes to marry, and it provides that before such person is handed a marriage license by the clerk he be made to pass an examination which will show his ability to pay his wife's bills. He will be called upon to furnish satisfactory references as to his earning capacity, industry and habits, and if the answers are not approved he will be sent about his business without the desired document.

The resolution which was passed by this Chicago organization argues that "woman will thus be protected from her 'protector' and will be stimulated to consider her vocation in life more seriously and to bring about a better moral condition in the community."—Cleveland Leader.

To the Man With Something Worth Selling

We never forget that our customers' best interests are our own. We are not biased in favor of a plan which we originate, and if thorough analysis in conference shows such a plan to be weak it is quickly abandoned for something stronger.

Several years ago we became convinced that a certain customer of ours who was working at that time on a mail order basis had an excellent opportunity to build up an immense business by selling through the dealer. After much discussion we finally prevailed upon him to make the change.

Results proved that the time was ripe for just such a selling effort and the article has achieved what is commonly called a big selling success.

The interchange of ideas between our organization and that of the advertiser through our "Conference Method" of planning and our plan of executing campaigns of publicity in "Confident Co-operation" with our customer is assurance that the best selling strength there is in a proposition will be brought out, employed in the most forceful manner, and directed toward the points where the greatest and most lasting results can be accomplished.

Let us put your name on our mailing list to receive monthly THE MAHIN MESSENGER.

Telephone Long Distance Central 7045 or address MAHIN ADVERTISING COMPANY John Lee Mahin, President American Trust Building, Chicago

SEEDS THAT GROW NEED ANY? SEE THAT THEY COME FROM THE NEBRASKA SEED CO. City Salesroom, 1613 Howard St. Tel. Doug. 1261

Pure Blood in Spring Makes Perfect Health

The blood is rightly called the vital fluid, because without it life is not possible.

In an adult the blood averages eighteen pounds or fully one-eighth of the entire weight. It is composed of liquids and solids. The liquid portion is a watery, albuminous fluid amounting to about three-fifths of the whole. Minute particles, known as blood corpuscles, constitute the remaining two-fifths.

There are both red and white corpuscles, the red ones greatly outnumbering the white. The red corpuscles contain, as an active ingredient, a chemical substance having iron in its composition.

There are millions of white blood corpuscles, which protect the red blood corpuscles and bodily tissues from disease germs, to which you are more exposed at this season than at any other.

Healthy blood is pure blood, and at no season is it more necessary than in the spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes healthy blood. It is the medicine that purifies and enriches the blood and makes it normal in red and white corpuscles and all other constituents.

It cures all humors and eruptions, catarrh, and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, weakness, nervousness, and builds up the whole system.

"I consider it an important duty to keep well, in order that I may perform my daily duties. And especially in the Spring when I feel

run down and need a blood purifier and tonic, to restore my appetite, I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. "A course of this medicine has splendid effect on my blood, keeps my appetite good, and holds up the general tone of my health, so that all summer I can work and feel strong." Mrs. Wm. McAuley, 48 Eaton Ave., Camden, Maine.

"My little boy was vaccinated last fall, and it was spring before his arm healed. The arm was broken out nearly all around, and every scratch he got became a running sore and refused to heal. He was very nervous and irritable, had no appetite or energy. We tried various remedies without success, then gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he now seems to be entirely well." Mrs. A. M. Stevens, Orfordville, N. H.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. If urged to buy any preparation said to be 'just as good,' you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Get it in the usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarasats. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Call Us by 'Phone Whenever you want something call 'Phone Douglas 238 and make it known through a Bee Want Ad.