THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

SICK HEADACHE,

Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

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MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS.

25c AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

Raymond E. Smith former treasurer of the Roseville Trust Company of Newark, N. J., who disappeared on August 13th, returned home and surrendered and was released on a $15,000 bond. The shortage is known to be more than $200,000, but Smith declares he never took a cent from the bank for his individual use.

$100—Dr. E. Detchun's Anti Diabetic may be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Graham Drug Co. adv

Did you ever reflect upon the misery, squalor, vice and crime that result from preventable invalidism and mortality.

Eczema and Itching Cured

The soothing, healing medication in Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment penetrates every tiny pore of the skin, clears it of all impurities—stops itching instantly. Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment is guaranteed to speedily cure eczema, rashes, ringworm, tetter and other unsightly eruptions. Eczema Ointment is a doctor's prescription, not an experiment. All druggists or by mail 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Company, St. Louis. For sale by all dealers. adv.

If there is danger of race suicide, it lies not so much in the decreasing birth rate as it does in our needlessly high death rate.

NEW TARIFF LAW

SYNOPSIS OF THE UNDERWOOD-SIMMONS BILL.

FREE WOOL ON DECEMBER 1

Measure Expected to Yield Surplus the First Year—Free List Enlarged by the Senate.

WASHINGTON.—The twenty years' tariff war reached its final stage in Congress, when Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee laid before the House the report of the conferees and announced that the differences between the Senate and House bills had been compromised.

It is the second low tariff measure that has been passed in more than 65 years.

The average ad valorem rate of the present bill is very much lower than that of the Wilson-Gorman act. The average rate of the latter was 39.45 per cent., while the estimated rate of the present bill ranges from 27 to 29 per cent. The average for the present Payne-Aldrich law is 40.12 per cent.

Senator Simmons said, after a report from the Treasury experts, that for the first full fiscal year the measure would yield a surplus of $18,000,000.

Among the 675 amendments made in the Senate, many related merely to verbiage. The House yielded on 427 and the Senate abandoned 151. Compromises were effected on 97.

The general trend of the Senate amendments was in the direction of reduced duties. Expressed in percentage the Senate bill when reported reduced duties 87.84 below the existing law and 4.82 per cent. below the House bill as it had come to the Senate.

The result of the conference report has been a slight increase of the ad valorem rate of duty carried by the bill, but the net result is below the average ad valorem rate of the House bill. Thus for the first time in the history of tariff legislation the Senate has gone on record in favor of lower duties in a tariff bill than those adopted by the House.

The most important features of the new bill are those which led to the greatest struggle in both the Senate and House Democratic caucuses. They related to the free listing of wool and of sugar. Except for the strong insistence of President Wilson it is likely that the Senate would have restored a revenue duty on both wool and sugar. Raw wool will go on the free list December 1 and sugar will be free after May 1, 1916.

The existing duties on sugar under the Payne-Aldrich law will continue until March 1, 1914, then the lower rates carried by the new law will become effective and continue until May 1, 1916, after which date sugar will go on the free list automatically. All other rates in the bill will go into effect as soon as it is signed.

In restoring to the free list alizarin, lead or creosote oil, anthracine and anthracine oil, the Senate followed the existing law, which gives to the manufacturers of certain textiles the benefits of free dyes used in the industry. The House had made them dutiable for revenue purposes. The Senate made them free on the theory that the textile products had been made to pay less duty and that the manufacturers should have the raw material free.

The cyanides were transferred to the free list because they are used largely in mining and are raw material for other American industries. Both the Senate and House agreed that tanning materials, such as extracts, should go upon the free list because the products of the tanneries, sole leather and other leathers of the coarser kind that enter into the manufacture of boots and shoes, harness and saddles were all free listed.

The Democrats put cements and other building material, including lumber and shingles upon the free list. Pig iron and ferromanganese, billets and ingots for railway wheels, together with antimony ore, were put on the free list.

Automobiles will pay about 30 per cent., which was a reduction of one-third from the House rate. Cattle, sheep and all domestic animals suitable for food, and wheat, flour and eggs were put on the free list. This was to conform with the tariff policy of reducing the cost of living.

The five per cent. rebate in tariff made in the House bill on goods brought in American ships was retained in the conference, with the added provisions that it would not "be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty" the United States now has.

The administrative features as embodied in the House bill emerged from conference but little changed.

The conference adopted a substitute for the Senate amendment to check fraudulent invoices. This provides that the arrival within the territorial limits of the United States of any merchandise consigned for sale and remaining the property of the shipper, and the acceptance of a fraudulent invoice by the consignee or agent of the consignor shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise whether or not actual entry is made or offered.

The Senate amendment requiring statements of cost on merchandise contracted for, as well as on that actually purchased, was stricken out.

The conference agreed to the Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce to require importers to furnish more detailed information on shipments for statistical purposes.

Undervaluation Penalty.

The Senate receded from the amendment allowing a margin of 5 per cent. undervaluation without penalty and limiting forfeiture of the particular goods undervalued. The bill imposes an additional duty of 1 per cent. on undervalued goods.

Offsetting this, the conference adopted the Senate amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to assess the duty on less than the entered value when satisfied that the importer has in good faith at the time of the entry certified the entered value above the market value.

The conference restored the House provision authorizing the Board of General Appraisers to exercise both judicial and inquisitorial functions in customs examinations, and struck out of the Senate amendment the provision excluding hearsay evidence. Senate amendments were agreed to prohibiting contingent fees in customs cases and striking out the provision of the House bill, limiting protests to a single article and issue.

The House provision, to authorize collectors of customs summarily to fine importers for failure to produce books and records was stricken out.

The House provision placing the burden of proof on the defendant in suits for the recovery of the value of merchandise fraudulently imported was restored after having been stricken out by the Senate.

House provision requiring shippers and importers to produce their books to authorized agents of the government adopted with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to impose additional duties in case of refusal, instead of the House provision authorizing him to exclude the merchandise from entry.

The Senate amendment authorizing the President to impose countervailing duties was stricken out.

Reciprocity Feature.

The President is authorized to negotiate trade treaties with foreign countries subject to approval by Congress.

By a conference substitute Section eight of the treaty with Cuba, dealing with the preferential on sugar, is specifically abrogated. With this exception, the reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba stands.

Free importation of articles from the Philippines was limited by the conference to such as contain not more than 20 per cent. of foreign material, the Senate amendment limiting free entry to such Philippine goods as are shipped under a through bill of lading being rejected.

The Senate, through its conferees, receded from its amendment prohibiting the importation of goods manufactured principally by children under fourteen years of age.

Other conference changes were as follows:

Importations of models of women's wearing apparel for use of manufacturers in their own establishments is permitted.

Foreign material for the construction of repair of naval vessels of the United States may be imported free.

Cigars may be manufactured in a bonded warehouse and withdrawn for consumption in the United States upon payment of the duty on the tobacco used in its imported condition and the internal revenue cigar tax.

Farmers and fruit growers may manufacture alcohol free of tax for denaturizing.

The Steel Trust was the combination hardest hit by the conferees. Iron ore was placed on the free list, in the hope of inviting Cuban and South American competition. The Steel Trust and its subsidiaries now hold virtually all the marketable ore in the country. The removal of duty is expected to make it possible for independents to enter the steel business with some hope of overcoming the trust's handicap.

Blow at the Beef Trust.

The Beef Trust fared in the same manner. As a result of the placing of cattle on the free list, South American nations are expected to develop a cattle raising business for the purpose of helping to feed North Americans. The entry of South American beef is expected to cut the price of meats, notwithstanding the prophecies of the beef barons that the price will continue to soar.

The Woolen Trust was sheared of the protection which has enabled it to keep foreign-made goods out of the country, while the sheep raisers of the West will have to meet the wool from Australia and other countries that will enter on a free-trade basis.

The system of maintaining high prices on eggs through the operation of a nation-wide cold storage system will be compelled to change its plan or meet the importation of eggs free of duty.

The most vital changes made by the conferees are given in the following recapitulation:

House rates on photographic, surveying, opera glasses and similar instruments were reduced. Cement, asphalt and limestone were placed on the free list.

Pig iron, scrap iron and ferromanganese, used in making high-priced steel, were free listed. Steel products rates were generally reduced. House rates on zinc were increased.

Postponement of the placing of sugar on the free list was agreed upon.

Food Animals Made Free.

All duty was removed from cattle, sheep and other food animals, wheat and its products and eggs. House duties on oats, butter, beets, peas, currants, chocolate and cocoa were cut.

The Senate receded from its duty on bananas and flaxseed.

By changing classification, rates on fancy weaves and novelty cloths of cotton were slightly reduced. Cotton yarns were increased. Cheap stockings were reduced and lace curtains were increased.

Wool rates were greatly decreased, including flannels, blankets and cheaper stockings. Duties on higher priced stockings were increased. Angora wool and its products were given a higher duty. The decreased wool schedules are not made effective until Jan. 1, 1914. Wool becomes free on Dec. 1, 1913. Silk ribbons, bands and narrow fabrics were increased 40 to 45 per cent.

Among the sundries, fur skins, gun-powder and harness were made free of duty. The following important additions to the free list were made:

Sugar machinery, school textbooks and unused moving picture films. Countervailing duties were placed on potatoes, wheat and its products.

The Chemical Schedule.

Reductions in the House rates in the chemical schedule covered perfumed and medicinal soaps, crude chicle, linseed oil and chlorate of potash, while the House rates were increased on many kinds of acids, and on some classes of paints.

The tariff on automobiles, fixed by the House at 45 per cent., and radically cut by the Senate, was finally compromised by making a new classification of automobiles valued below $2,000, for which a rate of 30 per cent. was fixed.

The 5 per cent. rebate in tariff made by the House bill on goods brought in American ships was retained with the added provision that it should not "be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of any treaty" the United States now has.

To Reduce Cost of Living.

As compared with the original House bill these specific reductions were made by the conferees on food and food-stuffs:

All meat animals free; wheat, taxed 10 cents a bushel in the House, free; sugar and molasses, free within a short time; oats, from 10 to 6 cents a bushel; butter, from 3 to 2½ cents a pound; beets, from 10 to 5 per cent; eggs, free instead of 2 cents a dozen; storage eggs, from 2½ to 2 cents a pound; peas, from 15 to 10 cents a bushel; seeds, from 10 to 5 cents a pound; bananas, free; chocolate and cocoa from 25 per cent. ad valorem, to 2 cents a pound.

To Save $1,000,000,000 a Year.

In preparing estimates on the bill, Mr. Underwood figured that it will save consumers approximately $1,000,000,000 annually. The free list alone should save approximately $500,000,000 annually, he estimated.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES.

General Provisions Governing the Levying of the New Rates.

WASHINGTON—The administrative features of the bill are very comprehensive. In their preparation the Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee studied the reports of two Government commissions, and another report from the General Board of Customs Appraisers.

Under the new legal regulations all merchandise imported into the United States is held to be the property of the person to whom it is consigned or who holds the bill of lading.

Invoices shall be made out in the currency of the country where the merchandise is made or purchased, or agreed to be purchased, and shall contain a description of the merchandise. It is required that a statement shall be made in the invoice of the purchase price agreed upon, and that transactions that are actual purchases and sales shall be entered as such. Invoices shall have entered thereon a statement signed by the purchaser or owner setting forth that the invoice is correct. If it is a bill of sale the price agreed upon shall be stated. When obtained in any other manner than by purchase the wholesale price in the markets of the country of export shall be stated. This paragraph follows, in large measure, provision of Section 3 of the Payne law, except for the insertion of the words, "or when purchases are made in several places in the Consular district, where the merchandise is assembled for shipment," and makes changes with reference to agreements to purchase.

The conferees rewrote a provision in this section. It provides that when merchandise arrives in the United States and remains the property of the shipper, or consignor, the acceptance of a fraudulent or false invoice thereof by the consignee or his agent or the existence of any other facts constituting an attempted fraud shall be deemed an attempt to enter such merchandise, notwithstanding no actual entry has been made or offered.

Sub-section 4 of Section 28 of the Payne law is re-enacted. It requires all imports to be accompanied by an invoice under oath. The invoice must state the cost of the merchandise or the market value.

Whenever merchandise is imported into the United States a declaration shall be filed with the Collector of the Port.

Criminal and civil liability for making false statements in regard to an invoice are separated in the administrative sections of the new Tariff act. This is a change from the Payne law.

The new law changes the provision of the Payne law that the invoice shall be sworn to before a notary public designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Hereafter the invoice may be sworn to before any notary public. Should the notary public be guilty of attesting a statement without the personal appearance of the importer, the Treasury Department, according to the framers of the law, could go before the State official appointing the notary and have his certificate revoked.

REDUCTIONS ON ESSENTIALS.

Sundries.

Wearing apparel for which cattle, dog or goat skins are used, from 50 to 15 per cent.

Bags, sachels, pocketbooks, etc., from 47.23 to 30 per cent.

India rubber and manufactures thereof, known as druggists' sundries, from 40 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Cotton Manufactures.

Spool thread cotton, from 36 cents a dozen spools to 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers, not hemmed, from 45 per cent. to 25 per cent; hemmed, from 55 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Silks and Silk Goods.

Silk partly manufactured and not further advanced than carded or combed, from 35 cents a pound to 20 cents a pound.

Wool Manufacturers.

Blankets and flannels from 72.69 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Carpets of every description from 58.10 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Clothing.

Gloves, from 44 per cent. ad valorem to $2 a dozen.

Woolen goods, from 11 cents a pound to free list.

Hats and bonnets of fur, from 51 per cent. to 45 per cent.

Bags, satchels and pocketbooks, from 47.23 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Children's gloves, from 44.15 per cent. to $2 per dozen.

Pearl buttons, from 48 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Collar and cuff buttons, from 48 per cent. to 40 per cent.

FARM PRODUCTS, LIVE STOCK, Etc.

	Old Tariff	New Tariff
Horses and mules—Valued at $150 or less each	$30.00 ea	10%
valued over $150 each	25%	10%
valued $200 or less each		10%
valued over $200 each		10%
Animals, live, all other not provided for	20%	10%
Barley, per bushel of 48 lb	30c	15c
malt, per bushel of 34 lb	45c	25c
pearled, patent, or hulled	2c lb	1c lb
Buckwheat, per bushel of 48 lb	15c	free
Macaroni, vermicelli, and similar preparations	1½c lb	1c lb
Oats, per bushel of 32 lb	15c	6c
oatmeal and rolled oats	1c lb	80c per 100 lb
oat hulls	10c per 100 lbs	4c per 100 lb
Rice, cleaned	2c lb	1c lb
uncleaned	1¼c lb	¾c lb
flour, meal, and broken	¾c lb	¼c lb
paddy	¾c lb	¾c lb
Rye	10c bu	free
Biscuits, bread, wafers, cakes, and baked articles, and puddings, containing chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery, valued 15c or less per lb	3c lb and 15%	25%
valued over 15c lb	30%	25%
Butter and substitutes	6c lb	8½c lb
Cheese and substitutes	6c lb	10%
Beans, per bushel of 60 lb	45c	25c
Lentils, per bushel of 60 lb	25%	25%
Beets of all kinds	25%	5%
Beans, peas, prepared or preserved, or contained in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages	2½c lb	1c lb
Mushrooms and truffles (as above for peas)	2½c lb	8½c lb
cut, sliced or dried pkgs not less than 5 lbs	2½c lb	8½c lb
Vegetables, cut, sliced, reduced in size, parched, roasted, pickled, packed in salt, brine, oil, or prepared in any way	40%	25%
Beet stick, bean cake, miso, and similar products	40%	25%
Pickles, pickled nuts, sauces, fish paste or sauce	40%	25%
Cider	5c gal	8c gal
Eggs, frozen or prepared or preserved	5c doz	2c lb
Egg albumen, frozen or liquid	5c lb	1c lb
dried	15c lb	10c lb
yolk	25%	10 %
Hay	$4.00 ton	$2.00 ton
Honey	20c gal	10c gal
Hops	16c lb	16c lb
Hop extract and lupulin	50%	50%
Garlic	1c lb	1c lb
Onions, bushel of 57 lb	40c bu	20c bu
Peas, green or dried, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, per bushel of 60 lb	25c	10c
split, per bushel of 60 lb	45c	20c
in cartons, papers, or similar packages	1c lb	1/3c lb
Orchids, palms, azalea indica, and cut flowers, preserved or fresh	25%	25%
Lily of the Valley pips, tulips, narcissus, begonia, and gloxinia bulbs	$1.00 per 1000	$1.00 per 1000
Hyacinth, astilbe, dielytra, and lily of the valley clumps	$2.50 per 1000	$2.50 per 1000
Lily or calla bulbs or corms	$5.00 per 1000	$5.00 per 1000
Peony herbaceous, Iris Kaempferri or Germanica, canna, dahlia, and amaryllis bulbs	$10.00 per 1000	$10.00 per 1000
Bulbs, roots, root stocks, corms, and tubers, all other, cultivated for flowers or foliage	50c per 1000	50c per 1000
Stocks, cuttings, or seedlings, of Myrobolan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, Manetti multiflora and briar rose, Rosa Rugosa, 3 years old or less	$1.00 per 1000	$1.00 per 1000
Stocks, cuttings or seedlings, of pear, apple, quince, and St. Julien plum, 2 years old or less	$2.00 per 1000	$1.00 per 1000
Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots	4c each	4c each
Stocks, cuttings and seedlings, of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen shrubs and vines	25%	15%
Trees, shrubs, plants, and vines commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not provided for	25%	15%
Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, per bushel 50 lbs	25c	15c
flax, linseed, and other oil seeds not provided for, per bushel 56 lb	25c	20c
poppy, per bushel 47 lb	15c	15c
mushroom spawn	1c lb	1c lb
spinach	1c lb	1c lb
canary	free	½c lb
caraway	free	1c lb
anise	free	2c lb
beet (except sugar beet)	4c lb	3c lb
carrot, corn, salad, parsley, parsnip, radish, turnip, and rutabaga	4c lb	3c lb
cabbage, collard, kale, and kohl-rabi	8c lb	6c lb
egg plant and pepper	20c lb	10c lb
all not provided for	10c lb	5c lb
Straw	$1.50 ton	50c ton
Tenzels	30%	15%
Vegetables, natural state, not provided for	25%	15%
Fish (except shell fish), by whatever name known; packed in oil or in oil and other substances, in bottles, jars, kegs, tin boxes, or cans, of: 7½ cubic inches or less	1½c each	25%
over 7½, and not over 21	2½c each	25%
over 21, and not over 33	5c each	25%
over 33, and not over 70	10c each	25%
all other, except shell fish, in tin packages	30%	15%
caviar and other preserved roe	30%	30%
skinned or boned	1¼c lb	¾c lb
in packages less ⅛ barrel, not provided for	30%	free
fresh water	¼c lb	free
herrings, pickled or salted, smoked or kippered	¼c lb	free
herrings, fresh	¼c lb	free
cels and smelts, fresh or frozen	¼c lb	free
fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not provided for	¼c lb	free
mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted	1c lb	free
Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe, per bushel 50 lb	25c	10c
Berries, edible, natural condition	1c qt	½c qt
Cranberries	25%	10%
Fruits, edible, and berries; dried, desicated, evaporated, prepared in any manner, not provided for	2c lb	1c lb
Comfits, sweetmeats, fruits of all kinds, preserved or packed in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, or having sugar added thereto, containing not over 10% alcohol	1c lb and 35%	20%
over 10% alcohol, not provided for	$2.50 gal on alchl over 10% and 35%	$2.50 gal on alchl over 10% and 20%
Jellies	35%	20%
Pineapples preserved in own juice	25%	20%
Figs	2½ lb	2c lb
Plums, prunes, and prunelles	2c lb	1c lb
Raisins and other dried grapes	2½c lb	2c lb
Dates	1c lb	1c lb
Currants, Zante or other	2c lb	1½ lb
Olives, in less 5 gallon packages	25c gal	15c gal
otherwise	15c gal	15c gal
Grapes in packages	25c cu ft	25c cu ft
Lemons	1½c lb	
Oranges, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks or pomelos	1c lb	
Lemons, limes, oranges, grapefruit, shaddocks and pomelos		
in packages of 1¾ cub. ft. capacity or less		18c pkg
over 1¾, not over 2½ cub. ft.		35c pkg
over 2½, not over 5 cub. ft.		70c pkg
over 5 cub. ft.		¾c lb
Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried	2c lb	1c lb
Cocoanut meat or copra desiccated, shredded or cut or similarly prepared	2c lb	2c lb
Citron or citron peel, preserved, candied or dried	2c lb	2c lb
Pine apples, in barrels or other packages, or in bulk	8c cu ft	6c cu ft
Almonds, not shelled	8c lb	$5 per 1000
clear, shelled	4c lb	3c lb
Apricot and peach kernels	4c lb	3c lb
Filberts and walnuts, not shelled	3c lb	2c lb
shelled	5c lb	4c lb
Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled	½ lb	¾c lb
shelled	½ lb	¾c lb
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not provided for	1c lb	1c lb
Venison and other game	1½c lb	1½c lb
Game birds, dressed	free	30%
Meat, extract of, not provided for	35c lb	10c lb
extract of, fluid	15c lb	5c lb
Poultry, live	3c lb	1c lb
dead, or prepared in any manner, including the weight of the immediate coverings or containers	5c lb	2c lb
Chicory root; raw, dried or undried, but unground	1½c lb	1c lb
burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, not provided for	3c lb	2c lb
Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for, unsweetened	5c lb	8%
sweetened, value 20c or less per lb	2½c lb	2c lb
value over 20c, not over 24c lb	2½c lb and 10%	25%
value over 24c, not over 35c lb	5c lb and 10%	25%
value over 35c lb	50%	25%
The weight and value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and value.		
Cocoa butter, or butterine, refined deodorized cocoanut oil, and all substitutes for cocoa butter	3½c lb	3½c lb
Dandelion roots and acorns, prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not provided for	2½c lb	2c lb
Starch, potato	1½c lb	1c lb
all other, and all preparations fit for use as starch	1c lb	½c lb
Spices: unground cassia buds, cassia, and cassia vera	free	1c lb
cinnamon and cinnamon chips	free	1c lb
ginger root, unground and not preserved or canned	free	1c lb
nutmegs	free	1c lb
pepper, black or white	free	1c lb
clove stems	free	1c lb
cloves, unground	free	2c lb
capsicum or red pepper, or cayenne, unground	2½c lb	3c lb
pimento, unground	free	¾c lb
sage	1c lb	½c lb
Bombay or wild mace, unground	free	15c lb
spices, ground	3c lb	8c lb
mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise	10c lb	20% additional to rate on unground 6c lb
all other, not provided for	3c lb	20%
Vinegar, per proof gallon	7½c gal	4c gal

WILL FILL MARKET BASKET WITH FREE LIST EDIBLES.

As compromised from the Senate and House provisions, the final duties adopted are as follows:

	House.	Senate.	Conference.
Cattle	19 p.c.	Free	Free
Horses and mules valued at less than $200 each	$15	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
Sheep	10 p.c.	Free	Free
Rice flour and meal	¼c. lb.	¼c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Wheat	10c. bu.	Free	Free
Butter	5c. lb.	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese	20 p.c.	3½c. lb.	20 p.c.
Eggs	5c. doz.	Free	Free
Cream, sour	5½c. lb.	5c. lb.	5c. lb.
Peas, green or dried	25c. bu.	10c. bu.	10c. bu.
Bananas	Free	1-10c. lb.	Free
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened	25 p.c.	5c. lb.	5c. lb.
Clothing, etc., of cotton, in combination with flax, etc.	50 p.c.	35 p.c.	50 p.c.
Shirt collars, cuffs, cotton	25 p.c.	50 p.c.	50 p.c.
Cotton stockings, hose and half-hose	60 p.c.	50 p.c.	50 p.c.
Do., valued 70c. to $1.50	50 p.c.	50 p.c.	40 p.c.
Wool stockings	55 p.c.	50 p.c.	50 p.c.
Wool flannels (over 50c. lb.)	55 p.c.	50 p.c.	50 p.c.
Books for children's use	15 p.c.	4c. lb.	4c. lb.
Bookbinds	25 p.c.	5c. lb.	5c. lb.
Text books for schools	15 p.c.	Free	Free
Paintings and statuary less than 50 years old	Free	25 p.c.	Free
Wool or cotton blankets, valued less than 60c. lb.	25 p.c.	Free	25 p.c.
Automobiles, value $1,000 to $2,000	45 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
Automobiles less than $1,000	45 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.

INCOME TAX HAS VERY WIDE SCOPE

Every Person With Net Income Exceeding $3,000 a Year Is Taxable

DODGERS TO BE PUNISHED

Washington.—In a statement designed for the layman and intended to strip the income tax section of the tariff bill of its technical language, Representative Cordell Hull, who drafted the section, makes plain how the new tax will apply to the 435,000 citizens of the United States who, the Treasury Department estimates, must make returns under it.

All disputes may be carried to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision is final.

JUST WHAT IS INCLUDED IN WORD "INCOME."

Under the terms of the bill in its final form the net income of each individual taxpayer is to include the following items:—

All gains, profits and incomes derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal services of any kind, professions or vocations, business, trade or commerce, sales or dealings in property, real or personal, interest, rent, dividends and securities. Also the gains and profits from any transactions of lawful business and the income of property acquired by gift or bequests. Neither the return nor any part of the principal invested in life insurance to the assured nor the proceeds of policies paid upon death, are included as income.

From these items of income the following deductions are allowed:—

1. Necessary expense actually incurred in carrying on any business.

2. All interest accrued and payable within the year on indebtedness.

3. All national, State, county, school and municipal taxes.

4. Losses actually sustained during the year in business, not compensated by insurance or otherwise, arising from fire, storm or shipwreck.

5. Debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year.

6. A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion or wear and tear on property, not to exceed, in the case of mines, five per cent. of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year.

7. All income, the tax upon which has been paid at the source.

8. Amounts received as dividends upon the stock of any corporation, which is taxed upon its net income, but such dividends shall not be deducted unless included in the return as a part of the gross income.

The following items will not be allowed as deductions:—

1. All personal living or family expenses.

2. Taxes assessed against local benefits.

3. All expense of restoring property or making good exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance has been made.

4. Accounts paid for new buildings, permanent improvements made to increase the value of any property or estate.

In computing the net incomes the following exemptions are allowed:—

1. Interests upon the obligations of an estate or any political subdivision thereof.

2. Interest upon the obligations of the United States, or its possessions.

The President is exempt from the tax as are also the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States and all officers and employes of a State or any political subdivision of a State. Senators and Representatives are obliged to pay the tax.

Besides all taxable persons of lawful age, guardians trustees and executors are obliged to make return to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

These are the items on which income will be withheld at the source whether or not it amounts to $3,000.

1. Income derived from bonds, mortgages and other indebtedness of corporations and joint stock companies.

2. Incomes composed of coupons, checks, or bill of exchange for or in part payment of interest or dividends on stock or obligations of foreign corporations.

3. Interest upon bonds of foreign companies.

4. Foreign mortgages or like obligations not payable in the United States.

The incomes from dividends on the capital stock or from net earnings of a corporation which itself is subject to the tax of 1 per cent. are not to be included in the return for the normal tax—that is, on incomes up to $20,000. Incomes from such source however, are to be included in the returns for the surtaxes.

The rates provided in the law are 1 per cent. on the net incomes over $3,000, or $4,000 in the case of a married person, up to $20,000 and the following surtaxes:

From $20,000 to $50,000, 1 per cent.; from $50,000 to $75,000, 2 per cent.; from $75,000 to $100,000, 3 per cent.; from $100,000 to $250,000, 4 per cent.; from $250,000 to $500,000, 5 per cent.; over $500,000, 6 per cent

Relief in Six Hours

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediatly. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Graham Drug Company. adv

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The pleasant purgative effect produced by Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind which they create make one feel joyful. For sale by all dealers. adv.

Fake tuberculosis cures are the lowest work of the lowest crooks designed to dope hopeless victims who will grasp at straws.

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The following unsoucited testimonial should certainly be sufficient to give hope and courage to persons afflicted with chronic dyspepsia. "I have been a chronic dyspeptic for years, and of all the medicine I have taken Chamberlain's Tablets have done me more good than anything else," says W. G. Mattison, No 7 Sherman St., Hornellsville, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. adv.

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A mild, gentle and effective laxative is what people demand when suffering from constipation. Thousands swear by Dr. King's New Life Pills. Hugh Tallman of San Antonio, Tex. writes: "They are, beyond question, the best pills my wife and I have ever taken. They never cause pain. Price 25c at all druggists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia or St. Louis. For sale by all dealers. adv.

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When your stomach cannot properly digest food, of itself, it needs a little assistance—and this assistance is readily supplied by Kodol. Kodol rests the stomach, by temporarily digesting all of the food in the stomach, so that the stomach may rest and recuperate.

Our Guarantee. Get a dollar bottle of Kodol. If you are not benefited—the druggist will at once return your money. Don't hesitate! any druggist will sell you Kodol on these terms. The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50c bottle. Kodol is prepared at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

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