TARIFF AND REVENUE.

THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE MILLS BILL REPORTED.

Outline of the Changes Made—Additions to the Free List—Re-enactment of the Undervaluation Provisions—The Wool Schedule.

[Washington special.]

The Senate Committee on Finance's substitute for the Mills tariff bill embodies an entire revision of the tariff schedule and administrative features of the present law, proposing the re-enactment of all such features as in the opinion of the majority of the committee ought not to be changed. The following synopsis contains the principal changes as compared with the present law, the rates of the present law being given in parentheses with each item, except when the article is not enumerated in existing law:

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

The following are the additions to the free list: Acorns, raw, dried or undried; baryta, sulphate of, or baryta unmanufactured; beeswax; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; braids, plaits, flats, laces, etc., for ornamenting hats; bristles, raw or unmanufactured; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground; coal slack or culm; coal tar, crude; curling stone handles; currants, Zante or other, dried; dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried, but unground; eggs and yelks; feathers and downs of all kinds, crude and unmanufactured; jute; jute butts; manila; ramie; sisal grass; sunn; all other textile grasses or fibrous substances, unmanufactured or undressed; floor matting, known as Chinese matting; grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap-making or mine drawing, etc.; human hair, raw uncleaned, and not drawn; mineral waters, not specially enumerated; molasses testing not above 56 degrees; olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes; nut oil, or oil of nuts; opium, crude or unmanufactured for smoking; potash, crude carbonate; potash, caustic or hydrate; potash, nitrate of, or saltpeter; potash, sulphate of; potash, chlorate of; rags, all not enumerated; hemp seed, rape seed, sponges, sand, tar and pitch of wood, turpentine. Fresh fish remain on the free list, but with the following important reservation: "Except when frozen or packed in ice or otherwise prepared by any process for preservation." Fish covered by this exception are classed with other foreign-caught preserved fish at one-half cent a pound, as in the present law.

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

Schedule K—The classification of wools is that of the present law. Wools of the first and second class, and all hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, 11 cents per pound (10 to 36 cents); wools of the third class, exceeding in value 12 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound. (5) Top slubbing and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, 30 cents per pound. All wools and hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, which have been advanced by any process of manufacture, being the washed or scoured condition, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. Woolen cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool not enumerated valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem (35 cents and 35 and 40 per cent). Above 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem (35 and 40 cents and 35 and 40 per cent). Above 60 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels, blankets, hats, etc., valued at above 60 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem (24 cents and 35 per cent. and 35 cents and 40 per cent). Women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths made of part wool and valued not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard, 40 per cent ad valorem (5 cents and 35 per cent.), and containing an admixture of silk, and in which silk is not the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided, 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem (5 cents and 35 per cent. and 7 cents and 40 per cent., according to value). Provided that all goods of the character enumerated or described in this paragraph weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem, 35 and 40 per cent. per pound. Women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths, and composed wholly of woolen, 11 per cent. per square yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem (10 per cent. and 25 per cent.). All such goods with selveges made wholly or in part of other materials, and all such goods in which threads are made wholly or in part of other materials, have been introduced for the purpose of changing the classification for duty, 11 cents per square yard and 40 per centum ad valorem (9 cents and 40 per cent). Provided that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Clothing ready-made not enumerated, all goods made on knitting frames, and all pile fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 40 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem (40 cents and 35 per cent). Clothes, dolmans, jackets, etc., except knit goods (composed wholly or in part of wool, made up wholly or in part), 45 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem (45 cents and 40 per cent). Endless belts or belts for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem (20 cents and 35 per cent).

SUGAR.

Schedule E—All sugars not above 13, Dutch standard, in color: Tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by polariscope not above 75 degrees, .7 cent per pound (now 1.45 cent), and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope .02 cent additional (now 4-100 cent). All sugars above No. 13 and not above No. 16, 1⅜ cents (now 2 75-100). All sugars above No. 16 and not above No. 20, 1⅝ cents (now 3 cents). All sugars above No. 20, 2 cents (now 3½ cents). Molasses testing above 56 degrees, 4 cents per gallon (now 8). Sugar candy and all confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 12 cents or less per pound, and on sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 5 cents per pound (now 5 and 10); glucose or grape sugar, ¾ cent (20 per cent ad valorem).

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue section of the bill, so far as it relates to tobacco, provides that after Feb. 1, 1889, manufacturers of cigars shall pay a special tax of $3 annually. The tax on cigars, cheroots, and on all cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, which shall be manufactured or sold after that date, shall be $1.50 per 1,000, and on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds to the 1,000 five cents per 1,000, and said tax shall be paid by the manufacturer. It repeals old laws restricting the disposition of tobacco by farmers and producers, and all laws imposing taxes on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and the special taxes required by law to be paid by manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, peddlers of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and manufacturers of snuff. It provides for a rebate on all original and unbroken packages held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect (Feb. 1, 1889). It also repeals all laws limiting, restricting, or regulating the manufacture, sale, or exportation of tobacco or snuff. Alcohol to be used in the industrial arts is relieved from the payment of an internal revenue tax, provision is made for bonded alcohol warehouses, and safeguards are provided against fraud. There is a prohibition against the use of any distilled spirits upon which the internal revenue tax has not been paid in the manufacture of tinctures, proprietary articles, wines, liquors, cordials, bitters, or other alcoholic compounds which are used or sold as beverages.

METALS.

In laying and collecting the duty on iron ore no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith.

Schedule C—Round and square iron, not less than ¾ inch, 9-10 cent per pound (now 1); flats less than 1 inch wide or less than ⅜ inch thick, round iron less than ¾ inch, and not less than 7-16 inch in diameter, and square iron not less than ¾ inch square, 1 cent (now 1 1-10); round iron in coils and rods less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not especially enumerated, 1 1-10 cents (now 1 2-10); cast iron pipe, 9-10 cent (now 1); cast iron vessels, plates, hand-irons, sad-irons, etc., not especially enumerated, 1 2-10 cents per pound (now 1¼); castings of malleable iron unmanufactured, 1¾ cents (now 2); iron or steel anchors, wrought iron for ships, forgings of iron, and steel weighing twenty-five pounds or more, 1 8-10 (now 2) cents; axles, 2 (now 2½) cents; blacksmiths' hammers, 2¼ (now 2½) cents; beams, girders, and building forms, 1 1-10 (now 1¼) cents; boiler or other plate iron, or steel, except saw plates, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, valued at 2 cents per pound or less, 1 cent per pound; above 2 cents and not above 3, 1 2-100 cents; above 3 and not above 4, 1 6-100 cents; above 4 and not above 7, 2 cents; above 7 and not above 10, 2 8-10 cents; above 10 and not above 13, 3½ cents; above 13, 45 per cent. ad valorem; 13 per cent. ad valorem (now all 1¼); provided that all plate, iron, or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel. Boiler and other tubes 2½ cents per pound (now 3 and 2¼). Bolts, 2¼ cents (now 2½). Chains, not less than ¾-inch in diameter, 1 6-10 cents; between ½ and ⅜, 1 8-100 cents; less than ⅜, 3 cents (now 1¾, 2, and 2½). Forgings of iron and steel not specially enumerated, 2 3-10 cents (now 2½). Hoop or band iron between Nos. 10 and 20, 1 1-10 cents per pound (now 1 2-10); thinner than No. 20, 1 3-10 cents (now 1 4-10); provided that hoop or band iron or steel ties shall pay 2-10 cent per pound more than the duty imposed on the hoop from which it is made. Nails, cut, 1 cent per pound (now 1¼); wire nails, longer than two inches and above No. 12, 2 cents per pound (now 4); between one and two inches, 2½ cents (now 4); railway bars of iron and steel, and made in part of iron and steel rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, 7 1-10 cents per pound (now ranging from $17 per ton to 8 1-10 per pound); railway fish-plates, 1 cent per pound (now 1½); sheet iron or steel thinner than No 29, 1 5-10 cents per pound (now 30 per cent. ad valorem); spikes, nuts, washers, and horseshoes, 1 8-10 cents per pound (now 2); cogged ingots, blooms, and blanks for wheels, 1¾ cents (now 2). The classification of wire rods is changed as follows: A duty of 6-10 cent per pound is imposed on all sizes not smaller than No. 6 and valued at 3 cents or less per pound, and on iron or steel flat, with ribs for fencing, valued at 3 cents or less. On all sizes of iron and steel wire the duty is reduced ¼ cent per pound, except where it is smaller than No. 6, where the duty is unchanged. It is also provided that wire valued at more than 10 cents a pound shall pay a duty of not less than 45 per cent. ad valorem. Files between nine and fourteen inches, $1.30 per dozen; over fourteen inches, $2 (now $1.50 and $2). In steel ingots, blooms, and slabs, bands, saw plates, plates, shafts, molds, and castings, the classification, which now begins at a value of 4 cents per pound, with duties ranging from 45 per cent. ad valorem to 3¼ cents per pound, is carried on down to values of 1 cent per pound, and the following rates are proposed: Valued at 1 cent per pound or less, 5-10 of 1 cent per pound; between 1 and 1 4-10 cents, 6-10 of 1 cent per pound; between 1 4-10 and 1 8-10 cents, 8-10 of 1 cent per pound; between 1 8-10 cents and 2 2-10 cents, 9-10 of 1 cent per pound; between 2 2-10 cents and 3 cents, 1 2-10 cents per pound; between 3 cents and 4 cents, 1 6-10 cents per pound; between 4 cents and 7 cents, 2 cents per pound; between 7 cents and 10 cents, 2 8-10 cents per pound; between 10 cents and 13 cents, 3½ cents per pound; above 13 cents, 45 per cent ad valorem. Cross-cut saws, 6 cents per linear foot; mill, pit, and drag saws, not over 9 inches wide, 8 cents; over 9 inches, 13 cents (now 8, 10 and 15 cents). Copper ores, 1¼ cents pound (now 2½ cents). Old copper for manufacture and composition metal, 1¾ cents (now 3 cents). Table and other knives valued at not more than $1, 20 cents per dozen; between $1 and $3, 50 cents; between $3 and $8, $1; more than $8, $2, and upon all 30 per cent. ad valorem additional (now 35 per cent. ad valorem). Pen-knives, knife-blades, razors, 50 cents per dozen blades and 25 per cent. ad valorem (now 50 per cent. ad valorem); gold leaf, $2 per package (now $1.50); hollow ware, 2½ cents a pound (now 3); lead shees, pipes and sheet, 2½ cents a pound (now 3); doubled-barreled, breech-loading shotguns, $10 each and 25 per cent. ad valorem (now 35 per cent.). Nickel, 5 cents per pound (now 15). Nickel matte, 10 cents (now 15). Quicksilver, 6 cents per pound (now 10 per cent. ad valorem). Wood screws more than two inches in length, 5 cents per pound; between one and two inches, 7 cents (now 6 and 8 cents); half inch and less, 14 cents per pound (now 12 cents). Cut tacks, brass, and sprigs not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, 2¼ cents per thousand (now 2½); exceeding sixteen ounces, 2¾ cents per pound (now 3). Type metal, ½ cent per pound (now 20 per cent. ad valorem). New type, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Zinc blocks or pigs, 1¾ cents per pound (now 1½). Zinc for remanufacture, 1¼ (now 1½). It is provided that articles not specially enumerated made from sheet iron or steel shall pay a duty no lower than that imposed on the material from which they are made.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Schedule F—Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, $2.50 per pound (now $3.50). If any portion of any tobacco imported in any package or in bulk shall be suitable for wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such importations shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at 75 cents per pound; if stemmed, at $1 per pound. Leaf tobacco, all other than that suitable for wrappers, manufactured and not stemmed, 20 cents per pound; stemmed, 25 cents (now 35 cents).

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Schedule B—Common brown earthenware, 20 per cent. ad valorem (now 25 per cent. ad valorem). China, porcelain, pariam, and bisque, 55 per cent. ad valorem (now 60 per cent. ad valorem). Plain white, ad valorem 50 per cent. (now 55 per cent. ad valorem). All other stone or crockery ware, white, glazed, and other manufactures composed of earthy or mineral substances, 50 per cent. ad valorem (now 55 per cent. ad valorem); tiles and brick, other than fire brick, ornamented or glazed and encaustic, 45 per cent. ad valorem (now ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. ad valorem). Fire brick not glazed or decorated $1.25 a ton (now 20 per cent.), glazed or decorated 45 per cent. ad valorem (new class). Gas retorts $3 each (new class). In the glass schedule the classification of cylinder and crown, polished, 10x15 inches, is consolidated with that of 16x24 inches at four cents per square foot. The general classification of glass is greatly changed, but with the exception of the following provisions the duties remain as in existing law: Plain, green and colored, molded or pressed, and plain flint and lime glass bottles holding not less than one pint, and demijohns and carboys, and other plain molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime glassware, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per pound. Plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and plain flint and lime glass bottles and vials holding less than one pint, 1½ cents per pound. All articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph, if filled and not otherwise provided for and the contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based upon the value of such bottles, vials, or other vessels, shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter; but if filled and not otherwise provided for and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty based on the value, or are free of duty, such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall pay in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents the rate of duty prescribed in the preceding paragraph, provided that no article manufactured from glass described in the preceding paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per centum ad valorem; glass and glassware of all kinds, not including plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates and cylinder crown or common window-glass when cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, and hand-mirrors exceeding in size 144 square inches, 45 per centum ad valorem.

WOOD AND WOODEN WARES.

Schedule D—Is re-enacted entire, with the following additions: Sawed boards, planks, deals, and blocks or posts of mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, granadilla, or other cabinet wood, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Veneering and briar root or briar wood and similar wood manufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into forms or shapes suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Schedule I—Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, not wound upon spools, valued at over 25 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound (15); over 40 cents and not exceeding 50 cents, 23 cents per pound (20); over 50 and not exceeding 60, 28 cents per pound (25). Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, 2 cents per square yard (2½); if bleached, 2½ (3½); if dyed, colored, etc., 4 cents (4½). Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads, 2¼ (2½); if bleached, 3 cents (3½); if dyed, colored, etc., 4 cents (4½). Provided that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads, not bleached, dyed, etc., valued at over 6½ cents per yard, bleached valued at over 9 cents, and dyed, colored, etc., valued at over 12 cents, there shall be paid a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem (now ranging from 2½ to 4½ cents per square yard); on all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, not bleached, dyed, etc., valued at over 7½ cents per square yard, bleached valued at over 10 cents per square yard, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be paid a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem. Cotton cloth not beached, dyed, colored, etc., exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads, 3½ cents per square yard (3). If bleached, 4½ cents (4.) If dyed, colored, etc., 5½ cents (5). Provided that on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads, not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., valued at over 8 cents per square yard, bleached valued at over 10 cents per square yard, dyed, colored, etc., painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be paid a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem (40). Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., exceeding 200 threads, 4½ cents per square yard (4); if bleached, 5½ cents (5); if dyed, colored, etc., 6¾ (6). On stockings, hose, and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber valued at not exceeding $3 per dozen pairs, 60 cents per dozen pairs and 20 per cent. ad valorem (40 per cent.). On cotton damask, clothing, and wearing apparel of cotton, not enumerated, 40 per cent. ad valorem (35 and 30 per cent). Hamburg edging, embroideries, or insertings of cotton, 45 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem (40 per cent.). Plushes, velvets, velveteens, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent. ad valorem (40 per cent.).

FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.

Schedule J—Hemp, $20 per ton (25). Cables or cordage and twine, including binding twine composed wholly of manilla or sisal grass, 1½ cents per pound (2½ cents to 3½ cents per pound). Manufactures of flax, hemp, or jute, valued at 5 cents per pound or less, 2 cents per pound (40 per cent); valued above 5 cents per pound, 40 per cent ad valorem (25 to 40 per cent). Brown and bleached linen cloth, containing not less than 100 threads to the square inch, 35 per cent ad valorem. On laces and embroideries of flax, jute, and cotton not enumerated, 50 per cent. ad valorem (30 per cent). On collars and cuffs for men's wear composed entirely of cotton, 15 cents per dozen pieces and 35 per cent. ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 30 cents per dozen pieces and 35 per cent. ad valorem. Bagging for cotton, valued at not more than 3 cents per pound, ¾ cent per pound (1½ cents). Oilcloth for floors, 10 cents per square yard and 15 per cent. ad valorem (40 per cent).

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

Schedule H—Still wines, including ginger wine, cordial, or vermuth, in casks, 60 cents per gallon (50 cents). Fluid malt extract, in casks, 20 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 40 cents; solid or condensed, 40 per cent. Cherry, prune, and other juices not enumerated, containing not more than 24 per cent. of alcohol, 6 cents per gallon; containing more than 24 per cent of alcohol, $2 per gallon (2) per cent.). Ginger ale, beer, lemonade, soda water, and other aerated waters, in plain, green, or colored or molded or pressed glass bottles, containing not more than ¾ pint, 25 cents per dozen; containing more than 1½ pints, 50 cents per dozen (but no separate duty shall be assessed on the bottles); if imported otherwise than in plain, green, or colored or molded or pressed glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than 1½ pints each, 50 cents per gallon (20 per cent.); and in the last case the bottles or other coverings shall be assessed as if empty.

PROVISIONS.

Schedule G—Animals, alive—Horses and mules, $20 a head (now 20 per cent. ad valorem). Cattle more than 1 year old, $5 per head (now 20 per cent. ad valorem). Hogs and sheep, 50 cents (now 20 per cent. ad valorem). Beans, per bushel, 25 cents (now 10 per cent. ad valorem). Beans, peas, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, 25 cents per gallon (now 30 per cent, ad valorem). Cabbages, 1 cent each (now 10 per cent. ad valorem). Chicory root, burnt or roasted, 1 cent per pound (now 2); ground or granulated, in rolls, or otherwise prepared, 1½ cents. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, 3½ cents (now 20 per cent.). Dandelion root and acorns, prepared, and other articles used as coffee or substitutes not specially enumerated, 1½ cents per pound (now 2). Extract of meat, all not specially provided for, 35 cents per pound (now 20 per cent. ad valorem); fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound (now 20 per cent. ad valorem). Hops, 10 cents a pound (8). Macaroni, vermicelli, and other similar preparations, 2 cents per pound. Milk, preserved or condensed, 3 cents per pound (20 per cent.). Spices, ground or powdered, not specially provided for, 4 cents per pound (5). Filberts and walnuts, 2 cents per pound (3). Nuts, not enumerated, 1½ cents (2). Peas, in bushel barrels or sacks, 10 cents bushel (20 per cent). Split peas, 20 cents bushel (20). Peas in cartoons, papers, or small packages, ½ cent per pound (20 per cent). Rice, cleaned, 1 cent per pound (2¼). Uncleaned rice, and rice flour, and meal, ½ cent per pound (1½ cents and 20 per cent. respectively). Broken rice, ¼ cent per pound (1¼ cents). Castor beans, 35 cents per bushel (50). Starch, 2 cents per pound (2½). Vegetables of all kinds, preserved, including pickles and sauces, 35 per cent (30 and 35). Fruits—Grapes, 1 cent per pound (now 20 per cent). Oranges, lemons, or limes, in packages of capacity of 1¼ cubic feet or less, 10 cents per package (lemons now 16 cents and oranges 10 cents a box). Exceeding 1¼ and not exceeding 2½ cubic feet, 20 cents (lemons now 30, oranges 25 cents); exceeding 2½ and not exceeding 5 cubic feet, 40 cents (now 55 cents per barrel); exceeding 5 cubic feet, for every additional foot or fractional part thereof 8 cents; in bulk $1.50 per 1,000 (now 20 per cent. ad valorem). Lemons $2 per 1,000, oranges $1.60 per 1,000. Ginger or ginger root preserved in sugar or otherwise, and citron preserved or candied, 4 cents per pound (now 35 per cent ad valorem). Orange peel and lemon peel preserved or candied, 2 cents per pound. Fish—Mackerel, pickled or salted, 1 cent per pound (now $2 per barrel). Herrings, pickled or salted, ½ cent (now $1 per barrel). Salmon, pickled, 1 cent (now $2 a barrel). Other fish pickled in barrels 1 cent a pound (now $2 a barrel). Cans or packages made of tin or other material containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty exceeding one quart, 1½ cents for each additional quart or fractional part in addition to the present rate.

CHEMICALS.

Schedule A—Acids—Acetic below 147°, 1½ cents per pound; above 147°, 4 cents per pound (now 2 and 10 cents respectively); boracic, 5 cents per pound (now 10 cents); chromic, 10 cents (now 15 cents); tannic, 25 cents (now $1); alcoholic perfumery, $2 a gallon and 25 per cent. ad valorem (now $2 a gallon and 50 per cent.). Alizarine—Assistant, 8 cents a pound (now 25 per cent.). Ammonia—Carbonate of, 1¾ cents a pound (now 20 per cent.); muriate of, ¾ cent (now 10 per cent.); sulphate of, ½ cent (now 20 per cent.); blue vitriol, 2 cents a pound (now 3 cents); camphor, refined, 4 cents (now 5 cents); hydraulic cement in packages, 8 cents per 100, in bulk 7 cents (now 20 per cent. ad valorem in each case). Chalk prepared, precipitated, French and red, 1 cent a pound (now 20 per cent). Chloroform, 30 cents (now 50). Cobalt oxide, 40 cents (now 20 per cent). Collodion, 30 cents (now 50). Collodion in sheets, 40 cents (60). Collodion in finished or partly finished articles, 40 cents a pound and 25 per cent (60 cents and 25 per cent). Sulphuric ether and spirit of nitrous ether, 30 cents (now 50 and 30). Butyric ether and other fruit ethers and oils, $1.25 per pound (now $2.50 per pound and $4 an ounce. Unenumerated ether, 75 cents (now $1). Extracts of logwood and other dye woods, extracts of sumac, extracts of hemlock, and other barks, such as are commercially used for dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 1 cent a pound (now 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. ad valorem). Gelatine glue and isinglass under 7 cents a pound 1½; over 7 cents, 25 per cent. ad valorem (from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent). Glycerine, unrefined, specific gravity 125 or less, 1 cent a pound (2); refined 4½ (5). Indigo extracts, three-quarters of a cent; carmined, 10 cents (now 10 per cent). Writing ink in casks, bottles, or jugs holding a pint or more, 40 cents a gallon; less than a pint, 50 cents; otherwise than in casks, bottles, or jugs, 60 cents a gallon Ink powders, printers', and all other ink not specially enumerated, 30 per cent. (now all 30 per cent.). Iodine, resublimed, 30 cents a pound (40 cents). Iodoform, $1.20 a pound ($2). Leads—Acetate of, white, 5½ cents a pound; brown, 3½ cents; orange mineral, 3½ cents (now 6, 4, and 3, respectively). Licorice—Extracts of, 5 cents a pound (now 7½ cents). Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, 4 cents a pound; calcined, 8 cents (5 and 10, respectively). Morphia and all salts, 50 cents an ounce (now $1). Oils—Castor, 50 cents a gallon (80 cents); cod liver, 15 cents (now 25 per cent.); croton, 30 cents (now 50 cents); cottonseed, 15 cents (25 cents); olive, salad, 35 cents (25 cents); seal, whale, and other fish oil, 8 cents (now 25 per cent.). Prints and colors—Blues, Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others containing ferocyanide of iron, 6 cents per pound (20 per cent. and 25 per cent.). Blanc fixe, ¾ cent (now 25 per cent.). Yellow, green, and other chromic colors, 4½ cents (25 per cent.). Ochre, sienna, umber earths, dry, ¼ cents per pound (1½). Ultramarine blue, 4½ cents (5). Wash blue containing ultramarine, 3 cents per pound (20 per cent.). Vermilion, red, or quicksilver colors, 12 cents (25 per cent.). Plaster paris, ground or calcined, $1.50 per ton (20 per cent.). Medicinal preparations known as essences, extracts, including proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is the component part, 40 cents a pound (50.)

PREVENTING UNDERVALUATION.

The last forty-three pages of the bill contain its administrative features, which are similar to those contained in the undervaluation bill as it passed the Senate during the Forty-ninth Congress.

FROM PUGET SOUND.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST A REGION OF DIVERSIFIED RESOURCES.

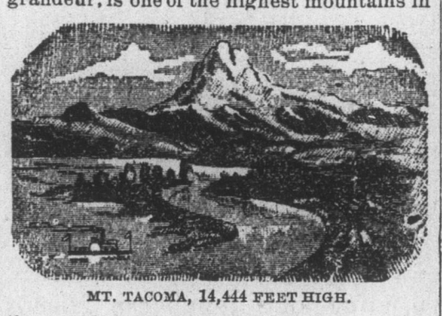
The Northwestern Inland Sea Through Which the Productions of All the Continents Begin to Ebb and Flow—Tacoma the Terminus of a Great Continental Railway and of the Ocean Ferry Between Asia, Alaska, and America.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

TACOMA, Wash Ter., Sept. 29, 1888.

Steam and electricity have practically annihilated distance. To-day the Pacific coast is not more distant from the Atlantic than Western Ohio was a generation ago. Tacoma is only as remote from New York as Monday is from Saturday. Tacoma is a city of to-day; it scarcely had a yesterday. In 1880 it had 700 population; to-day it has 17,000. Few American cities have had more substantial growth and prosperity, and fewer can point to a future as full of promise. What is back of Tacoma? the reader may ask. There is much. In a general way, the city's resources are commensurate with the Pacific Northwest—resources which man did not give, and which man cannot take away. Tacoma has the best and most accessible location on Puget Sound, has a perfect harbor on the finest stretch of inland sea water in the world, giving it unsurpassed shipping facilities to foreign countries.

Tacoma has charming scenery; to the north, Commencement Bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, with ships and steamers at anchor, and waters constantly changing in color; to the west, the Olympic Mountains, with barren snow-capped peaks; while to the east, rising in snowy glacial grandeur, is one of the highest mountains in



MT. TACOMA, 14,444 FEET HIGH.

the world, Mount Tacoma (sometimes called Rainier), 14,000 feet higher than the city, and fifty miles away, so near and yet so far, a picture of which the eye never tires; views all about which give daily inspiration to thoughtful minds. Tacoma is healthful, there is no malaria, and epidemics have never prevailed on Puget Sound.

Tacoma is the terminus and Western headquarters of the Northern Pacific Railway, which has more tributary arable land than all the other transcontinental lines combined, besides having a greater diversity of minerals and timber.

Tacoma is the terminus of the new ocean ferry from China and Japan to America, the mouth of the funnel through which the productions of the oldest and newest civilizations begin to ebb and flow. Hundreds of cars of tea left here during the last month for Eastern cities.

Tacoma is hundreds of miles nearer Alaska and Asia than San Francisco.

Tacoma is the shipping point for the great fisheries now being established on the Pacific coast, which promise to rival those of the Atlantic border, over which we have had so many wrangles with Canada. A schooner was here the other day loaded with tons of fresh halibut, of which 50,000 was caught in one day. Fresh and cured fish are being regularly shipped to the East. In the Sound are fish, oysters, clams, and many forms of marine life.

Tacoma is in the midst of the most magnificent body of fir, spruce, pine and cedar timber in the world. Trees grow to immense size and height; logs 100 feet long are common, and single trees have cut 40,000 feet board measure.

Tacoma has one saw mill alone which last year cut more stuff for export than all the mills of the former great lumbering State of Maine. Ships and steamers leave here almost daily with lumber, coal, and wheat for Europe, Asia and Australia, as well as to American ports.

Tacoma is the only wheat shipping port of Puget Sound, having the only direct rail connection with the great grain fields of Eastern Washington, with prairie lands capable of producing 200,000,000 bushels of cereals per annum, besides countless tons of fruits and vegetables.

Tacoma has in immediate command the only coking coal in the Pacific Northwest, out of which is growing up an industry of vast importance. Tacoma, too, has at her doors, not mere deposits, but literally mountains, of iron.

Tacoma has within easy distance endless quantities of marble, building stone, lime, fire clay, and other valuable natural products.

Tacoma is the only city on the Pacific coast free from Chinamen.

Tacoma has in its territory fish for the angler, game for the sportsman, opportunities for yachting and sailing, rocks for the geologist, flora for the naturalist, inspiration for the poet, health for the invalid, recreation for all.

Tacoma has daily papers, banks, churches, fine public schools, colleges, electric lights, gas works, street railways, motor lines, miles of graded streets and sidewalks, public parks, water works, the finest hotel in the Pacific Northwest, an opera house, substantial business blocks, well-stocked stores, and all of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life.

Tacoma has the car shops of the N. P. Railway and various manufactories already giving employment to thousands of men, and others under way which will employ thousands more, and yet there is room for more industries.

Tacoma has scores of resources, any one of which fully developed is sufficient to build a city.

Tacoma is aptly termed "The City of Destiny," one worthy the attention of the capitalist, the manufacturer, the merchant, the mechanic, or the inventor who wants to put money where it will be safe and return a profit.

The writer is under obligations to Mr. J. H. Hall, of Tacoma, for much information concerning this section. Mr. Hall has been a resident of the Pacific coast for thirty years, and is one of the oldest real estate and investment agents in this city, which he selected for a home after careful investigation of the whole coast region. He is prepared to show that investments are as safe in Tacoma and Washington Territory as in any part of the country. He invests for non-residents, in their name, at lowest rates, and will take one-half of net profits after deducting 8 per cent. interest and taxes. He can show where persons who have invested with him in the last six months have realized over 50 per cent. He refers to the banks of Tacoma as to his responsibility. He has a large addition to the city of his own, besides having an extensive sale list of other property, and parties from abroad desiring to invest can do so through him as advantageously as if present, and confidence is solicited.

Tacoma's superb location is destined to make it the distributing point of the Pacific Northwest. Through careful management the various public improvements have been carried on without burdening the city with debt, and, consequently, taxes are light.

JOHN MUST NOT COME.

THE PRESIDENT SIGNS THE CHINESE BILL—HIS MESSAGE.

China's Demand for Renewed Discussion of the Whole Question Considered Unreasonable—Reasons for Approving the Measure.

The President's message announcing his approval of the Chinese exclusion bill was sent to Congress Oct. 1, and was referred to the respective Committees on Foreign Relations of the two houses.

The President begins by reciting that the fact that both countries have for some time been convinced of the failure of blending the social habits and race idiosyncrasies of the laboring classes of China with those of the United States, and that the treaty of 1880, allowing the United States to regulate, limit, or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers, and the act of Congress of 1862 suspending such immigration for ten years, have both been defeated in their object by the parties who were trading in Chinese labor. These parties, by false pretense and perjury, successfully evaded the terms of both treaty and statute, contrary to the expressed will of both Governments.

The actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States having been fully made known to the Government of China, that Government in August, 1886, notified our Minister at Pekin that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system strictly and absolutely prohibiting her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States, and likewise prohibiting the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China, "in order [in the words of the communication] that the Chinese laborers may be gradually reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved."

This proposal was ingrafted into the treaty which was approved by the representatives of the two Governments on March 12 last. The treaty was confirmed by the Senate on May 7, with two amendments, which were approved by the Chinese Minister, as they did not alter the terms of the treaty.

The message then refers to the act to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, which was signed Sept. 13, "in the confident anticipation of an early exchange of ratifications of the treaty," and continues:

"No information of any definite action upon the treaty by the Chinese government was received until the 21st ult., the day the bill which I have just approved was presented to me, when a telegram from our Minister at Pekin to the Secretary of State announced the refusal of the Chinese government to exchange ratifications of the treaty unless further discussion should be had with a view to shorten the period stipulated in the treaty for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and to change the conditions agreed on which should entitle any Chinese laborer who might go back to China to return again to the United States.

"By a note from the charge d'affaires ad interim of China to the Secretary of State, received on the evening of the 25th ult. (a copy of which is herewith transmitted, together with the reply thereto), a third amendment is proposed whereby the certificate, under which any departing Chinese laborer alleging the possession of property in the United States would be enabled to return to this country, should be granted by the Chinese consul instead of the United States collector as had been provided in the treaty.

"The obvious and necessary effect of this last proposition would be practically to place the execution of the treaty beyond the control of the United States."

The message says that the provisions of the treaty which China desires to modify were settled agreeably to the request of the Chinese plenipotentiary or originated with the Chinese Government itself. The President continues:

"The admitted and paramount right and duty of every Government to exclude from its borders all elements of foreign population which for any reason retard its prosperity or are detrimental to the moral and physical health of its people must be regarded as a recognized canon of international law and intercourse. China herself has not descended from this doctrine, but has, by the expressions to which I have referred, led us confidently to rely upon such action on her part in co-operation with us as would enforce the exclusion of Chinese laborers from our country.

"This co-operation has not, however, been accorded us. Thus from the unexpected and disappointing refusal of the Chinese Government to confirm the acts of its authorized agent and to carry into effect an international agreement, the main feature of which was voluntarily presented by that Government for our acceptance, and which had been the subject of long and careful deliberation, an emergency has arisen in which the Government of the United States is called upon to act in self-defense by the exercise of its legislative powers. I cannot but regard the expressed demand on the part of China for a re-examination and renewed discussion of the topics so completely covered by mutual treaty stipulations as indefinite postponement and practical abandonment of the objects we have in view to which the Government of China may justly be considered as pledged.

"The facts and circumstances which I have narrated lead me, in the performance of what seems to me to be my official duty, to join the Congress in dealing legislatively with the question of the exclusion of Chinese laborers, in lieu of further attempts to adjust it by international agreement."

In conclusion the President recommends that provision be made by which such Chinese laborers as are now actually on their return to the United States, and have certificates legally obtained, shall be permitted to land. He also recommends the appropriation of the amount named in the rejected treaty ($276,619.75) to indemnify certain Chinese subjects for damages suffered through violence in the remote and comparatively unsettled portions of our country.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Discussing the Effect of the New Statute—Demonstrations of Approval.

[San Francisco special.]

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