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{ REPORT  
No. 707.

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BULLETIN No. 61, PART I.

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COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE.

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T H E

CUSTOMS LAW OF 1894.

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An Act To reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries or withdrawn for consumption, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

ACIDS.—

1. Acetic or pyroligneous acid, twenty per centum ad valorem.
2. Boracic acid, three cents per pound.
3. Chromic acid, four cents per pound.
4. Citric acid, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
5. Tannic acid or tannin, sixty cents per pound.
6. Tartaric acid, twenty per centum ad valorem.
7. Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars per gallon and fifty per centum ad valorem.
8. Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, four-tenths of one cent per pound.
- 8½. Ammonia, carbonate of, twenty per centum ad valorem; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, ten per centum ad valorem; sulphate of, twenty per centum ad valorem.
9. Blacking of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem. Bone char suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, twenty per centum ad valorem.
10. Borax, crude, or borate of soda, two cents per pound; borate of lime, one and one-half cents per pound. Refined borax, two cents per pound.
- 10½. Camphor, refined, ten per centum ad valorem.
11. Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French, red, and all other chalk preparations not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.
12. Chloral hydrate, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
13. Chloroform, twenty-five cents per pound.

COAL-TAR PREPARATIONS.—

14. All coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 14½. Cobalt, oxide of, twenty-five cents per pound.
15. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, forty cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, but not made up

into articles, fifty cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

16. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, fifty per centum ad valorem.

16½. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

17. Ethers, sulphuric, forty cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, twenty-five cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, two dollars per pound; ether of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar per pound.

18. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, extract of sumac, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, and extracts of hemlock bark, ten per centum ad valorem.

19. Gelatine, glue, isinglass or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

20. Glycerine, crude, not purified, one cent per pound; refined, three cents per pound.

21. Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

22. Iodoform, one dollar per pound.

23. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, five cents per pound.

24. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, three cents per pound; calcined, seven cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of one cent per pound.

25. Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof, fifty cents per ounce.

#### OILS.—

26. Alizarine assistant, or soluble oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red oil, thirty per centum ad valorem.

27. Castor oil, thirty-five cents per gallon.

28. Cod-liver oil, twenty per centum ad valorem.

29. Flaxseed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, twenty cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.

30. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, ten per centum ad valorem.

31. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon.

32. Olive oil, fit for salad purposes, thirty-five cents per gallon.

33. Peppermint oil, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

34. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

35. Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

36. Opium containing less than nine per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, six dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouse shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

## PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.—

37. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, three dollars per ton.
38. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, six cents per pound; and in pulp or mixed with water, six cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.
39. Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
40. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty per centum ad valorem.
41. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are component parts, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, or in pulp or mixed with water, three cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.
42. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, ground in oil, one and one-fourth of one cent per pound.
43. Ultramarine blue, whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, three cents per pound.
44. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on spirit, varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, one dollar and thirty-two cents per gallon additional.
45. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty per centum ad valorem; vermilion red, not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, six cents per pound.
46. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of one cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, one-half of one cent per pound.
47. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, dry or ground in oil, one cent per pound.
48. All other paints, colors, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or other solutions, including all colors in tubes, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## LEAD PRODUCTS.—

49. Acetate of lead, white, two and three-quarters cents per pound; brown, one and three-quarters cents per pound; litharge, one and one-half cents per pound.
50. Nitrate of lead, one and one-half cents per pound.
51. Orange mineral, one and three-quarters cents per pound; red lead, one and one-half cents per pound.
52. White lead, and white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, one and one-half cents per pound.
53. Phosphorus, fifteen cents per pound.

## POTASH.—

54. Bichromate and chromate of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
55. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, twenty-five cents per pound.
56. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half of one cent per pound.
57. Prussiate of, red, or yellow, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## PREPARATIONS.—

58. All medicinal preparations, including medicinal coal-tar preparations and medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty cents per pound: *Provided*, That no such preparation shall pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
59. All medicinal preparations, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 59½. Paris green and London purple, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.
60. Products or preparations known as alkalis, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
61. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and all toilet preparations, and articles of perfumery, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.
62. Santonine, and all salts thereof containing eighty per centum or over of santonine, one dollar per pound.

## SOAP.—

63. Castile soap, twenty per centum ad valorem; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet and medicinal or medicated soap, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; all other soaps, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

## SODA.—

64. Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus, one-half cent per pound.
65. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, one-half of one cent per pound.
66. Bichromate and chromate of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
67. Sal soda, or soda crystals, one-eighth of one cent per pound; soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound.
68. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, three-eighths of one cent per pound.
69. Sponges, sea moss or Iceland moss, ten per centum ad valorem.
70. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, thirty cents per ounce.
71. Sulphur, refined, sublimed, or flowers of, twenty per centum ad valorem.
72. Sumac, ground, ten per centum ad valorem.
73. Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar, twenty per centum ad valorem.
74. Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined, twenty per centum ad valorem.
75. Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, two cents per pound.

## SCHEDULE B.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

## BRICK AND TILE:

76. Brick, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, thirty per centum ad valorem.

- 77. Magnesic fire-brick, one dollar per ton.
- 78. Tiles, plain, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enameled, vitrified, or decorated, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified, or decorated, and encaustic, forty per centum ad valorem.

#### CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER:

- 79. Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, eight cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, seven cents per one hundred pounds; other cement, ten per centum ad valorem.
- 80. Lime, five cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package.
- 81. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, one dollar per ton; calcined, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

#### CLAYS OR EARTHS:

- 82. Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars per ton; china clay or kaolin, two dollars per ton.

#### EARTHENWARE AND CHINA:

- 83. Common yellow and brown earthenware, plain or embossed, common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 84. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuettes, white, not changed in condition by superadded ornamentation or decoration, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 85. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 86. All articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, including lava tips for burners, not specially provided for in this Act, if decorated in any manner, forty per centum ad valorem; if not decorated, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 87. Gas retorts, twenty per centum ad valorem.

#### GLASS AND GLASSWARE:

- 88. Green and colored, molded, or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottles holding more than one pint, and demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, whether filled or unfilled and whether their contents be dutiable or free, and other molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime bottle glassware, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of one cent per pound; and vials, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-quarter of a pint, one and one-eighth cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, forty cents per gross; all other plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint lime and glassware, forty per centum ad valorem.
- 89. All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered, or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking-glass plates, forty per centum ad valorem.

90. All glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this Act, including porcelain or opal glassware, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if such articles shall be imported filled, the same shall pay duty, in addition to any duty chargeable upon the contents as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.
91. Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one cent per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and one-fourth cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one and three-fourths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty-six inches square, two cents per pound; all above that, two and one-eighth cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall be packed fifty square feet per box as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.
92. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, two and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, fifteen cents per square foot; above that, twenty cents per square foot.
93. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, three-fourths of one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one cent per square foot; all above that, one and one-half cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.
94. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty-two and one-half cents per square foot; all above that, thirty-five cents per square foot.
95. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty-three cents per square foot; all above that, thirty-eight cents per square foot.
96. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar

glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

97. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.
98. Spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same, forty per centum ad valorem.
99. Glass beads, loose, strung, or carded, ten per centum ad valorem.
100. Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
101. Fusible enamel, and glass slides for magic lanterns, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
102. All stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:

103. Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared only, fifty cents per cubic foot.
104. Marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including marble slabs, mosaic cubes, and marble paving tiles, eighty-five cents per cubic foot (no slab to be computed at less than one inch in thickness).
105. Manufactures of marble, onyx, or alabaster not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### STONE:

- 105½. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble, unmanufactured, or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, seven cents per cubic foot.
106. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially provided for in this Act, hewn, dressed, or polished, thirty per centum ad valorem.
107. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem.

#### SLATE:

108. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.
109. Roofing slates, twenty per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE C.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

## IRON AND STEEL.

109½. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, forty cents per ton.

110. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, four dollars per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

111. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of five-tenths of one cent per pound: *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of twelve dollars per ton.

112. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, six-tenths of one cent per pound; round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, six-tenths of one cent per pound; flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter; and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

113. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T T, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

114. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than number ten wire gauge, sheared or unsheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at one cent per pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and one-half cents, six-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and one-half cents and not above four cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at over four cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all plate iron or steel thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

115. Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act, one and one-half cents per pound: *Provided*, That no forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

116. Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, except as otherwise provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

117. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, seven-twentieths of one cent per pound.

118. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or

steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at three cents per pound or less, thinner than number ten and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, eight-tenths cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one and one-tenth cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, one and one-tenth cents per pound: *Provided*, That all common or black sheet iron or sheet steel not thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

119. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges or forms of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

120. Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, one and three-fourths cents per pound: *Provided*, That plate or sheet or taggers iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay one-eighth of one cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

121. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, one and one-fifth cents per pound: *Provided*, That the reduction of duty herein provided for shall take effect on and after October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. No article not specially provided for in this Act, wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, or plate iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, or plate iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, or plate iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

122. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; steamer, crank, and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates not specially provided for in this Act; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for in this Act, all of the above valued at one cent per pound or less, three-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and four-tenths cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and four-tenths cents and not above one and eight-tenths cents per pound, six-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and eight-tenths cents and not above two and two-tenths cents per pound, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above two and two-tenths cents

and not above three cents per pound, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above three cents per pound and not above four cents per pound, one and two-tenths cents per pound; valued above four cents and not above seven cents per pound, one and three-tenths cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, one and nine-tenths cents per pound; valued above ten cents and not above thirteen cents per pound, two and four-tenths cents per pound; valued above thirteen cents and not above sixteen cents per pound, two and eight-tenths cents per pound; valued above sixteen cents per pound, four and seven-tenths cents per pound.

**WIRE:**

123. Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at four cents or less per pound, four-tenths cent per pound; valued over four cents per pound, three-fourths cent per pound: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than number six wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire.
124. Wire: Round iron or steel wire, all sizes not smaller than thirteen wire gauge, one and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than thirteen wire gauge, and not smaller than sixteen wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; smaller than sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound; all other iron or steel wire and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, drill rods, needle wire, piano wire, clock and watch wires, and all steel wires, whether polished or unpolished, in coils or straightened, and cut to lengths, drawn cold through dies, and hat wire, flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material, or metal, and all the foregoing manufactures of iron or steel, of whatever shape or form, valued above four cents per pound, shall pay a duty of forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles and in addition thereto one cent per pound.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS.**

125. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel.

**MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.**

126. Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, or parts thereof, one and two-tenths cents per pound.

127. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, one and one-half cents per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

128. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, one and three-fourths cents per pound.

129. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

130. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

131. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

132. Card clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, forty cents per square foot; all other, twenty cents per square foot.

133. Cast-iron pipe of every description, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

134. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

135. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this Act, nine-tenths of one cent per pound.

136. Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, two cents per pound.

137. Chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem.

#### CUTLERY:

138. Penknives, pocketknives, or erasers, of all kinds, valued at not more than thirty cents per dozen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty cents per dozen and not exceeding fifty cents per dozen, twelve cents per dozen; valued at more than fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding one dollar per dozen, twenty-five cents per dozen; valued at more than one dollar per dozen and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, forty cents per dozen; valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding three dollars per dozen, seventy-five cents per dozen; valued at more than three dollars per dozen, fifty per centum ad valorem; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at more than thirty cents per dozen and not more than three dollars per dozen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That blades, handles, or any other parts of any or either of the articles named in this paragraph, imported in any other manner than assembled in penknives, pocketknives, or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocketknives, or erasers valued at more than thirty cents per dozen.

139. Swords, sword blades, and side arms, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

140. Table and carving knives and forks, valued at more than four dollars per dozen pieces, razors and razor blades, wholly or partly finished, scissors and shears, forty-five per centum ad valorem; all other table knives, forks, steels, and all hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, and artists' knives; also all cooks', and butchers' knives, forks, and steels, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

141. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, thirty-five cents per dozen; over four

inches in length and under nine inches, sixty cents per dozen; nine inches in length or over, one dollar per dozen.

**FIREARMS :**

142. Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, and sporting rifles, and parts thereof, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
143. Sporting, breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, and pistols, and parts of all of the foregoing, thirty per centum ad valorem.
144. Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

**NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES :**

145. Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.
146. Horseshoe nails, hobnails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.
147. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
148. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
149. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
150. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles, not specially provided for in this Act, and bodkins of metal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

**PLATES:**

151. Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
152. Railway fish plates or splice bars, made of iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
153. Rivets of iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

**SAWS:**

154. Crosscut saws, six cents per linear foot; mill saws, ten cents per linear foot; pit, and drag saws, eight cents per linear foot; circular saws, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
155. Screws, commonly called wood screws, more than two inches in length, three cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches in length, five cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than one inch in length, seven cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, ten cents per pound.
- 155½. Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, fifty per centum ad valorem.
156. Wheels, for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, and ingots, cogged

ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, one and one-fourth cents per pound: *Provided*, That when wheels or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

157. Aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, ten cents per pound.

158. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

159. Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, and old sheathing, or yellow metal, fit only for remanufacture, ten per centum ad valorem.

160. Bronze powder, metallics or flitters, bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminum, in leaf, forty per centum ad valorem.

COPPER:

161. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, also sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, twenty per centum ad valorem.

GOLD AND SILVER:

162. Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

163. Gold leaf, thirty per centum ad valorem.

164. Silver leaf, and silver powder, thirty per centum ad valorem.

LEAD:

165. Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. The method of sampling and assaying to be that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States.

166. Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound: *Provided*, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ores containing lead, exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon such ores and lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this Act.

167. Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, one and one-quarter cents per pound.

167½. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value, six cents per pound.

167 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Mica, twenty per centum ad valorem.

168. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, eight cents per gross.

169. Penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof, and gold pens, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

170. Pins, metallic, including pins with solid or glass heads, hair pins, safety pins, and hat, bonnet, shawl, and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

170 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Quicksilver, seven cents per pound.

171. Type metal, three-fourths of one cent per pound for the lead contained therein ; and new types, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

#### WATCHES :

172. Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof, ten per centum ad valorem.

173. Watches and clocks, or parts thereof, whether separately packed or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### ZINC OR SPELTER :

174. Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

175. Zinc in sheets, not polished nor further advanced than rolled, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

176. Zinc, old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

177. Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

179. Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use, twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; chair cane, or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, ten per centum ad valorem.

180. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks, and packing boxes and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

180 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Tooth-picks of vegetable substance, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

181. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR.

182. That so much of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purposes," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane, grown in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under the said Act.

182 $\frac{1}{2}$ . There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sugars and on all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concen-

trated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, and upon all sugars above number sixteen Dutch standard in color and upon all sugars which have been discolored there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound in addition to the said duty of forty per centum ad valorem; and all sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That the importer of sugar produced in a foreign country, the Government of which grants such direct or indirect bounties, may be relieved from this additional duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in case said importer produces a certificate of said Government that no indirect bounty has been received upon said sugar in excess of the tax collected upon the beet or cane from which it was produced, and that no direct bounty has been or shall be paid: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on molasses testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees polariscope, a duty of two cents per gallon; if testing above fifty-six degrees polariscope, a duty of four cents per gallon.

183. Sugar candy and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; glucose, or grape sugar, fifteen per centum ad valorem; saccharine, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE F.--TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

184. Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; if stemmed, two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound.

185. Filler tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, thirty-five cents per pound; if stemmed, fifty cents per pound: *Provided*, That the term wrapper tobacco, whenever used in this Act shall be taken to mean that quality of leaf tobacco known commercially as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That the term filler tobacco, whenever used in this Act, shall be taken to mean all leaf tobacco unmanufactured, not commercially known as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That if any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk shall be the growth of different countries, or shall differ in quality and value, save as provided in the succeeding provision, then the entire contents of such bale, box, package, or in bulk shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That if any bale, box, package, or bulk of leaf tobacco of uniform quality contains exceeding fifteen per centum thereof of leaves suitable in color, fineness of texture, and size for wrappers for cigars, then the entire contents of such bale, box, package, or bulk shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That

collectors shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, unless the invoices covering the same shall specify in detail the character of the leaf tobacco in such bale, box, package, or in bulk, whether wrapper or filler tobacco, Quebrado or self-working bales, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That in the examination for classification of any invoice of imported leaf tobacco at least one bale if less than ten bales, and one bale in every ten bales and more, if deemed necessary by the appraising officer, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and for the purpose of fixing the classification and amount of duty chargeable on such invoice of leaf tobacco the examination of ten hands out of each examined bale thereof shall be taken to be a legal examination.

186. Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, forty cents per pound.

187. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

188. Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, four dollars per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

#### SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

##### ANIMALS, LIVE:

189. All live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

##### BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES:

190. Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, rye, rye flour, wheat, and wheat flour, twenty per centum ad valorem, and oatmeal, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

191. Barley, and barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, thirty per centum ad valorem; barley malt, forty per centum ad valorem

192. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, twenty per centum ad valorem.

193. Rice, cleaned, one and one-half cents per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as number twelve wire sieve, one-fourth of one cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three fourths of one cent per pound.

##### DAIRY PRODUCTS:

194. Butter, and substitutes therefor, four cents per pound.

195. Cheese, four cents per pound.

196. Milk, preserved or condensed, two cents per pound, including weight of packages; sugar of milk, five cents per pound.

##### FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS:

197. Beans, twenty per centum ad valorem.

198. Beans, pease, mushrooms, and other vegetables, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise, and pickles and sauces of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 198½. Eggs, three cents per dozen.
199. Hay, two dollars per ton.
200. Honey, ten cents per gallon.
201. Hops, eight cents per pound.
202. Onions, twenty cents per bushel.
203. Pease, dried, twenty cents per bushel; split pease, fifty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages, one cent per pound.
204. Potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

## SEEDS:

205. Castor beans or seeds, twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds.
206. Flaxseed or linseed, poppy seed, and other oil seeds, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.
- 206½. Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.
207. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.
- 207½. Straw, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
- 207¾. Teazles, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

## FISH:

208. Anchovies and sardines, packed, in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, ten cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths inches deep, five cents each; in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four and three-fourths inches long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and one-fourth inches deep, two and one-half cents each; when imported in any other form, forty per centum ad valorem.
209. Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared for preservation, three-fourths of one cent per pound.
210. Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and salt water fish frozen or packed in ice, one-half of one cent per pound.
211. Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

## FRUITS AND NUTS:

## Fruits—

213. Apples, green or ripe, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 213½. Dates and pineapples, twenty per centum ad valorem.
214. Grapes, twenty per centum ad valorem.
215. Olives, green or prepared, twenty per centum ad valorem.
216. Oranges, lemons, and limes, in packages, at the rate of eight cents per cubic foot of capacity; in bulk, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand; and in addition thereto a duty of thirty

per centum ad valorem upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes: *Provided*, That the thin-wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.

217. Plums, prunes, figs, raisins, and other dried grapes, including Zante currants, one and one-half cents per pound.
218. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, or molasses, not specially provided for in this Act, prepared or desiccated cocoanut or copra, and jellies of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem.
219. Fruits preserved in their own juices, twenty per centum ad valorem.
220. Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Nuts—

221. Almonds, not shelled, three cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, five cents per pound.
222. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, two cents per pound; shelled, four cents per pound.
223. Peanuts or ground beans, twenty per centum ad valorem.
224. Cocoanuts in the shell, and other nuts shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

MEAT PRODUCTS:

- 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Fresh beef, mutton, and pork, twenty per centum ad valorem.
225. Extract of meat, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
- 225 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lard, one cent per pound.
- 225 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.
226. Poultry, two cents per pound; dressed, three cents per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:

227. Chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this Act, two cents per pound.
229. Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, two cents per pound; chocolate, sweetened, flavored, or other, valued at thirty-five cents per pound or less, two cents per pound; valued at exceeding thirty-five cents per pound and chocolate confectionery, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
230. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, three and one-half cents per pound.
231. Dandelion root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this Act, one and one-half cents per pound.
232. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, commonly used as starch, one and one-half cents per pound.
233. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, one and one-half cents per pound.

234. Mustard, ground, preserved, or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 234½. Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, ten per centum ad valorem.
235. Spices, ground or powdered, not specially provided for in this Act, three cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, two and one-half cents per pound, unground; sage, one cent per pound.
236. Vinegar, seven and one-half cents per gallon. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.

SCHEDULE H.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

SPIRITS:

237. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.
238. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations.
239. On all compounds or preparations (except as specified in the preceding paragraph of the chemical schedule relating to medicinal preparations, of which alcohol is a component part), of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.
240. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.
241. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.
242. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar per gallon.

## WINES:

243. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, eight dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, four dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, two dollars per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to eight dollars per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.
244. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing fourteen per centum or less of absolute alcohol, thirty cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, fifty cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.
245. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, thirty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, fifteen cents per gallon.
246. Malt extract, including all preparations bearing the name and commercially known as such, fluid in casks, fifteen cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, thirty cents per gallon; solid or condensed, thirty per centum ad valorem.
247. Cherry juice and prune juice or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this Act, containing eighteen per centum or less of alcohol, fifty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.
248. Ginger ale or ginger beer, twenty per centum ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles.
249. All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, twenty per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE I.—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

250. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored,

bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, three cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number fifteen, one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding number fifteen and up to and including number thirty, and one-quarter of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding number thirty; colored, bleached, dyed, combed or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, six cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number twenty, and on all numbers exceeding number twenty, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound: *Provided however*, That in no case shall the duty levied exceed eight cents per pound on yarns valued at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound, nor exceed fifteen cents per pound on yarns valued at over twenty-five cents per pound and not exceeding forty cents per pound: *And provided further*, That on all yarns valued at more than forty cents per pound there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

251. Spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, five and one-half cents per dozen; exceeding one hundred yards on each spool, for every additional one hundred yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, five and one-half cents per dozen spools.

252. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; if bleached, one and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, two cents per square yard.

253. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, one and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; if bleached and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, two and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, three and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over seven cents per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over nine cents per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

254. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not

exceeding four square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, two cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, two and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, two and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over nine cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over eleven cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

255. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, two cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, four and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over ten cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over twelve cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and

one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

256. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding five square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard; exceeding five square yards to the pound, five and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, painted, or printed, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, five and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, six and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over fourteen cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over sixteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

257. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the foregoing paragraphs of this schedule, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, whether figured, fancy, or plain, not specially provided for in this Act, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

258. Clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, and neckties or neck wear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, all of the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.

259. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, forty per centum ad valorem; on all such goods if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, forty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

260. Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille forms the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem; sleeve linings or other cloths, composed of cotton and silk, whether known as silk stripe sleeve lining, silk stripes, or otherwise, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

261. Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

262. Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless or clocked stockings, hose or half-hose, and knitted shirts or drawers, all of the

above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, fifty per centum ad valorem.

263. Cords, braids, boot, shoe and corset lacings, tapes, gimps, galloons, webbing, goring, suspenders and braces, woven, braided, or twisted lamp or candle wicking, lining for bicycle tires, spindle binding, any of the above made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

264. All manufactures of cotton, including cotton duck and cotton damask, in the piece or otherwise, not specially provided for in this Act, and including cloth having India rubber as a component material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

265. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," one and one-half cents per pound.

266. Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," one cent per pound.

267. Yarn, made of jute, thirty per centum ad valorem.

268. Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine), composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, ten per centum ad valorem.

269. Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, twenty per centum ad valorem.

272. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines, forty per centum ad valorem.

273. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at twenty-five cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-five cents per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem.

273½. Linen hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, or jute, forty per centum ad valorem.

274. Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

275. Collars and cuffs, composed wholly or in part of linen, thirty cents per dozen pieces, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of linen, fifty per centum ad valorem.

275½. Tapes composed of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels or spools, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

276. Laces, edgings, nettings and veulings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above-named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances or either of them, or a mixture of any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

277. All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

279. On flocks, mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, and carded waste, and carbonized noils, or carbonized wool, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and on wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping, or tops, twenty per centum ad valorem.

280. On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

281. On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

282. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woolen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over four ounces per square yard, the same duties as on dress goods.

283. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, and on all manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such as have India rubber as a component material, and not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over fifty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.

284. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this Act, felts not specially provided for in this Act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including those having India rubber as a component material, valued at above one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at less than one dollar and fifty cents per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

285. On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, and on knit wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, fifty per centum ad valorem.

286. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings and veilings, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of

which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, fifty per centum ad valorem.

287. Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, forty per centum ad valorem.

288. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.

289. Brussels carpets, figured or plain and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.

290. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.

291. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, forty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

292. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

293. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, thirty per centum ad valorem.

294. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, thirty per centum ad valorem.

295. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

296. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

297. The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five,

#### SCHEDULE L.—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

298. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, twenty per centum ad valorem. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, and spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, thirty per centum ad valorem.

299. Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar per pound; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.

300. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, and tassels, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, buttons, and ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

301. Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace, and embroideries, including articles or fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery,

handkerchiefs, neck ruffings and ruchings, nettings and veilings, clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

302. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including those having India rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE M.—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

##### PULP AND PAPER:

303. Mechanically-ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp unbleached or bleached, ten per centum ad valorem.
304. Sheathing paper and roofing-felt, ten per centum ad valorem.
306. Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
307. Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and tissue paper, white, printed, or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, and writing paper and envelopes embossed, engraved, printed or ornamented, thirty per centum ad valorem.
308. Parchment papers, and surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem. Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in, or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch in thickness, twenty cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, eight cents per pound; prints exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, five cents per pound; lithographic prints from either stone or zinc on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, six cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, printed from either stone or zinc, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including bronze or metal leaf printing, twenty cents per pound; if printed in ten or more colors, or in bronze printing, but not including metal leaf printing, thirty cents per pound; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, forty cents per pound.

##### MANUFACTURES OF PAPER:

309. Paper envelopes, twenty per centum ad valorem.
310. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

311. Blank books of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem; books, including pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
312. Playing cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards and at a like rate for any number in excess, ten cents per pack and fifty per centum ad valorem.
313. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

314. Hair pencils, brushes and feather dusters, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; brooms, twenty per centum ad valorem; bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared in any manner, seven and one-half cents per pound.

BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS:

315. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem.
316. Buttons commercially known as agate buttons, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured, one cent per line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch per gross and fifteen per centum ad valorem.
317. Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone or horn, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
318. Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier maché, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 318½. Coal, bituminous and shale, forty cents per ton; coal slack or culm such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton.
- 318¾. Coke, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
319. Corks, wholly or partially manufactured, ten cents per pound.
320. Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, fifty per centum ad valorem.

321. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. This paragraph shall not take effect until January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

322. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES:

323. Fire-crackers of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem, but no allowance shall be made for tare or damage thereon.
324. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.
325. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, five cents per pound; valued above twenty cents per pound, eight cents per pound.

326. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 326½. Musical instruments or parts thereof (except pianoforte actions and parts thereof), strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
327. Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, two dollars and seven cents per thousand caps.
328. Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, suitable for millinery use, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
329. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, twenty per centum ad valorem; furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, twenty per centum ad valorem.
330. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, forty per centum ad valorem.
331. Gun wads of all descriptions, ten per centum ad valorem.
332. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 332½. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, ten per centum ad valorem.
333. Haircloth known as "crinoline cloth," six cents per square yard.
334. Haircloth known as "hair seating," twenty cents per square yard.
335. Hats for men's, women's, and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies, forty per centum ad valorem.

#### JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES:

336. Jewelry: All articles, not specially provided for in this Act, commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
337. Pearls, including pearls strung but not set, ten per centum ad valorem.
338. Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; if set, and not specially provided for in this Act, including pearls set thirty per centum ad valorem; imitations of precious stones, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not set, ten per centum ad valorem. And on uncut precious stones of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

#### LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:

339. Sole leather, ten per centum ad valorem.
340. Bend or belting leather, and leather not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.
341. Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially

- enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, twenty per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, twenty per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes, made of leather, twenty per centum ad valorem.
342. Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, twenty per centum ad valorem.
343. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely :
344. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over fourteen inches in length, one dollar per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, two dollars per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), three dollars per dozen pairs.
345. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over fourteen inches in length, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, three dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs. Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, four dollars per dozen pairs.
346. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over fourteen inches in length, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollar per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, four dollars per dozen pairs.
347. Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over seventeen inches in length, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, four dollars per dozen pairs.
348. Ladies or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollars per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, four dollars per dozen pairs.
349. In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on all leather gloves, when lined, one dollar per dozen pairs.
350. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay seventy-five per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

## MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES:

351. Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, coral, cork, catgut or whipgut or wormgut, jet, paste, spar, wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
352. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, India rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. But the terms grass and straw shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure and not the separated fiber thereof.
353. Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber, human hair, papier-mache, plaster of Paris, indurated fiber wares, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, all of the above not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.
354. Manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, gelatine, and shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and manufactures known commercially as bead, beaded or jet trimmings or ornaments, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
355. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
356. Matting and mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, twenty per centum ad valorem.
357. Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and slate pencils covered with wood, fifty per centum ad valorem; all other slate pencils, thirty per centum ad valorem.
358. Pencil leads not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem.
- 358½. Photographic dry plates or films, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
359. Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, fifty per centum ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than fifty cents per gross, ten per centum ad valorem.
360. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or other material than paper, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

## STICKS FOR:

361. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, if plain or carved, finished or unfinished, thirty per centum ad valorem.
362. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

## FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. On and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, unless otherwise provided for in this Act, the following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty:

363. Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, not especially provided for in this Act.

364. Aconite.

365. Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

366. Agates, unmanufactured.

367. Albumen.

368. Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, natural or artificial.

369. Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

370. Ambergris.

372. Aniline salts.

373. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed, and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner for pasturage purposes, together with their increase, may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

374. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

375. Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.

376. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of, and antimony, as regulus or metal.

377. Apatite.

380. Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.

381. Arrow root, raw or unmanufactured.

382. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

383. Arseniate of aniline.

384. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than six cents per gross.

385. Articles imported by the United States.

386. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this Act.

387. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or

exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

388. Asbestos, unmanufactured.

389. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

390. Asphaltum and bitumen, crude or dried, but not otherwise manipulated or treated.

391. Asafetida.

392½. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts.

393. Balm of Gilead.

394. Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted.

395. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite, and baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured, including barytes earth.

396. Bauxite, or beauxite.

397. Beeswax.

398. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

399. All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound, and manila twine not exceeding six hundred and fifty feet to the pound.

400. Bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

401. Birds and land and water fowls.

402. Bismuth.

403. Bladders, and all integuments of animals, and fish sounds or bladders, crude, salted for preservation, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

404. Blood, dried.

405. Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

406. Bologna sausages.

407. Bolting-cloths, especially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel.

408. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

410. Books, engravings, photographs, bound, or unbound, etchings, music, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed more than

twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

411. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

412. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

413. Books, maps, music, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

414. Books, libraries, usual furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

416. Brazil paste.

417. Braids, plaits, laces, and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods.

418. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.

419. Breccia, in block or slabs.

420. Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.

421. Bromine.

422. Broom corn.

423. Bullion, gold or silver.

424. Burgundy pitch.

424½. Burlaps, and bags for grain made of burlaps.

425. Cabbages.

426. Old coins and medals, and other antiquities. but the term "antiquities" as used in this Act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year seventeen hundred.

427. Cadmium.

428. Calamine.

429. Camphor, crude.

430. Castor or castoreum.

431. Catgut, whipgut, or wormgut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords.

432. Cerium.

433. Chalk, unmanufactured.

434. Charcoal.

435. Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

436. Cider.

437. Civet, crude.

438. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

439. Clay—Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

441. Coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.

443. Coal tar, crude, and all preparations except medicinal coal-tar preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this Act.

444. Cobalt and cobalt ore.

445. *Cocculus indicus*.

446. Cochineal.

447. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, leaves, and shells of.

448. Coffee.

449. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

450. Coir, and coir yarn.

451. Copper imported in the form of ores.

452. Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this Act.

453. Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement.

454. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

455. Copperas, or sulphate of iron.

456. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.

457. Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured.

458. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.

459. Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for baling cotton.

460. Cryolite, or kryolith.

461. Cudbear.

462. Curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.

463. Curry, and curry powder.

464. Cutch.

465. Cuttlefish bone.

466. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

467. Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

468. *Divi-divi*.

469. Dragon's blood.

470. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing drugs which are not edible, and which have not been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act.

471. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however,* That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections.

472. Emery ore.

473. Ergot.

474. Common palm leaf fans, and palm leaf unmanufactured.

475. Farina.

476. Fashion plates, engraved on steel or copper or on wood, colored or plain.

477. Feathers and downs for beds, and feathers and downs of all

kinds, crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

478. Feldspar.

479. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

480. Fibrin, in all forms.

481. Fish, frozen or packed in ice fresh.

482. Fish for bait.

483. Fish skins.

484. Flint, flints, and ground flint stones.

485. Floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

486. Fossils.

487. Fruit plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

#### FRUITS AND NUTS:

489. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried not specially provided for in this Act.

490. Tamarinds.

491. Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels not otherwise provided for.

492. Furs, undressed; dressed fur pieces suitable only for use in the manufacture of hatter's fur.

493. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

494. Gambier.

495. Glass, broken, and old glass, which can not be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.

496. Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however*, That such disks exceeding eight inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

#### GRASSES AND FIBERS:

497. Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, flax straw, flax not hackled, tow of flax or hemp, hemp not hackled, hemp, flax, jute, and tow wastes, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act.

498. Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.

499. Grease and oils, including cod oil, such as are commonly used in soap-making or in wire-drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this Act.

500. Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.

501. Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture.

503. Gutta-percha, crude.

504. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

505. Hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled.

506. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.

507. Hide rope.

508. Hones and whetstones.

509. Hoofs, unmanufactured.

510. Hop roots for cultivation.
511. Horns, and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.
512. Ice.
513. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber, which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.
514. Indigo, and extracts or pastes of, and carmines.
515. Iodine, crude, and resublimed.
516. Ipecac.
517. Iridium.
519. Ivory, sawed or cut into logs, but not otherwise manufactured, and vegetable ivory.
520. Jalap.
521. Jet, unmanufactured.
522. Joss stick, or Joss light.
523. Junk, old.
524. Kelp.
525. Kieserite.
526. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.
527. Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.
528. Lac spirits.
529. Lactarine.
531. Lava, unmanufactured.
532. Leeches.
533. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour-orange juice.
534. Licorice root, unground.
535. Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
536. Lime, citrate of.
537. Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.
538. Lithographic stones not engraved.
539. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.
540. Loadstones.
541. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.
542. Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts.
543. Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.
544. Magnesium.
545. Magnets.
546. Manganese, oxide and ore of.
547. Manna.
548. Manuscripts.
549. Marrow, crude.
550. Marsh mallows.
551. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles manufactured as trophies or prizes, and actually received or bestowed and accepted as honorary distinctions.
553. Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.
554. Milk, fresh.
555. Mineral waters, all not artificial, and mineral salts of the same, obtained by evaporation, when accompanied by duly authenticated certificate, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are the product of a designated mineral spring; lemonade, soda-water, and all similar waters.
556. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by

refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

557. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

557½. Molasses testing not above forty degrees polariscope test, and containing twenty per centum or less of moisture.

558. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

559. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

560. Myrobolan.

561. Needles, hand-sewing and darning.

562. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

564. *Nux vomica*.

565. Oakum.

566. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this Act, dry.

567. Oil cake.

568. OILS: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cotton seed, croton, fennel, Jasmine or Jasimine, *Juglandium*, Juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this Act, ottar of roses, palm and cocoanut, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, *origanum* red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: *Provided*, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported, forty per centum ad valorem.

569. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia.

570. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.

571. Orchil, or orchil liquid.

573. Ores, of gold, silver, and nickel, and nickel matte.

574. Osmium.

575. Paintings, in oil or water colors, original drawings and sketches, and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this Act, but the term "statuary" as herein used shall be understood to include only professional productions, whether round or in relief, in marble, stone, alabaster, wood, or metal, of a statuary or sculptor, and the word "painting," as used in this Act, shall not be understood to include such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or other mechanical process.

576. Palladium.

577. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste

rope, waste bagging, old or refused gunny bags or gunny cloth, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper.

578. Paraffine.

579. Parchment and vellum.

580. Pearl, mother of, not sawed or cut, or otherwise manufactured.

581. Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages.

582. Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.

583. Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

584. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured.

585. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same; statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

586. Phosphates, crude or native.

587. Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this Act.

588. Plaster of Paris and sulphate of lime, unground.

589. Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

590. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, adapted for chemical uses.

591. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins: *Provided*, That all articles mentioned in this paragraph if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this Act.

592. Plumbago.

593. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats.

594. Polishing-stones, and burnishing-stones.

595. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts." Caustic potash, or hydrate of, including refined in sticks or rolls. Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, crude. Sulphate of potash, crude or refined. Chlorate of potash. Muriate of potash.

596. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel, but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions and not for any other person and not for sale and which have been used by them abroad shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury

may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

597. Pulu.

598. Pumice.

600. Quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles.

601. Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

602. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

603. Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems, as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

604. Rennets, raw or prepared.

605. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

606. Sago, crude, and sago flour.

607. Salacine.

608. Salt in bulk, and salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, but the coverings shall pay the same rate of duty as if imported separately: *Provided*, That if salt is imported from any country whether independent or a dependency which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this Act.

609. Sauerkraut.

610. Sausage skins.

611. Seeds; anise, canary, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cotton, croton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bene, sugar beet, mangel-wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seed; bulbs and roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

612. Selep, or saloup.

613. Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured.

614. Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

615. Shrimps, and other shellfish, canned or otherwise.

616. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, nor advanced in manufacture in any way.

617. Silk cocoons and silk waste.

618. Silk worm's eggs.

619. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

620. Snails.

621. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of.

622. Sulphate of Soda, or salt cake, or niter cake.

623. Sodium.

624. Sparterre, suitable for making or ornamenting hats.

625. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale.

## SPICES:

- 626. Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds, unground.
- 627. Cinnamon, and chips of, unground.
- 628. Cloves and clove stems, unground.
- 629. Ginger-root, unground and not preserved or candied.
- 630. Mace.
- 631. Nutmegs.
- 632. Pepper, black or white, unground.
- 633. Pimento, unground.
- 635. Spunk.
- 636. Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.
- 636½. Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled.
- 638. Stone and sand: Burr stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, or bound up into millstones; cliff stone, unmanufactured; pumice stone, rotten stone, and sand, crude or manufactured.
- 639. Storax or styrax.
- 640. Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.
- 642. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.
- 643. Sulphuric acid: *Provided*, That upon sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States, there shall be levied, and collected the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this Act.
- 644. Sweepings of silver and gold.
- 645. Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degreas or brown wool grease.
- 646. Tapioca, cassava or cassady.
- 647. Tar and pitch of wood, and pitch of coal tar.
- 648. Tea and tea plants.
- 650. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.
- 651. Terra alba.
- 652. Terra japonica.
- 653. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.
- 654. Tinsel wire, lame, or lahn.
- 655. Tobacco stems.
- 656. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.
- 657. Tripoli.
- 658. Turmeric.
- 659. Turpentine, Venice.
- 660. Turpentine, spirits of.
- 661. Turtles.
- 662. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.
- 663. Uranium, oxide and salts of.
- 664. Vaccine virus.
- 665. Valonia.
- 666. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.
- 667. Wafers, unmedicated, and not edible.
- 668. Wax, vegetable or mineral.
- 669. Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise)

of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purposes of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

671. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

WOOD:

672. Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.

673. Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking, not specially provided for in this Act.

674. Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.

675. Timber, squared or sided.

676. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed, except boards, plank, deals and other lumber of cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods.

677. Pine clapboards.

678. Spruce clapboards.

679. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only.

680. Laths.

681. Pickets and palings.

682. Shingles.

683. Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured: *Provided*, That all of the articles mentioned in paragraphs six hundred and seventy-two to six hundred and eighty-three, inclusive, when imported from any country which lays an export duty or imposes discriminating stumpage dues on any of them, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this Act.

684. Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar root or briar wood, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, or walking canes; and India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.

685. All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and all waste, or rags composed wholly or in part of wool, all the foregoing not otherwise herein provided for

686. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on

glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, including stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

687. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, and photographic pictures, imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

688. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or of science, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

689. Yams.

690. Zaffer.

SEC. 3. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumer-

ated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

SEC. 5. That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 6. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 7. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this Act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 8. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 9. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty and without having an internal-revenue stamp affixed thereto shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or lading for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturers containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes thirty-four hundred and thirty-three shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

SEC. 10. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 11. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 12. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 13. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to

a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 14. That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any Act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 15. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 16. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 17. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

SEC. 20. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 21. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 22. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such

materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 23. That the collector or chief officer of the customs at any port of entry or delivery shall issue a license to any reputable and competent person desiring to transact business as a custom-house broker. Such license shall be granted for a period of one year, and may be revoked for cause at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury. From and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, no person shall transact business as a custom-house broker without a license granted in accordance with this provision; but this Act shall not be so construed as to prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom-house pertaining to his own importations.

SEC. 24. That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

SEC. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this Act and thereafter quarterly on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least ten per centum more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred.

SEC. 26. That section twenty-eight hundred and four of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

"SEC. 2804. No cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, and also a serial number to be recorded in the custom-house. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect."

SEC. 27. That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hun-

dred and ninety-five, and until the first day of January, nineteen hundred, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits, or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax.

SEC. 28. That in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities, except such bonds of the United States the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all Federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said person or which has been paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes, or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever except that portion of the salary, compensation, or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and does withhold the tax and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it. In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, or profession shall be deducted and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness. And all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent

improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: *Provided further*, That only one deduction of four thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interests, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed four thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and shall include that portion of any income or salary upon which a tax has not been paid by the employer, where the employer is required by law to pay on the excess over four thousand dollars: *Provided also*, That in computing the income of any person, corporation, company, or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company, or association as dividends upon the stock of such corporation, company, or association if the tax of two per centum has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company, or association as required by this Act.

SEC. 29. That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than three thousand five hundred dollars for the taxable year, computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return, on or before the day provided by law, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains, and profits, as aforesaid; and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business, of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having less than three thousand five hundred dollars income are not required to make such report; and the collector or deputy collector, shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated; and in case any such person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a willfully false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector, to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or any other evidence, and to add fifty per centum as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a willfully false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered to add one hundred per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due, the tax and the additions thereto as a penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of willful neglect or refusal

to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return: *Provided*, That any person, or corporation in his, her, or its own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he, she, or his or her, or its ward or beneficiary, was not possessed of an income of four thousand dollars, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this Act; or may declare that he, she, or it, or his, her, or its ward or beneficiary has been assessed and has paid an income tax elsewhere in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon all his, her, or its income, gains, or profits, and upon all the income, gains, or profits for which he, she, or it is liable as such fiduciary, as prescribed by law; and if the collector or deputy collector shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, such person or corporation shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district for that year; or if the list or return of any person or corporation, company, or association shall have been increased by the collector or deputy collector, such person or corporation, company, or association may be permitted to prove the amount of income liable to be assessed; but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the collector or deputy collector. Any person or company, corporation, or association feeling aggrieved by the decision of the deputy collector, in such cases may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be final. If dissatisfied with the decision of the collector such person or corporation, company, or association may submit the case, with all the papers, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision, and may furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts having served notice to that effect upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as herein prescribed.

Such notice shall state the time and place at which, and the officer before whom, the testimony will be taken; the name, age, residence, and business of the proposed witness, with the questions to be propounded to the witness, or a brief statement of the substance of the testimony he is expected to give: *Provided*, That the Government may at the same time and place take testimony upon like notice to rebut the testimony of the witnesses examined by the person taxed.

The notice shall be delivered or mailed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a sufficient number of days previous to the day fixed for taking the testimony, to allow him, after its receipt, at least five days, exclusive of the period required for mail communication with the place at which the testimony is to be taken, in which to give, should he so desire, instructions as to the cross-examination of the proposed witness.

Whenever practicable, the affidavit or deposition shall be taken before a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, in which case reasonable notice shall be given to the collector or deputy collector of the time fixed for taking the deposition or affidavit:

*Provided further*, That no penalty shall be assessed upon any person or corporation, company, or association for such neglect or refusal or for making or rendering a willfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 30. The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the first day of July in each year; and to any sum

or sums annually due and unpaid after the first day of July as aforesaid, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of five per centum on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane, or insolvent persons.

SEC. 31. Any nonresident may receive the benefit of the exemptions hereinbefore provided for by filing with the deputy collector of any district a true list of all his property and sources of income in the United States and complying with the provisions of section twenty-nine of this Act as if a resident. In computing income he shall include all income from every source, but unless he be a citizen of the United States he shall only pay on that part of the income which is derived from any source in the United States. In case such nonresident fails to file such statement, the collector of each district shall collect the tax on the income derived from property situated in his district, subject to income tax, making no allowance for exemptions, and all property belonging to such nonresident shall be liable to distraint for tax: *Provided*, That nonresident corporations shall be subject to the same laws as to tax as resident corporations, and the collection of the tax shall be made in the same manner as provided for collections of taxes against nonresident persons.

SEC. 32. That there shall be assessed, levied, and collected, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of two per centum annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses, including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, saving institutions, fire, marine, life, and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies, and all other corporations, companies, or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized, but not including partnerships.

That said tax shall be paid on or before the first day of July in each year; and if the president or other chief officer of any corporation, company, or association, or in the case of any foreign corporation, company, or association, the resident manager or agent shall neglect or refuse to file with the collector of the internal-revenue district in which said corporation, company, or association shall be located or be engaged in business, a statement verified by his oath or affirmation, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of net profits or income received by said corporation, company, or association during the whole calendar year last preceding the date of filing said statement as hereinafter required, the corporation, company, or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of one thousand dollars and two per centum on the amount of taxes due, for each month until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to make return of taxes under the internal-revenue laws.

The net profits or income of all corporations, companies, or associations shall include the amounts paid to shareholders, or carried to the account of any fund, or used for construction, enlargement of plant, or

any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporations, companies, or associations.

That nothing herein contained shall apply to States, counties, or municipalities; nor to corporations, companies, or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations and dependents of such members; nor to the stocks, shares, funds, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, or educational purposes; nor to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions or societies as shall, first, have no stockholders or members except depositors and no capital except deposits; secondly, shall not receive deposits to an aggregate amount, in any one year, of more than one thousand dollars from the same depositor; thirdly, shall not allow an accumulation or total of deposits, by any one depositor, exceeding ten thousand dollars; fourthly, shall actually divide and distribute to its depositors, ratably to deposits, all the earnings over the necessary and proper expenses of such bank, institution, or society, except such as shall be applied to surplus; fifthly, shall not possess, in any form, a surplus fund exceeding ten per centum of its aggregated deposits; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions, or societies composed of members who do not participate in the profits thereof and which pay interest or dividends only to their depositors; nor to that part of the business of any savings bank, institution, or other similar association having a capital stock, that is conducted on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of its depositors on such plan, and which shall keep its accounts of its business conducted on such mutual plan separate and apart from its other accounts.

Nor to any insurance company or association which conducts all its business solely upon the mutual plan, and only for the benefit of its policy holders or members, and having no capital stock and no stock or shareholders, and holding all its property in trust and in reserve for its policy holders or members; nor to that part of the business of any insurance company having a capital stock and stock and shareholders, which is conducted on the mutual plan, separate from its stock plan of insurance, and solely for the benefit of the policy holders and members insured on said mutual plan, and holding all the property belonging to and derived from said mutual part of its business in trust and reserve for the benefit of its policy holders and members insured on said mutual plan.

That all State, county, municipal, and town taxes paid by corporations, companies, or associations, shall be included in the operating and business expenses of such corporations, companies, or associations.

SEC. 33. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, a tax of two per centum on the excess above the said four thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid, whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, or upon settling or adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, to deduct and withhold the afore-

said tax of two per centum; and the pay roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such tax as aforesaid shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment. And it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, when auditing the accounts of any paymaster or disbursing officer, or any officer withholding his salary from moneys received by him, or when settling or adjusting the accounts of any such officer, to require evidence that the taxes mentioned in this section have been deducted and paid over to the Treasurer of the United States, or other officer authorized to receive the same. Every corporation which pays to any employee a salary or compensation exceeding four thousand dollars per annum shall report the same to the collector or deputy collector of his district and said employee shall pay thereon, subject to the exemptions herein provided for, the tax of two per centum on the excess of his salary over four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That salaries due to State, county, or municipal officers shall be exempt from the income tax herein levied.

SEC. 34. That sections thirty-one hundred and sixty-seven, thirty-one hundred and seventy-two, thirty-one hundred and seventy-three, and thirty-one hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3167. That it shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk or other officer or employe of the United States to divulge or to make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return by any person or corporation, or to permit any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof, to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law, any income return or any part thereof or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employe of the United States he shall be dismissed from office and be incapable thereafter of holding any office under the Government.

“SEC. 3172. That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

“SEC. 3173. That it shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before the thirty-first day of July in each year, in case of income tax on or before the first Monday of March in each year, and in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath or affirmation, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income, charged with a duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount,

according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable: *Provided*, That if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed and verified by oath or affirmation by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: *Provided further*, That in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the collector or deputy collector as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time the collector or a deputy collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such collector or deputy collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post-office a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such collector or deputy collector the list or return required by law, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person on being notified or required as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is false or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, it shall be lawful for the collector to summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof. The collector may summon any person residing or found within the State in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and can not be found within such State, he may enter any collection district where such person may be found, and there make the examination herein authorized. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned.

“SEC. 3176. When any person, corporation, company, or association refuses or neglects to render any return or list required by law, or renders a false or fraudulent return or list, the collector or any deputy collector shall make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the income, property, and objects liable to tax owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, or corporation, company, or

association and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess all taxes not paid by stamps, including the amount, if any, due for special tax, income or other tax, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation intentionally he shall add one hundred per centum to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per centum to such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector shall be held prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes."

SEC. 35. That every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its collection district, on or before the first Monday of March in every year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole calendar year last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross profits of such corporation, company, or association, from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, company, or association, exclusive of interest, annuities, and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation, company, or association, without allowance for interest, annuities, or dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends, stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of four thousand dollars or less to each person employed.

Sixth. The amount paid in salaries of more than four thousand dollars to each person employed and the name and address of each of such persons and the amount paid to each.

SEC. 36. That it shall be the duty of every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit to keep full, regular, and accurate books of account, upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day, in regular order, and whenever a collector or deputy collector of the district in which any corporation, company, or association is assessable shall believe that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation, company, or association has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief and of the grounds on which it is founded, and file the same with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if said Commissioner shall, on examination thereof, and after full hearing upon notice given to all parties, conclude there is good ground for such belief he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation, company, or association to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation, company, or association to be made; and if such corporation, company, or association shall refuse to comply with such request, then the collector or deputy collector of the district shall make from such information as he can obtain an estimate of the amount of such income and then add fifty per centum thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be the lawful assessment of such income.

SEC. 37. That it shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any payment of any taxes other than the tax represented by an adhesive stamp or other engraved stamp is made under the provisions of this Act, to give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, expressing the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever such payment is made such collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor, on account of payments made to or to be made by him to separate creditors in such form that such debtor can conveniently produce the same separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amounts specified in such receipts; and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor, to justify him in withholding the amount therein expressed from his next payment to his creditor; but such creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt, acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

SEC. 38. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, by adhesive stamps, a tax of two cents for and upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured and sold or removed, and also upon every pack in the stock of any dealer on and after that date; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make regulations as to dies and adhesive stamps.

SEC. 39. That in all cases where an adhesive stamp is used for denoting the tax imposed by this Act upon playing cards, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and the date on which such stamp is attached or used, so that it may not again be used. And every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this Act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps as substitute for, or in addition to the method prescribed in this section as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of playing cards.

SEC. 40. That every manufacturer of playing cards shall register with the collector of the district his name or style, place of residence, trade, or business, and the place where such business is to be carried on, and a failure to register as herein provided and required shall subject such person to a penalty of fifty dollars.

SEC. 41. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for payment of the tax upon playing cards, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon. Such stamps shall be furnished to collectors requiring them, and collectors shall, if there be any manufacturers of playing cards within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to such manufacturers as have registered as required by law and to importers of playing cards, who are required to affix the same to imported playing cards, and to persons who are required by law to affix the same to stocks of playing cards on hand when the tax thereon imposed first takes effect. Every collector shall

keep an account of the number and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each manufacturer and to other persons above described.

SEC. 42. That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled the impression or any part of the impression of any such stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, upon any paper, or shall stamp or mark or cause or procure to be stamped or marked any paper with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the taxes hereby imposed or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale any paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act, or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, from any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed, to, with, or upon any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other paper or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall willfully remove or cause to be removed, alter or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks on any adhesive stamp, with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamps, which have been removed from any article, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offense as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit, washed, restored, or altered stamps and the articles upon which they are placed and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by

removing or altering the canceling or defacing marks thereon, shall be prima-facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some paper, instrument, or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 43. That whenever any person makes, prepares, and sells or removes for consumption or sale, playing cards, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, upon which a tax is imposed by law, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the tax before mentioned, he shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for every omission to affix such stamp: *Provided*, That playing cards may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country, without payment of tax, or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

SEC. 44. That every manufacturer or maker of playing cards who, after the same are so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, takes off, removes, or detaches, or causes, or permits, or suffers to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who uses any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall, for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offense is committed, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered together with the costs thereupon accruing; and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

SEC. 45. That every maker or manufacturer of playing cards who, to evade the tax or duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, sells, exposes for sale, sends out, removes, or delivers any playing cards before the duty thereon has been fully paid, by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as provided by law, or who, to evade as aforesaid, hides or conceals, or causes to be hidden or concealed, or removes or conveys away, or deposits, or causes to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

SEC. 46. That the tax on playing cards shall be paid by the manufacturer thereof. Every person who offers or exposes for sale playing cards, whether the articles so offered or exposed are of foreign manufacture and imported or are of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamps denoting the tax paid thereon, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 47. That whenever any article upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp is sold or removed for sale by the manufacturer thereof, without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such removal or sale, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor upon the manufacturer or producer of such article. He shall certify such assessment to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax,

and upon the neglect or refusal of payment by such manufacturer or producer, shall proceed to collect the same in the manner provided for the collection of other assessed taxes.

SEC. 48. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time, or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in the United States, on which the tax is not paid before that day, a tax of one dollar and ten cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon: *Provided*, That in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon, less than one tenth, shall be excluded.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe and furnish suitable stamps denoting the payment of the internal-revenue tax imposed by this section; and until such stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps now used to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits shall be affixed to all packages containing distilled spirits on which the tax imposed by this section is paid; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, by assessment or otherwise, cause to be collected the tax on any fractional gallon contained in each of such packages as ascertained by the original gauge, or regauge when made, before or at the time of removal of such packages from warehouse or other place of storage; and all provisions of existing laws relating to stamps denoting the payment of internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the stamps provided for in this section.

That the tax herein imposed shall be paid by the distiller of the spirits, on or before their removal from the distillery or place of storage, except in case the removal therefrom without payment of tax is authorized by law; and (upon spirits lawfully deposited in any distillery warehouse, or other bonded warehouse, established under internal-revenue laws) within eight years from the date of the original entry for deposit in any distillery warehouse, or from the date of original gauge of fruit brandy deposited in special-bonded warehouse, except in case of withdrawal therefrom without payment of tax as authorized by law.

SEC. 49. That warehousing bonds and transportation and warehousing bonds, conditioned for the payment of the taxes on all distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses on and after the passage of this Act, shall be given by the distiller of said spirits as required by existing laws, conditioned, however, for payment of taxes at the rate imposed by this Act and before removal from warehouse and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of the original entry for deposit, and all warehousing bonds or transportation and warehousing bonds conditioned for the payment of the taxes on distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses prior to that date shall continue in full force and effect for the time named in said bonds, except where new or additional bonds are required under existing law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require the distillers of the spirits to give bonds for the additional tax, and before the expiration of the original bonds shall prescribe rules and regulations for re-entry for deposit and for new bonds as provided for spirits originally entered for deposit under this Act, and conditioned for payment of tax at the rate imposed by this Act and before removal of the spirits from

warehouse, and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of original entry for deposit. If the distiller of the spirits fails or refuses to give the bond for the additional tax, or to re-enter and re-bond the spirits, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may proceed to collect the tax as now provided by law for failure or refusal to give warehousing bonds on original entry into distillery warehouse or special-bonded warehouse, and the provisions of section four of the Act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty (twenty-first Statutes, one hundred and forty-five), so far as applicable, are hereby extended to bonds given under the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the distiller may, at his option and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, execute an annual bond for the spirits so deposited in lieu of the bonds herein provided.

SEC. 50. That the distiller of any distilled spirits deposited in any distillery warehouse, or special-bonded warehouse, or in any general-bonded warehouse established under the provisions of this Act may, prior to the expiration of four years from the date of original gauge as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other spirits, file with the collector a notice giving a description of the packages containing the spirits, and request a regauge of the same, and thereupon the collector shall direct a gauger to regauge the spirits, and to mark upon each such package the number of gauge or wine gallons and proof gallons therein contained. If upon such regauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or negligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: *Provided, however*, That the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for two months or part thereof; one and one-half gallons for three and four months; two gallons for five and six months; two and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; three gallons for nine and ten months; three and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve months; four gallons for thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen months; four and one-half gallons for sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen months; five gallons for nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one months; five and one-half gallons for twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four months; six gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty months; seven gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three months; seven and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six months; eight gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty months; eight and one-half gallons for forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four months; nine gallons for forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight months; and no further allowance shall be made: *And provided further*, That in case such spirits shall remain in warehouse after the same have been regauged, the packages containing the spirits shall, at the time of withdrawal from warehouse and at such other times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct, be again regauged or inspected; and if found to contain a larger quantity than shown by the first regauge, the tax shall be collected and paid on the quantity contained in each such package as shown by the original gauge: *And provided further*, That taxes shall be collected on the quantity

contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge, where the distiller does not request a regauge before the expiration of four years from the date of original entry or gauge: *Provided also*, That the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty-gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons: *And provided further*, That the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than one hundred per centum.

SEC. 51. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized, in his discretion and upon the execution of such bond as he may prescribe, to establish one or more warehouses, not exceeding ten in number in any one collection district, to be known and designated as general bonded warehouses, and to be used exclusively for the storage of spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, each of which warehouses shall be in the charge of a storekeeper or storekeeper and gauger to be appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid in the same manner as such officers for distillery warehouses are now appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the collector of internal revenue of the district in which such warehouse is located, and shall be in the joint custody of the storekeeper and proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked or opened or remain open except in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him, as provided in the case of distillery warehouses; and such warehouses shall be under such further regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

SEC. 52. That any distilled spirits made from materials other than fruit, and lawfully deposited in a distillery warehouse, may, upon application of the distiller thereof, be removed from such distillery warehouse to any general bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding section; and the removal of said spirits to said general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing with the collector of the district in which the spirits were manufactured, such bonds and bills of lading, and the giving of such other additional security, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 53. That all spirits intended for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, before being removed from the distillery warehouse, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner.

SEC. 54. That any spirits removed in bond as aforesaid may, upon its arrival at a general bonded warehouse, be deposited therein upon making such entries, filing such bonds and other securities, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be one of the conditions of the warehousing bond covering such spirits that the principal named in said bond shall pay the tax on the spirits as specified in the entry or cause the same to be paid within eight years

from the date of the original entry of the same into the distillery warehouse, and before withdrawal, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 55. That any spirits may be withdrawn once and no more from one general bonded warehouse for transportation to another general bonded warehouse, and when intended to be so withdrawn, shall have affixed thereto another general bonded warehouse stamp indicative of such intention; and the withdrawal of such spirits, and their transfer to and entry into such general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations and upon the filing of such notices, entries, bonds, and bills of lading as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, from time to time, prescribe; and the bonds covering spirits in general bonded warehouses shall be given by distillers of the spirits, and shall be renewed at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulations, require.

SEC. 56. That the provisions of existing law in regard to the withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouses upon payment of tax, or for exportation, or for transfer to a manufacturing warehouse, and as to the gauging, marking, branding, and stamping of the spirits upon such withdrawals, and in regard to withdrawals for the use of the United States or scientific institutions or colleges of learning, including the provisions for allowance for loss by accidental fire or other unavoidable accident, are hereby extended and made applicable to spirits deposited in general bonded warehouses under this Act.

SEC. 57. Whenever distilling shall have been suspended at any distillery for a period or periods aggregating six months during any calendar year, and the quantity of spirits remaining in the distillery warehouse does not exceed five thousand proof gallons, or whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, any distillery warehouse or general bonded warehouse is unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein is liable to loss or great wastage, he may in either such case discontinue such warehouse and require the merchandise therein to be transferred to such other warehouse as he may designate, and within such time as he may prescribe; and all the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to transfers of spirits from warehouses, including those imposing penalties, are hereby made applicable to transfers to or from general bonded warehouses established under this Act.

SEC. 58. The tax upon any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, and in respect of which any requirement of this Act is not complied with, shall, at any time when knowledge of such fact is obtained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be assessed by him upon the distiller of the same, and returned to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect of payment by the distiller shall proceed to collect the same by distraint. But this provision shall not exclude any other remedy or proceeding provided by law to enforce the payment of the tax. If it shall appear at any time that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package deposited in a general bonded warehouse or special bonded warehouse, other than the loss provided for in section thirty-two hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is excessive, he may instruct the collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to require the withdrawal from warehouse of such cask or package of distilled spirits and to collect the tax accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits

entered into the warehouse in such cask or package, less only the allowance for loss provided by law. If the said tax is not paid on demand the collector shall report the amount due, as shown by the original gauge, upon his next monthly list, and it shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected.

SEC. 59. That in case any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse shall fail to be deposited in such general bonded warehouse within ten days after such removal, or within the time specified in any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits deposited in any general bonded warehouse shall be taken therefrom, for export or otherwise, without full compliance with the provisions of this Act, and with the requirements of any regulations made thereunder, and with the terms of any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits which have been deposited in a general bonded warehouse shall be found elsewhere, not having been removed therefrom according to law, any person who shall be guilty of such failure, or any person who shall in any manner violate any provision of the next preceding eleven sections of this Act, shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than three years for every such failure or violation; and the spirits as to which such failure or violation, or unlawful removal shall take place shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 60. That all assessments made under the provisions of section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Acts amendatory thereof, shall be at the rate of tax imposed by this Act on each proof gallon.

SEC. 61. Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the collector of internal revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of the tax so paid.

SEC. 62. That no distiller who has given the required bond and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, or at the place of storage in bond, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer on account of such sales: *Provided*, That he shall be required to keep the book prescribed by section thirty-three hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or so much as shall show the date when he sent out any spirits, the serial numbers of the packages containing same, the kind and quality of the spirits in wine gallons and taxable gallons, the serial numbers of the stamps on the packages, and the name and residence of the person to whom sent; and the provisions of section five of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as to transcripts, shall apply to such books. Any failure, by reason of refusal or willful neglect, to furnish the transcript by him shall subject the spirits owned or distilled by him to forfeiture.

SEC. 63. That storekeepers, and storekeepers and gaugers, when transferred from one distillery to another, either in the same district or

in different districts, shall receive compensation not exceeding four dollars per day during the time necessarily occupied in traveling from one distillery to the other, together with actual and necessary traveling expenses.

SEC. 64. That the officer holding the combined office of storekeeper and gauger, under the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six (Nineteenth Statutes, page one hundred and fifty-two), may be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to perform the separate duties of a storekeeper at any distillery, or at any general or special bonded warehouse, or to perform any of the duties of a gauger under the internal-revenue laws. And the said officer, before entering upon the discharge of such separate duties, shall give a bond to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the faithful discharge of his duties in such form and for such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe.

SEC. 65. That internal-revenue gaugers may be assigned to duty at distilleries, rectifying houses, or wherever gauging is required to be done, and transferred from one place of duty to another, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in like manner as storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers are now assigned and transferred.

SEC. 66. That section thirty-three hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be further amended by striking out all after said number and substituting the following:

“Whenever any cask or package, containing five wine gallons or more, is filled for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any rectifier who has paid the special tax required by law, it shall be inspected and gauged by a United States gauger whose duty it shall be to mark and brand the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall state the date when affixed and the number of proof gallons, and shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That when such cask or package is filled on the premises of a rectifier rectifying less than five hundred barrels a year, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by a United States gauger, or it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by the rectifier, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

SEC. 67. That whenever any person intending to commence or to continue the business of a distiller shall execute a bond under the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes of United States, and file the same with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he proposes to distill, the collector may refuse to approve said bond if the person offering the same shall have been previously convicted, in a court of competent jurisdiction, of any fraudulent noncompliance with any of the provisions of law relating to the duties and business of distillers, or if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have compromised such an offense with the person upon the payment of penalties or otherwise, and, in case of such refusal, the person so proposing to distill may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

SEC. 68. That section forty-three of the Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled “An Act to reduce the revenue

and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"That the wine spirits mentioned in section forty-two of this Act is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice and shall be held to include the product commonly known as grape brandy; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified free of tax, as provided in said section, is fermented grape juice only, and shall contain no other substance of any kind whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation and such sweet wine shall contain not less than four per centum of saccharine matter, which saccharine strength may be determined by testing with Balling's saccharometer or must scale, such sweet wine, after the evaporation of the spirit contained therein, and restoring the sample tested to original volume by additional water: *Provided*, That the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must, or pure chrystallized cane or beet sugar to the pure grape juice aforesaid, or the fermented product of such grape juice prior to the fortification provided for by this Act for the sole purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standard, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure, sweet wine aforesaid: *Provided further*, That the cane or beet sugar so used shall not be in excess of ten per cent of the weight of wines to be fortified under this Act."

SEC. 69. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf-tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, or by the working or preparation of leaf-tobacco, tobacco-stems, scraps, clippings, or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hogshead, case or bale; or who sells directly to consumers, or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons who purchase in packages for export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco; and so much of section three thousand two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Acts amendatory thereof, as are in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That section twenty-seven, chapter twelve hundred and forty-four, page eight hundred and sixty-three, volume one, of Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, be amended by striking out all after the word "repealed," in line five of said section, as follows: "*Provided, however*, That it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any internal-revenue officer or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and complete statement, verified by oath, of all of his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds,

with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold and the place to which it is shipped; and every farmer or planter who willfully refuses to furnish such information, or who knowingly makes false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars." That section thirty-three hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

SEC. 70. That the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six (Nineteenth United States Statutes, page sixty), be amended by inserting after the words "imported into the United States by such firm or partnership" the following: "Or for any other purpose connected with the general transaction of business at any custom-house."

SEC. 71. That section three of an Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate, or in any way affect, such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 72. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All Acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon.

SEC. 73. That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal, and void, when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article

enters or is intended to enter. Every person who is or shall hereafter be engaged in the importation of goods or any commodity from any foreign country in violation of this section of this Act, or who shall combine or conspire with another to violate the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be further punished by imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for a term not less than three months nor exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 74. That the several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section seventy-three of this Act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petitions setting forth the case and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 75. That whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under the seventy-fourth section of this Act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 76. That any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section seventy-three of this Act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to or from a Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 77. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this Act may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

Received by the President, August 15, 1894.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]



53D CONGRESS, }  
2d Session. }

SENATE.

{ REPORT 707,  
Part 2.

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BULLETIN NO. 61, PART II.

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COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE.

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COMPARISON OF TEXT

OF THE

TARIFF LAWS OF 1890 AND 1894.

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AUGUST 28, 1894.—Ordered to be printed.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1894.



# THE TARIFF ACT OF 1894

COMPARED WITH

## THE TARIFF ACT OF 1890,

WITH RATES OF THE WILSON BILL OF 1894 AND THE  
MILLS BILL OF 1888.

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[Law of 1894 in large type, Law of 1890 follows in smaller type, Wilson bill and Mills bill rates in small type.]

AN ACT to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government,  
and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries or withdrawn for consumption, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

AN ACT to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on and after the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

### SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

#### ACIDS.—

1. Acetic or pyroligneous acid, twenty per centum ad valorem.

### SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

#### ACIDS.—

1. Acetic or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, one and one-half cents per pound; exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, four cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: below 1.047 specific gravity, 2 cents per pound; above 1.047 5 cents per pound.

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Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

2. Boracic acid, three cents per pound.  
 2. Boracic acid, five cents per pound.  
 Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
 Mills bill rate: Free.
3. Chromic acid, four cents per pound.  
 3. Chromic acid, six cents per pound.  
 Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.  
 Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.
4. Citric acid, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 4. Citric acid, ten cents per pound.  
 Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
 Mills bill rate: 10 cents per pound.  
 5. Sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, not otherwise specially provided for one-fourth of one cent per pound.  
 Placed upon free list, paragraph 643.
5. Tannic acid or tannin, sixty cents per pound.  
 6. Tannic acid or tannin, seventy-five cents per pound.  
 Wilson bill rate: 35 cents per pound.  
 Mills bill rate: 50 cents per pound.
6. Tartaric acid, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 7. Tartaric acid, ten cents per pound.  
 Wilson bill rates: 20 per cent.  
 Mills bill rate: 10 cents per pound.
7. Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters (1), and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this Act (2), two dollars per gallon and fifty per centum ad valorem.  
 8. Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters, two dollars per gallon and fifty per centum ad valorem; alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per gallon and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.  
 Wilson bill rate: \$2 per gallon and 25 per cent.  
 Mills bill rates: (1) \$2.50 per gallon and 50 per cent; (2) \$2.50 per gallon and 25 per cent.
8. Alumina (1), alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground (2), four-tenths of one cent per pound.  
 9. Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, six-tenths of one cent per pound.  
 Wilson bill rates: (1) 10 per cent; (2) 20 per cent.  
 Mills bill rates: Free.
- 8½. Ammonia, carbonate of, twenty per centum ad valorem; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, ten per centum ad valorem; sulphate of, twenty per centum ad valorem.  
 10. AMMONIA.—Carbonate of, one and three-fourths cents per pound; muriate of or sal-ammoniac, three-fourths of one cent per pound; sulphate of, one-half of one cent per pound.  
 Wilson bill rate: Free.  
 Mills bill rates: Carbonate, 20 per cent; muriate, 10 per cent; sulphate, 20 per cent.

9. Blacking of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem. Bone char suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

11. Blacking of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Blacking, 20 per cent; bone char, free.

Mills bill rates: Blacking, 25 per cent; bone char, 25 per cent.

12. Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper, two cents per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 405.

13. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

See paragraph 9.

10. Borax, crude, or borate of soda, two cents per pound; borate of lime, one and one-half cents per pound. Refined borax, two cents per pound.

14. Borax, crude, or borate of soda, or borate of lime, three cents per pound; refined borax, five cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Crude, free; refined, 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Crude, free; refined, 5 cents per pound.

10½. Camphor, refined, ten per centum ad valorem.

15. Camphor, refined, four cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 5 cents per pound.

11. Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French, red, and all other chalk preparations not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

16. Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French, and red, per one cent pound; all other chalk preparations not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

12. Chloral hydrate, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 74 of tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per pound.

13. Chloroform, twenty-five cents per pound.

17. Chloroform, twenty-five cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per pound.

#### COAL-TAR PREPARATIONS.—

14. All coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### COAL-TAR PREPARATIONS—

18. All coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known, and not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

19. All preparations of coal-tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 443.

14½. Cobalt, oxide of, twenty-five cents per pound.

20. Cobalt, oxide of, thirty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

15. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, forty cents per pound (1); rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles (2), fifty cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles (3), forty-five per centum ad valorem.

21. Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, fifty cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, sixty cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, sixty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 40 cents; (2) 50 cents; (3) 45 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 50 cents; (2) 60 cents; (3) 60 cents and 25 per cent.

16. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, fifty per centum ad valorem.

22. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 50 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

23. Copperas or sulphate of iron, three-tenths of one cent per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 455.

16½. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

24. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

17. Ethers, sulphuric (1), forty cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether (2), twenty-five cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences (3), two dollars per pound; ether of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act (4), one dollar per pound.

25. Ethers sulphuric, forty cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, twenty-five cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this act, one dollar per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 35 cents; (2) 20 cents; (3) \$1; (4) \$1.

Mills bill rates: (1) 50 cents; (2) 30 cents; (3) \$2.50; (4) \$1; oil of cognac or ceanthic ether, \$4 per ounce; oil or essence of rum, fifty cents per ounce.

18. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, extract of sumac, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing

or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, and extracts of hemlock bark, ten per centum ad valorem.

26. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods, extract of sumac, and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this act, seven-eighths of one cent per pound; extracts of hemlock bark one-half of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

19. Gelatine, glue, isinglass or fish glue (1), and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds (2), twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

27. Gelatine, glue, and isinglass, or fish-glue, valued at not above seven cents per pound, one and one-half cents per pound valued at above seven cents per pound and not above thirty cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above thirty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 25 per cent; (2) free.

20. Glycerine, crude, not purified, one cent per pound; refined, three cents per pound.

28. Glycerine, crude, not purified, one and three-fourths cents per pound. Refined, four and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: crude, 1 cent; refined, 3 cents per pound.

Mills bill rates: crude, free; refined, 3 cents per pound.

29. Indigo, extracts, or pastes of, three-fourths of one cent per pound; carmined, ten cents per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 514.

21. Ink and ink powders, printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

30. Ink and ink-powders, printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

31. Iodine, resublimed, thirty cents per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 515.

22. Iodoform, one dollar per pound.

32. Iodoform, one dollar and fifty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per pound.

Mills bill rate: \$2 per pound.

23. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, five cents per pound.

33. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, five and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 5 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 5 cents per pound.

24. Magnesia, carbonate of (1), medicinal, three cents per pound; calcined (2), seven cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts (3), one-fifth of one cent per pound.

34. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, four cents per pound calcined, eight cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, three-tenths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 3 cents per pound; (2) 7 cents per pound; (3) free.

Mills bill rates: (1) 3 cents per pound; (2) 7 cents per pound; (3)  $\frac{1}{5}$  cent per pound.

25. Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof, fifty cents per ounce.

35. Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof, fifty cents per ounce.

Wilson bill rate: 75 cents per ounce.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per ounce.

OILS.—

26. Alizarine assistant, or soluble oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red oil, thirty per centum ad valorem.

OILS.—

36. Alizarine assistant, or soluble oil, or oleate of soda, or Turkey red oil, containing fifty per centum or more of castor oil, eighty cents per gallon; containing less than fifty per centum of castor oil, forty cents per gallon; all other, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 cents per gallon, as castor oil under the similitude clause.

27. Castor oil, thirty-five cents per gallon.

37. Castor oil, eighty cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: 35 cents per gallon.

Mills bill rate: 40 cents per gallon.

28. Cod-liver oil, twenty per centum ad valorem.

38. Cod-liver oil, fifteen cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

39. Cotton-seed oil, ten cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 568.

40. Croton oil, thirty cents per pound

Placed upon free list, paragraph 568.

29. Flaxseed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, twenty cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.

41. Flaxseed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, thirty-two cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.

Wilson bill rate: 15 cents per gallon.

Mills bill rates: Flaxseed or linseed oil, 15 cents per gallon; poppy-seed oil, free.

30. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, ten per centum ad valorem.

42. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

31. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon.

43. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: 10 cents per gallon.

Mills bill rate: Free.

32. Olive oil, fit for salad purposes, thirty-five cents per gallon.

44. Olive oil, fit for salad purposes, thirty-five cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: 35 cents per gallon.

Mills bill rate: Free.

33. Peppermint oil, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

45. Peppermint oil, eighty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

34. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

46. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this act, eight cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rates: 25 per cent; cod oil, 15 per cent.

Mills bill rates: Free; cod oil, 25 per cent.

35. Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

47. Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

36. Opium containing less than nine per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, six dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouse shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

48. Opium containing less than nine per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, twelve dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouse shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

Wilson bill rate: \$6 per pound.

Mills bill rate: \$10 per pound.

#### PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.—

37. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, three dollars per ton.

#### PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES.—

49. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured (1), one dollar and twelve cents per ton; manufactured (2), six dollars and seventy-two cents per ton.

Wilson bill rates: (1) Free; (2) \$3 per ton.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2)  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent per pound.

38. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry or ground in or mixed with oil (1), six cents per pound; and in pulp or mixed with water (2), six cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

50. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, six cents per pound; in pulp or mixed with water six cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 6 cents per pound; (2) 6 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 25 per cent.

39. Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

51. Blanc-fixe, or satin white, or artificial sulphate of barytes, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rates: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

40. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty per centum ad valorem.

52. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, under whatever name known, including bone black and lamp-black, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

41. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are component parts, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, or in pulp or mixed with water, three cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

53. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are component parts, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil, four and one-half cents per pound; in pulp or mixed with water, four and one-half cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

Wilson bill rate: 2½ cents per pound.  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

42. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, ground in oil, one and one-fourth of one cent per pound.

54. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths not specially provided for in this act, dry (1), one-fourth of one cent per pound; ground in oil (2), one and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) Free; (2) 1½ cents per pound.  
Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2) 1½ cents per pound.

43. Ultramarine blue (1), whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine (2), three cents per pound.

55. Ultramarine blue, four and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 20 per cent.  
Mills bill rates: (1) 3 cents per pound; (2) 20 per cent.

44. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and on spirit, varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, one dollar and thirty-two cents per gallon additional.

56. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, one dollar and thirty-two cents per gallon additional.

Wilson bill rates: 25 per cent and \$1.32.  
Mills bill rates: 40 per cent and \$1.32.

45. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty per centum ad valorem; vermilion red, not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, six cents per pound.

57. Vermilion red, and colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, twelve cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: 20 per cent (quicksilver); 6 cents per pound (lead).  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

58. Wash blue, containing ultramarine, three cents per pound.

NOTE.—Consolidated with paragraph 43, ultramarine blue.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

46. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of one cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, one-half of one cent per pound.

59. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-half of one cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

47. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or pigment containing zinc, dry or ground in oil, one cent per pound.

60. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint, containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, one and one-fourth cents per pound; ground in oil, one and three-fourth cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Dry, 1 cent per pound; in oil, 1½ cents per pound.

48. All other paints, colors, and pigments, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or other solutions, including all colors in tubes, lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

61. All other paints and colors, whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, including lakes, crayons, smalts, and frostings, not specially provided for in this act, and artists' colors of all kinds, in tubes or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all paints and colors, mixed or ground with water or solutions other than oil, and commercially known as artists' water color paints, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

#### LEAD PRODUCTS.—

49. Acetate of lead, white, two and three-quarters cents per pound; brown, one and three-quarters cents per pound; litharge, one and one-half cents per pound.

#### LEAD PRODUCTS.—

62. Acetate of lead, white, five and one-half cents per pound; brown, three and one-half cents per pound.

63. Litharge, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: White, 2½ cents; brown, 1¾ cents; litharge, 1½ cents per pound.

Mills bill rates: White, 3 cents; brown, 2 cents; litharge, 1½ cents per pound.

50. Nitrate of lead, one and one-half cents per pound.

64. Nitrate of lead, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1½ cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

51. Orange mineral, one and three-quarters cents per pound; red lead, one and one-half cents per pound.

65. Orange mineral, three and one-half cents per pound.

66. Red lead, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: Orange mineral, 1¾ cents; red lead, 1½ cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 1½ cents per pound.

52. White lead, and white paint and pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, one and one-half cents per pound.

67. White lead, and white paint containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1½ cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

## 53. Phosphorus, fifteen cents per pound.

68. Phosphorus, twenty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## POTASH.—

## 54. Bichromate and chromate of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## POTASH.—

69. Bichromate and chromate of, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 2½ cents per pound.

70. Caustic or hydrate of, refined in sticks or rolls, one cent per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 595.

## 55. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, twenty-five cents per pound.

71. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, fifty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per pound.

## 56. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half of one cent per pound.

72. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: ½ cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

## 57. Prussiate of, red, or yellow, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

73. Prussiate of, red, ten cents per pound; yellow, five cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Red, 7 cents; yellow, 3 cents per pound.

## PREPARATIONS.—

58. All medicinal preparations, including medicinal coal-tar preparations and medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty cents per pound: *Provided*, That no such preparation shall pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## PREPARATIONS.—

74. All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this act, fifty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 50 cents per pound, with minimum limitation of 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per pound.

59. All medicinal preparations, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

75. All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is not a component part, and not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

59½. Paris green and London purple, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 25 per cent, paragraph 61.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 12½ per cent (Paris green).

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

60. Products or preparations known as alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

76. Products or preparations known as alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: 25 per cent; bay rum, essence or oil, \$2.50 per pound; naphtha, benzine, benzole, free.

61. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and all toilet preparations, and articles of perfumery, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.

77. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and tonics, including all known as toilet preparations, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

62. Santonine, and all salts thereof containing eighty per centum or over of santonine, one dollar per pound.

78. Santonine, and all salts thereof containing eighty per centum or over of santonine, two dollars and fifty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per pound.

Mills bill rate: \$3 per pound.

#### SOAP.—

63. Castile soap (1), twenty per centum ad valorem; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet and medicinal or medicated soap (2), thirty-five per centum ad valorem; all other soaps, not specially provided for in this Act (3), ten per centum ad valorem.

79. Soap: Castile soap, one and one-fourth cents per pound; fancy perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, fifteen cents per pound; all other soaps, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 35 per cent; (3) 10 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 15 cents per pound; (3) free.

#### SODA.—

64. Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus, one-half cent per pound.

##### SODA.—

80. Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound.

65. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, one-half of one cent per pound.

81. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

66. Bichromate and chromate of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

82. Bichromate and chromate of, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 3 cents per pound.

67. Sal soda, or soda crystals, one-eighth of one cent per pound; soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

83. Sal-soda, or soda-crystals, and soda-ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rates: Sal soda,  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent; soda ash,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound.

68. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, three-eighths of one cent per pound.

84. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, one-half of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

85. Sulphate of soda, or salt-cake or niter-cake, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 622.

69. Sponges, sea moss or Iceland moss, ten per centum ad valorem.

86. Sponges, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: Sponges, 10 per cent; mosses, free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

70. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, thirty cents per ounce.

87. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, forty cents per ounce.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per ounce.

71. Sulphur, refined, sublimed, or flowers of, twenty per centum ad valorem.

88. Sulphur, refined, eight dollars per ton; sublimed or flowers of, ten dollars per ton.

Wilson bill rates: (1) Free; (2) 20 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2) \$12 per ton.

72. Sumac, ground, ten per centum ad valorem.

89. Sumac, ground, four-tenths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{3}{10}$  cent per pound.

73. Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar, twenty per centum ad valorem.

90. Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar, six cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 6 cents per pound.

74. Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined, twenty per centum ad valorem.

91. Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined, four cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 4 cents per pound.

75. Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, two cents per pound.

92. Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 4 cents per pound.

## SCHEDULE B.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

## BRICK AND TILE:

76. Brick, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, thirty per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE B.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

## BRICK AND TILE—

93. Fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: 20 per cent; other than fire brick, free.

77. Magnesian fire-brick, one dollar per ton.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at \$1.25 per ton, paragraph 93.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per ton.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

78. Tiles, plain, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enameled, vitrified, or decorated (1), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified, or decorated, and encaustic (2), forty per centum ad valorem.

94. Tiles and brick, other than fire brick, not glazed, ornamented, painted, enameled, vitrified, or decorated, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified, or decorated, and all encaustic, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 25 per cent; (2) 40 per cent.

Mills bill rates: Encaustic, not glazed or enameled, 30 per cent; glazed or enameled, 45 per cent; paving tiles, not encaustic, 20 per cent.

## CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER:

79. Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages (1), eight cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk (2), seven cents per one hundred pounds; other cement (3), ten per centum ad valorem.

## CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER—

95. Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, eight cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, seven cents per one hundred pounds; other cement, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 8 cents per 100 pounds; (2) 7 cents per 100 pounds; (3) 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

80. Lime, five cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

96. Lime, six cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

81. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, one dollar per ton; calcined, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

97. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, one dollar per ton; calcined, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton.

Wilson bill rates: Ground, 10 per cent; calcined, 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

**CLAYS OR EARTHS:**

82. Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act (1), one dollar per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act (2), two dollars per ton; china clay or kaolin (3), two dollars per ton.

**CLAYS OR EARTHS—**

98. Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar and fifty cents per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, three dollars per ton; china, clay, or kaolin, three dollars per ton.

Wilson bill rates: (1) Free; (2) \$1 per ton; (3) \$2 per ton.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2) \$3 per ton; (3) china clay, \$2 per ton; kaolin, \$2 per ton; kaolin, crude, \$1 per ton.

**EARTHENWARE AND CHINA:**

83. Common yellow and brown earthenware, plain or embossed, common stoneware, and crucibles, not decorated in any manner, twenty per centum ad valorem.

**EARTHENWARE AND CHINA—**

99. Common brown earthenware, common stoneware, and crucibles, not ornamented or decorated in any manner, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

84. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuettes, white, not changed in condition by superadded ornamentation or decoration, thirty per centum ad valorem.

100. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem if plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

85. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, toys, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, tinted, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated in any manner, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890, at 60 per cent, paragraph 100.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

86. All articles composed of earthen or mineral substances, including lava tips for burners, not specially provided for in this Act, if decorated in any manner (1), forty per centum ad valorem; if not decorated (2), thirty per centum ad valorem.

101. All other China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures of the same, by whatsoever designation or name known in the trade, including lava tips for burners, not specially provided for in this act, if ornamented or decorated in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem; if not ornamented or decorated, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 40 per cent; (2) 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 50 per cent; (2) 40 per cent.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

## 87. Gas retorts, twenty per centum ad valorem.

102. Gas-retorts, three dollars each.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

## GLASS AND GLASSWARE:

88. Green and colored, molded, or pressed (1), and flint and lime glass bottles (2) holding more than one pint, and demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, whether filled or unfilled and whether their contents be dutiable or free, and other molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime bottled glassware, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of one cent per pound; and vials, holding not more than one pint and not less than one-quarter of a pint, one and one-eighth cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, forty cents per gross; all other plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and flint lime and glassware, forty per centum ad valorem.

## GLASS AND GLASSWARE—

103. Green, and colored, molded or pressed, and flint, and lime glass bottles, holding more than one pint, and demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), and other molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime bottle glassware, not specially provided for in this act, one cent per pound. Green, and colored, molded or pressed, and flint, and lime glass bottles, and vials holding not more than one pint and not less than one-quarter of a pint, one and one-half cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, fifty cents per gross.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 1 cent per pound; (2) 40 per cent.

104. All articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph, if filled, and not otherwise provided for in this act, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based upon the value, 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 in this act, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to 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 rates 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 forty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Covered by paragraph 88, of act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: 40 per cent; 30 per cent.

105. Flint and lime, pressed glassware, not cut, engraved, painted, etched, decorated, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, sixty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable at 40 per cent under paragraph 88, of act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

89. All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered, or gilded, not including plate glass silvered, or looking-glass plates, forty per centum ad valorem.

106. All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, decorated, silvered, or gilded, not including plate glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

107. Chemical glassware for use in laboratory, and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Covered by paragraph 102 of act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

108. Thin blown glass, blown with or without a mold, including glass chimneys and all other manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, sixty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Covered by paragraph 102 of act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

109. Heavy blown glass, blown with or without a mold, not cut or decorated, finished or unfinished, sixty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Covered by paragraph 102 of act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

110. Porcelain or opal glassware, sixty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Covered by paragraph 90 of act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

90. All glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, except such as have ground necks and stoppers only, not specially provided for in this Act, including porcelain or opal glassware, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That if such articles shall be imported filled, the same shall pay duty, in addition to any duty chargeable upon the contents as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

111. All cut, engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels of glass shall, if filled, pay duty in addition to any duty chargeable on the contents, as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

91. Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one cent per pound; above that and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and one-fourth cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one and three-fourths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty-six inches square, two cents per pound; all above that, two and one-eighth cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall be packed fifty square feet per box as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

112. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and seven-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, two and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty-six inches square, two and seven-eighths cents per pound; all above that, three and one-eighths cents per pound: *Provided*, That unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

Wilson bill rates: 16 by 24, 1 cent; 24 by 30,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 24 by 36,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  cents; all above,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Mills bill rates: 10 by 15,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  cents; 16 by 24,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  cents; 24 by 30, 2 cents; all above,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents; and also 10 pounds allowance in weight.

92. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square (1), two and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square (2), four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square (3), fifteen cents per square foot; above that (4), twenty cents per square foot.

113. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty cents per square foot; above that, forty cents per square foot.

Wilson bill rates: (1)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents; (2) 4 cents; (3) 15 cents; (4) 20 cents.

Mills bill rates: (1) 4 cents; (2) 6 cents; (3) 20 cents; (4) 30 cents.

93. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, three-fourths of one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one cent per square foot; all above that, one and one-half cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed: *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered.

114. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square (1), three-fourths of one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square (2), one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square (3), one and one-half cents per square foot; all above that (4), two cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, or rough plate glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed (5): *Provided*, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate glass unsilvered (6).

Wilson bill rates: (1 and 2)  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent; (3) 1 cent; (4)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents; (5 and 6) same provisions.

Mills bill rates: (1)  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent; (2) 1 cent; (3)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents; (4) 2 cents; (5) same provision; (6) not included.

94. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty two and one-half cents per square foot; all above that, thirty-five cents per square foot.

115. Cast polished plate-glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square (1), five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square (2), eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square (3), twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that (4), fifty cents per square foot.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 5 cents; (2) 8 cents; (3) 18 cents; (4) 30 cents per square foot.

Mills bill rates: (1) 10 by 15, 3 cents; 16 by 24, 5 cents; (2) 8 cents; (3) 25 cents; (4) 50 cents per square foot.

95. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square (1), six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square (2), ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square (3), twenty-three cents per square foot; all above that (4), thirty-eight cents per square foot.

116. Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, thirty-five cents per square foot; all above that, thirty cents per square foot.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 6 cents; (2) 10 cents; (3) 20 cents; (4) 35 cents per square foot.

Mills bill rates: (1) 10 by 15, 4 cents; 16 by 24, 6 cents; (2) 10 cents; (3) 25 cents; (4) 45 cents; German looking-glass plates, made of blown glass and silvered, free.

96. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

117. But no looking-glass plates, or plate glass silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

Wilson bill: Same provisions.

Mills bill: Same provision, with 30 per cent on frames.

97. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

118. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window glass, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Probably 40 per cent under the basket clause, unless classed under the window-glass or plate-glass sections.

98. Spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, opera glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same, forty per centum ad valorem.

119. Spectacles and eye-glasses, or spectacles and eye glass frames, sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

99. Glass beads, loose, strung, or carded, ten per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—See paragraph 445 of tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

100. Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

120. On lenses costing one dollar and fifty cents per gross pairs or less, sixty per centum ad valorem.

121. Spectacle and eyeglass lenses with their edges ground or beveled to fit frames, sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

101. Fusible enamel, and glass slides for magic lanterns, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—See paragraph 122 below for fusible enamel; glass slides dutiable at 60 per cent under paragraph 108 of tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

102. All stained or painted glass windows, or parts thereof, and all mirrors not exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

122. All stained or painted window glass and stained or painted glass windows, and hand, pocket, or table mirrors not exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, with or without frames or cases, of whatever material composed, lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, and not specially provided for in this act, and fusible enamel, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:

103. Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared only, fifty cents per cubic foot.

MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF—

123. Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared, sixty-five cents per cubic foot.

Wilson bill rate: 40 cents per cubic foot.

Mills bill rate: 40 cents per cubic foot.

104. Marble, sawed, dressed or otherwise, including marble slabs, mosaic cubes, and marble paving tiles, eighty-five cents per cubic foot (no slab to be computed at less than one inch in thickness).

124. Veined marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving tiles, one dollar and ten cents per cubic foot (but in measurement no slab shall be computed at less than one inch in thickness).

Wilson bill rate: 75 cents per cubic foot.

Mills bill rate: 85 cents per cubic foot.

105. Manufactures of marble, onyx, or alabaster not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

125. Manufactures of marble not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Manufactures of alabaster dutiable at 25 per cent under paragraph 459 of tariff act of 1890; onyx, 20 per cent under section 4.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

## STONE:

105½. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble, unmanufactured, or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, seven cents per cubic foot.

## STONE—

126. Burr-stones manufactured or bound up into millstones, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Placed on the free list, paragraph 638.

127. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act, eleven cents per cubic foot.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

106. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially provided for in this Act, hewn, dressed, or polished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

128. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially provided for in this act, hewn, dressed, or polished, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

107. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem.

129. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton.

Wilson bill rate: \$1.75 per ton.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## SLATE:

108. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

## SLATE—

130. Slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

109. Roofing slates, twenty per centum ad valorem.

131. Roofing slates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

## SCHEDULE C.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

## IRON AND STEEL.

109½. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, forty cents per ton.

## SCHEDULE C.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

## IRON AND STEEL.

132. Chromate of iron, or chromic ore, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Placed upon free list; paragraph 438.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

133. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, seventy-five cents per ton. Sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing not more than three and one-half per centum copper, seventy-five cents per ton: *Provided*, That ore containing more than two per centum of copper shall pay, in addition thereto, one-half of one cent per pound for the copper contained therein: *Provided, also*, That sulphur ore as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur, shall be free of duty, except on the copper contained therein, as above provided: *And provided further*, That in levying 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.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 75 cents per ton.

110. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon (1), wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel (2), four dollars per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

134. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, three-tenths of one cent per pound; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; ferro-manganese, 10 per cent; (2) 10 per cent. Mills bill rates: Pig iron and kentledge, \$6 per ton. NOTE.—Under the terms of section 41 of the Mills bill it is believed the then existing rates of duty would have remained unchanged on all other items in the paragraph with pig iron, as follows: Spiegeleisen, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, three-tenths cent per pound.

111. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially provided for in this Act (1), eight-tenths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings (2), shall be subject to a duty of five-tenths of one cent per pound: *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel (3), shall be subject to a duty of twelve dollars per ton.

136. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially provided for in this act, one and one-tenth cents per pound: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and be subject to a duty of eight-tenths of one cent per pound; and none of the iron above enumerated in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of not less than twenty-two dollars per ton.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 1 cent per pound; (2) 1 cent per pound; (3) \$20 per ton.

112. Bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick (1), six-tenths of one cent per pound; round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, six-tenths of one cent per pound; flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter; and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square (2), six-tenths of one cent per pound.

135. Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide, nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, eight-tenths of

one cent per pound; round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter; and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1)  $\frac{1}{10}$  cent; (2) 1 cent.

113. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

137. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, TT, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, nine-tenths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{3}{10}$  cent per pound.

114. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than number ten wire gauge, sheared or unshaped, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at one cent per pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and one-half cents, six-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and one-half cents and not above four cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at over four cents per pound, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all plate iron or steel thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

138. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw-plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than number ten wire gauge, sheared or unshaped, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at one cent per pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and four-tenths cents per pound, sixty-five hundredths of one cent per pound; valued above one and four-tenths cents and not above two cents per pound, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above three cents per pound, one and one-tenth cents per pound; valued above three cents and not above four cents per pound, one and five-tenths cents per pound; valued above four cents and not above seven cents per pound, two cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, two and eight-tenths cents per pound; valued above ten cents and not above thirteen cents per pound, three and one-half cents per pound; valued above thirteen cents per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all plate iron or steel thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: If iron,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; if steel, value of 4 cents or less, 45 per cent; value 4 to 7 cents, 2 cents per pound; value 7 to 10 cents,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; value above 10 cents,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

115. Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron or steel combined, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act, one and one-half cents per pound: *Provided*, That no forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

139. Forgings of iron or steel, or forged iron and steel combined, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially provided

for in this act, two and three-tenths cents per pound: *Provided*, That no forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, shall pay a less rate of duty than forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

116. Hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, except as otherwise provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

140. Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron or steel, valued at three cents per pound or less, eight inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of one inch thick and not thinner than number ten wire gauge (1), one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge (2), one and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge (3), one and three-tenths cents per pound: *Provided*, That hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to length, or wholly or partially manufactured into hoops or ties for baling purposes, barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel flared, splayed or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay two-tenths of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made.

NOTE.—Cotton ties placed on free list, paragraph 459.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent. Cotton ties, free.

Mills bill rates: (1) 1 cent per pound; (2)  $1\frac{1}{10}$  cents per pound; (3)  $1\frac{3}{10}$  cents per pound; if steel, same rates as for paragraph 138. Cotton ties of iron or steel, free.

117. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel (1), T rails (2), and punched iron or steel flat rails (3), seven-twentieths of one cent per pound.

141. Railway-bars, made of iron or steel, and railway-bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) \$11 per ton; (2) \$14 per ton; (3) \$15 per ton.

118. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at three cents per pound or less, thinner than number ten and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, eight-tenths cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one and one-tenths cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, one and one-tenth cents per pound: *Provided*, That all common or black sheet iron or sheet steel not thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

142. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel, and skelp iron or steel, valued at three cents per pound or less: Thinner than number ten and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge, and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one and four-tenths cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, one and four-tenths cents per pound: *Provided*, That all common or black sheet-iron or sheet-steel not thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

Wilson bill rates: Thinner than 10 wire gauge, and not thinner than 25 wire gauge, 35 per cent; thinner than 25 wire gauge,  $\frac{3}{10}$  cent per pound.

Mills bill rates: Thinner than 1 inch, not thinner than 20 wire gauge, 1 cent per pound; thinner than 20, not thinner than 25 wire gauge,  $1\frac{1}{10}$  cents per pound; thinner than 25, not thinner than 29 wire gauge,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound;

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

thinner than 29, and all taggers iron, 30 per cent; galvanized,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound additional, not thinner than 20 wire gauge; galvanized,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound additional, thinner than 20 wire gauge, not thinner than 25 wire gauge; galvanized,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound additional, thinner than 25 wire gauge. If of steel, the same rates as under paragraph 114, act of 1894.

119. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges or forms of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

143. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay three-fourths of one cent per pound more duty than the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges, or forms, of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel (1); and on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, all iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals or either of them is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, shall pay two and two-tenths cents per pound (2): *Provided*, That on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, manufactures of which tin, tin plates, terne plates, taggers tin or either of them, are component materials of chief value, and all articles, vessels, or wares manufactured, stamped or drawn from sheet-iron or sheet-steel, such material being the component of chief value, and coated wholly or in part with tin or lead or a mixture of which these metals or either of them is a component part shall pay a duty of fifty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided, further*, That on and after October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, tin plates and terne plates lighter in weight than sixty-three pounds per hundred square feet shall be admitted free of duty, unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President (who shall thereupon by proclamation make known the fact) that the aggregate quantity of such plates lighter than sixty-three pounds per hundred square feet produced in the United States during either of the six years next preceding June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, has equaled one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of this act, and prior to said October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *Provided*, That the amount of such plates manufactured into articles exported, and upon which a drawback shall be paid, shall not be included in ascertaining the amount of such importations: *And provided further*, That the amount or weight of sheet iron or sheet steel manufactured in the United States and applied or wrought in the manufacture of articles or wares tinned or terneplated in the United States, with weight allowance as sold to manufacturers or others, shall be considered as tin and terne plates produced in the United States within the meaning of this act.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 35 per cent. (2)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. NOTE.—See paragraph 121, act of 1894.

Mills bill rates: (1) See under paragraph 118, act of 1894. (2) Free.

120. Sheet iron or sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, one and three fourths cents per pound: *Provided*, That plate or sheet or taggers iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay one-eighth of one cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

144. Sheet-iron or sheet-steel, polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, two and one half cents per pound: *Provided*, That

plate or sheet or taggers iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which is cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay one-quarter of one cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: Polished, etc.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; pickled, etc.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound additional to duty on common sheets.

121. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin (1), one and one-fifth cents per pound: *Provided*, That the reduction of duty herein provided for shall take effect on and after October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four. No article not specially provided for in this Act, wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, or plate iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, or plate iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, or plate iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value (2).

145. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, one cent per pound until July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Wilson bill rates: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; (2) same provision.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent additional.

122. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; steamer, crank, and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates not specially provided for in this Act; and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for in this Act, all of the above valued at one cent per pound or less, three-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and four-tenths cents per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and four-tenths cents and not above one and eight-tenths cents per pound, six-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and eight-tenths cents and not above two and two-tenths cents per pound, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above two and two-tenths cents and not above three cents per pound, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above three cents per pound and not above four cents per pound, one and two-tenths cents per pound; valued above four cents and not above seven cents per pound, one and three-tenths cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, one and nine-tenths cents per pound; valued above ten cents and not above thirteen cents per pound, two and four-tenths cents per pound; valued above thirteen cents and not above sixteen cents per pound, two and eight-tenths cents per pound; valued above sixteen cents per pound, four and seven-tenths cents per pound.

146. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; steamer, crank, and other shafts; shafting; wrist or crank pins; connecting-rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw-plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer-molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates not specially provided for in this act, and steel in all forms and shape not specially provided for in this act; all of the above valued at one cent per pound or less, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and four-tenths cents per pound, five-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and four-tenths cents and not above one and eight-tenths cents per pound, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and eight-tenths cents and not above two and two-tenths cents per pound, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above two and two-tenths cents, and not above three cents per pound, one and two-tenths cents per pound; valued above three cents and not above four cents per pound, one and six-tenths cents per pound; valued above four cents and not above seven cents per pound, two cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, two and eight-tenths cents per pound; valued above ten cents and not above thirteen cents per pound, three and one-half cents per pound; valued above thirteen cents and not above sixteen cents per pound, four and two-tenths cents per pound; valued above sixteen cents per pound, seven cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: Valued at 4 cents per pound or less, 45 per cent; valued above 4 cents per pound and not above 7 cents, 2 cents per pound; valued above 7 cents per pound and not above 10 cents, 2½ cents per pound; valued above 10 cents per pound, 3½ cents per pound.

#### WIRE:

123. Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at four cents or less per pound, four-tenths cent per pound; valued over four cents per pound, three-fourths cent per pound: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than number six wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire.

#### WIRE—

147. Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, and nail rods, whether round, oval, flat, square, or in any other shape, in coils or otherwise, not smaller than number six wire gauge, valued at three and half cents or less per pound (1), six-tenths of one cent per pound; and iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, valued at three cents or less per pound (2), six-tenths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That all iron or steel rods, whether rolled or drawn through dies, smaller than number six wire gauge, shall be classed and dutiable as wire.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) Not lighter than 5 wire gauge, value 3½ cents or less per pound, ½ cent per pound; (2) ½ cent per pound.

124. Wire: Round iron or steel wire, all sizes not smaller than thirteen wire gauge, one and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than thirteen wire gauge, and not smaller than sixteen wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; smaller than sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound; all other iron or steel wire and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, drill rods, needle wire, piano wire, clock and watch wires, and all steel wires, whether polished or unpolished, in coils or straightened, and cut to lengths, drawn cold through dies, and hat wire, flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material, or metal, and all the foregoing manufactures of iron or steel, of whatever shape or form, valued

above four cents per pound, shall pay a duty of forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles and in addition thereto one cent per pound.

148. Wire: Wire made of iron or steel, not smaller than number ten wire gauge (1), one and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than number ten, and not smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, (2) one and three-fourths cents per pound; smaller than number sixteen and not smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge, (3) two and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge, (4) three cents per pound: *Provided*, That iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and wires or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset-wire, and hat-wire, (5) shall pay a duty of five cents per pound: *And provided further*, That flat steel wire, or sheet steel in strips, whether drawn through dies or rolls, untempered or tempered, of whatsoever width, twenty-five one thousandths of an inch thick or thinner (ready for use or otherwise) (6), shall pay a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *And provided further*, That no article made from iron or steel wire, or of which iron or steel wire is a component part of chief value, shall pay a less rate of duty than the iron or steel wire from which it is made either wholly or in part: *And provided further*, That iron or steel wire cloths, and iron or steel wire nettings made in meshes of any form, shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire used in the manufacture of iron or steel wire cloth, or iron or steel wire nettings, and two cents per pound in addition thereto. (7)

There shall be paid on iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal (except fence-wire and iron or steel, flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing), (8) one-half of one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made; on iron wire rope and wire strand, (9) one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made; on steel wire rope and wire strand, (10) two cents per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which they or either of them are made: *Provided further*, That all iron or steel wire valued at more than four cents per pound shall pay a duty of not less than forty-five per centum ad valorem except that card wire for the manufacture of card clothing shall pay a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: 30 per cent; wire rope and wire strand, 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 cents per pound; (2) 2 cents per pound; (3)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; (4) 3 cents per pound; (5) 4 cents per pound additional; (6) not exceeding 60 per cent; (7) 2 cents per pound additional to wire; (8)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound additional; (9) 1 cent per pound additional; (10) 2 cents per pound additional. But in no event to exceed 60 per cent on any of the above.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

125. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

149. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron and steel.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

150. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

NOTE.—Not provided for in the tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill: No provision.  
Mills bill: Same provision.

151. No article not specially provided for in this act, wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

NOTE.—Included in paragraph 121 of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill: Same provision.  
Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent in addition to duty on material.

152. On all iron or steel bars or rods of whatever shape or section, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid (1) one-fourth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act, and on all strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel of whatever shape, other than the polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron or sheet-steel hereinbefore provided for, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish, or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smooth only, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be paid (2) one and one-fourth cents per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act upon plates, strips, or sheets of iron or steel of common or black finish; and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid (3) one cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this act for steel saw plates.

NOTE.—Not provided for in the tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill: No provision.  
Mills bill rates: (1)  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent; (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent; (3) 1 cent.

#### MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

126. Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, or parts thereof, one and two-tenths cents per pound.

#### MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

153. Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, mill-irons and mill-cranks of wrought-iron, and wrought-iron for ships, and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, one and eight-tenths cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pounds.

127. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture (1), one and one-half cents per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels,

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted. (2)

154. Axles, or parts thereof, axle-bars, axle-blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, two cents per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 25 per cent; (2) provision omitted.

Mills bill rate: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; (2) provision omitted.

128. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, one and three-fourths cents per pound.

155. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, two and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

129. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

156. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, two and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

130. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

157. Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought-iron or steel, two and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

131. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, whether of iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

158. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt-blanks, and finished hinges or hinge-blanks, whether of iron or steel, two and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

132. Card clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire (1), forty cents per square foot; all other (2), twenty cents per square foot.

159. Card-clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, fifty cents per square foot; all other, twenty-five cents per square foot.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 25 per cent; (2) 35 per cent.

Mills' bill rates: (1) forty cents per square foot; (2) 20 cents per square foot

133. Cast-iron pipe of every description, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

160. Cast-iron pipe of every description, nine-tenths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{9}{10}$  cent per pound.

134. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

161. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sad-irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this act, one and two-tenths cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

135. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this Act, nine-tenths of one cent per pound.

162. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this act, one and three-fourths cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

136. Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, two cents per pound.

163. Cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

137. Chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem.

164. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter (1), one and six-tenths cents per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter (2), one and eight-tenths cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter (3), two and one-half cents per pound, but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: (1)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; (2)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; (3) 2 cents per pound.

#### CUTLERY:

138. Penknives, pocketknives, or erasers, of all kinds, valued at not more than thirty cents per dozen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty cents per dozen and not exceeding fifty cents per dozen, twelve cents per dozen; valued at more than fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding one dollar per dozen, twenty-five cents per dozen; valued at more than one dollar per dozen and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, forty cents per dozen; valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding three dollars per dozen, seventy-five cents per dozen; valued at more than three dollars per dozen, fifty per centum ad valorem; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing valued at more than thirty cents per dozen and not more than three dollars per dozen, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That blades, handles, or any other parts of any or either of the articles named in this paragraph, imported in any other manner than assembled in penknives, pocketknives, or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocketknives, or erasers valued at more than thirty cents per dozen.

#### CUTLERY—

165. Pen-knives or pocket-knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than fifty cents per dozen, twelve cents per dozen valued at more than fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, fifty cents per dozen valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding three dollars per dozen, one dollar per dozen valued at more than three dollars per dozen, two dollars per dozen and in addition thereto on all the above, fifty per centum ad valorem. Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than four dollars per dozen,

one dollar per dozen valued at four dollars or more per dozen, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen and in addition thereto on all the above razors and razor-blades, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 45 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

139. Swords, sword blades, and side arms, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

166. Swords, sword blades, and side arms, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

140. Table and carving knives and forks, valued at more than four dollars per dozen pieces, razors and razor blades, wholly or partly finished, scissors and shears, forty-five per centum ad valorem; all other table knives, forks, steels, and all hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, and artists' knives; also all cooks', and butchers' knives, forks, and steels, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

167. Table-knives, forks, steels, and all butchers', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, and artists' knives of all sizes, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than one dollar per dozen pieces, ten cents per dozen valued at more than one dollar and not more than two dollars, thirty-five cents per dozen valued at more than two dollars and not more than three dollars, forty cents per dozen valued at more than three dollars and not more than eight dollars, one dollar per dozen valued at more than eight dollars, two dollars per dozen and in addition upon all the above-named articles, thirty per centum ad valorem. All carving and cooks' knives and forks of all sizes, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than four dollars per dozen pieces, one dollar per dozen valued at more than four dollars and not more than eight dollars, two dollars per dozen pieces valued at more than eight dollars and not more than twelve dollars, three dollars per dozen pieces valued at more than twelve dollars, five dollars per dozen pieces and in addition upon all the above named articles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

141. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, thirty-five cents per dozen; over four inches in length and under nine inches, sixty cents per dozen; nine inches in length or over, one dollar per dozen.

168. Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, thirty-five cents per dozen; over four inches in length and under nine inches, seventy-five cents per dozen; nine inches in length and under fourteen inches, one dollar and thirty cents per dozen; fourteen inches in length and over, two dollars per dozen.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

#### FIREARMS:

142. Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, and sporting rifles, and parts thereof, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### FIREARMS—

169. Muskets and sporting rifles, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

143. Sporting, breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, and pistols, and parts of all of the foregoing, thirty per centum ad valorem.

170. All double-barrelled, sporting, breech-loading shot-guns valued at not more than six dollars each, one dollar and fifty cents each; valued at more than six dollars and not more than twelve dollars four dollars each; valued at more than twelve dollars each, six dollars each; and in addition thereto on all the above, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Single-barrel breech-loading shot-guns, one dollar each and thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Revolving pistols valued at not more than one dollar and fifty cents each, forty cents each; valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar each; and in addition thereto on all the above pistols, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

144. Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

171. Iron or steel sheets, plates, wares, or articles, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

172. Iron or steel sheets, plates, wares, or articles, enameled or glazed as above with more than one color, or ornamented, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

#### NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES:

145. Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, twenty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

##### NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES—

173. Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

146. Horseshoe nails, hobnails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

174. Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other wrought-iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this act, four cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 2½ cents per pound.

147. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

175. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, two inches long and longer, not lighter than number twelve wire gauge, two cents per pound; from one inch to two inches in length, and lighter than number twelve and not lighter than number sixteen wire gauge, two and one-half cents per pound; shorter than one inch and lighter than number sixteen wire gauge, four cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 2½ cents per pound.

148. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

176. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought-iron or steel, one and eight-tenths cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 1½ cents per pound.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

149. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

177. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two and one-fourth cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two and three-fourth cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

150. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles, not specially provided for in this Act, and bodkins of metal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

178. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet-needles and tape-needles and bodkins of metal, (1) thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

179. Needles, knitting, and all others not specially provided for in this act, (2) twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: (1) 20 per cent; (2) free.

#### PLATES:

151. Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

##### PLATES—

180. Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

152. Railway fish plates or splice bars, made of iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

181. Railway fish-plates or splice-bars, made of iron or steel, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{10}$  cent per pound.

153. Rivets of iron or steel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

182. Rivets of iron or steel, two and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.  
Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

#### SAWS:

154. Crosscut saws, six cents per linear foot; mill saws, ten cents per linear foot; pit, and drag saws, eight cents per linear foot; circular saws, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

183. SAWS: Cross-cut saws (1), eight cents per linear foot; mill, pit, and drag-saws, not over nine inches wide (2), ten cents per linear foot; over nine inches wide (3), fifteen cents per linear foot; circular saws (4), thirty per centum ad valorem; hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this act (5), forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: (1) 8 cents per linear foot; (2) 10 cents per linear foot; (3) 15 per cent; (4) 30 per cent; (5) 30 per cent.

155. Screws, commonly called wood screws, more than two inches in length (1), three cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches in length (2), five cents per pound; over one-half inch and not

more than one inch in length (3), seven cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, ten cents per pound.

184. Screws, commonly called woodscrews, more than two inches in length, five cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches in length, seven cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than one inch in length, ten cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, fourteen cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 2 inches and over, 6 cents per pound; (2) 1 inch and less than 2 inches, 8 cents per pound; (3) over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and less than 1 inch, 10 cents per pound; (4)  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and less, 12 cents per pound.

155 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, fifty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable at 45 per cent under paragraph 215 of tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent, as manufactures composed wholly or in part of any metal.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent, as manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

156. Wheels, for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured (1), and ingots, coggled ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture (2), one and one-fourth cents per pound: *Provided*, That when wheels or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

185. Wheels or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two and one-half cents per pound; and ingots, coggled ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, one and three-fourth cents per pound: *Provided*, That when wheels or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 2 cents per pound; (2) 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

157. Aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, ten cents per pound.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

186. Aluminium, or aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, fifteen cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

187. Antimony, as regulus or metal, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 376.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

158. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

188. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

159. Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal (1), and old sheathing, or yellow metal, fit only for remanufacture (2), ten per centum ad valorem.

189. Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch-metal, and old sheathing, or yellow metal, fit only for remanufacture, one and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; (2) 30 per cent.

160. Bronze powder, metallics or flitters, bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminum, in leaf, forty per centum ad valorem.

190. Bronze powder, twelve cents per pound; bronze or Dutch-metal or aluminum, in leaf, eight cents per package of one hundred leaves.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

#### COPPER—

191. Copper imported in the form of ores, one-half of one cent per pound on each pound of fine copper contained therein.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 451.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

192. Old copper, fit only for remanufacture (1), clippings from new copper (2), and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act (3), one cent per pound.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 452.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: (1) Free; (2) 1 cent per pound; (3) 35 per cent.

193. Regulus of copper and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, one cent per pound on each pound of fine copper contained therein.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 453.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

194. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 454.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

#### COPPER:

161. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, also sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, twenty per centum ad valorem.

195. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, also sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

## GOLD AND SILVER:

162. Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## GOLD AND SILVER.—

196. Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

163. Gold leaf, thirty per centum ad valorem.

197. Gold leaf, two dollars per package of five hundred leaves.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: \$1.50 per pack.

164. Silver leaf, and silver powder, thirty per centum ad valorem.

198. Silver leaf, seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 75 cents per pack.

## LEAD:

165. Lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of three-fourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. The method of sampling and assaying to be that usually adopted for commercial purposes by public sampling works in the United States.

## LEAD.—

199. Lead ore and lead dross, one and one-half cents per pound. *Provided*, That silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of one and one-half cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound.

166. Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound: *Provided*, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ores containing lead, exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon such ores and lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this Act.

200. Lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap-lead fit only to be remanufactured, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1 cent per pound, with same proviso.

Mills bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, without proviso.

167. Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, one and one-quarter cents per pound.

201. Lead in sheets, pipes, shot, glaziers' lead, and lead wire, two and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound.

Mills bill rate:  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound.

**Large type, law of 1894: small type, law of 1890.**

202. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem; mica, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Omitted from act of 1894, except mica, for which see below.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

- 167½. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value, six cents per pound.

203. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value, ten cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 15 cents per pound.

- 167¾. Mica, twenty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 202, act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

168. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, eight cents per gross.

204. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, twelve cents per gross.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

169. Penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof, and gold pens, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

205. Pen-holder tips, pen-holders or parts thereof, and gold pens, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

170. Pins, metallic, including pins with solid or glass heads, hair pins, safety pins, and hat, bonnet, shawl, and belt pins, not commercially known as jewelry, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

206. Pins, metallic, solid-head or other, including hair-pins, safety-pins, and hat, bonnet, shawl, and belt pins, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

- 170½. Quicksilver, seven cents per pound.

207. Quicksilver, ten cents per pound. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

171. Type metal, three-fourths of one cent per pound for the lead contained therein; and new types, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

208. Type metal, one and one-half cents per pound for the lead contained therein; new types, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

209. Tin: On and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, there shall be imposed and paid upon cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and upon bar, block, and pig tin, a duty of four cents per pound: *Provided*, That unless it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States (who shall make known the fact by proclamation) that the product of the mines of the United States shall have exceeded five thousand tons of cassiterite, and bar, block, and pig tin in any one

year prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, then all imported cassiterite, bar, block, and pig tin shall after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, be admitted free of duty.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 653.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

#### WATCHES:

172. Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof, ten per centum ad valorem.

#### WATCHES.—

210. Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

173. Watches and clocks, or parts thereof, whether separately packed or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

211. Watches, parts of watches, watch-cases, watch movements, and watch-glasses, whether separately packed or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

#### ZINC OR SPELTER:

174. Zinc in blocks or pigs, one cent per pound.

#### ZINC OR SPELTER.—

212. Zinc in blocks or pigs, one and three-fourths cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 1½ cents per pound.

175. Zinc in sheets, not polished nor further advanced than rolled, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

213. Zinc in sheets, two and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

176. Zinc, old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

214. Zinc, old and worn out, fit only to be remanufactured, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 1½ cents per pound.

177. Manufactured articles or wares, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of any metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

215. Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: Copper manufactures, 35 per cent; all others, 40 per cent.

### SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

#### SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

NOTE.—The following paragraphs, 216 to 227, inclusive, placed on free list in act of 1894. See paragraphs 672 to 684, inclusive.

216. Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, ten per centum ad valorem.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

217. Timber, squared or sided, not specially provided for in this act, one-half of one cent per cubic foot.

218. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and basswood, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving: *Provided*, That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm, or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for, when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act.

219. Cedar: That on and after March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone and telegraph poles of cedar, shall be dutiable at twenty per centum ad valorem.

220. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet-woods not further manufactured than sawed, fifteen per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

221. Pine clapboards, one dollar per one thousand.

222. Spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand.

223. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem.

224. Laths, fifteen cents per one thousand pieces.

225. Pickets and palings, ten per centum ad valorem.

226. White pine shingles, twenty cents per one thousand; all other, thirty cents per one thousand.

227. Staves of wood of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

179. Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use (1), twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow (2), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; chair cane, or reeds (3), wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, ten per centum ad valorem.

229. Chair cane, or reeds wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, and whether round, square, or in any other shape, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 25 per cent; (3) 7 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2) 30 per cent; (3) free.

180. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks, and packing boxes and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

228. Casks and barrels (empty), sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

180½. Tooth-picks of vegetable substance, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable at 35 per cent under paragraph 230, act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

181. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of

chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

230. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

#### SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR.

182. That so much of the Act entitled "An Act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purposes," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane, grown in the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under the said Act.

#### SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR.

231. That on and after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and until July first, nineteen hundred and five, there shall be paid, from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the provisions of section three thousand six hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, to the producer of sugar testing not less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, from beets, sorghum, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, a bounty of two cents per pound; and upon such sugar testing less than ninety degrees by the polariscope, and not less than eighty degrees, a bounty of one and three-fourths cents per pound, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

Wilson bill: Repeal to take effect July 1, 1894.

182½. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all sugars and on all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, and upon all sugars above number sixteen Dutch standard in color and upon all sugars which have been discolored there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of one eighth of one cent per pound in addition to the said duty of forty per centum ad valorem; and all sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, shall pay a duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That the importer of sugar produced in a foreign country, the Government of which grants such direct or indirect bounties, may be relieved from this additional duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in case said importer produces a certificate of said Government that no indirect bounty has been received upon said sugar in excess of the tax collected upon the beet or cane from which it was produced, and that no direct bounty has been or shall be paid: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on molasses testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees polariscope, a duty of two cents per gallon; if testing above fifty-six degrees polariscope, a duty of four cents per gallon.

232. The producer of said sugar to be entitled to said bounty shall have first filed prior to July first of each year with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a notice of the place of production, with a general description of the machinery and methods to be employed by him, with an estimate of the amount of sugar proposed to be produced in the current or next ensuing year, including the number of maple trees to be tapped, and an application for a license to so produce, to be accompanied by a bond in a penalty, and with sureties to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all rules and regulations that shall be prescribed for such manufacture and production of sugar.

233. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon receiving the application and bond hereinbefore provided for, shall issue to the applicant a license to produce sugar from sorghum, beets, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States at the place and with the machinery and by the methods described in the application; but said license shall not extend beyond one year from the date thereof.

234. No bounty shall be paid to any person engaged in refining sugars which have been imported into the United States, or produced in the United States upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been paid or applied for, nor to any person unless he shall have first been licensed as herein provided, and only upon sugar produced by such person from sorghum, beets, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time make all needful rules and regulations for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, beets, or sugar-cane grown within the United States, or from maple sap produced within the United States, and shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, exercise supervision and inspection of the manufacture thereof.

235. And for the payment of these bounties the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to draw warrants on the Treasurer of the United States for such sums as shall be necessary, which sums shall be certified to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by whom the bounties shall be disbursed, and no bounty shall be allowed or paid to any person licensed as aforesaid in any one year upon any quantity of sugar less than five hundred pounds.

236. That any person who shall knowingly refine or aid in the refining of sugar imported into the United States or upon which the bounty herein provided for has already been paid or applied for, at the place described in the license issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and any person not entitled to the bounty herein provided for, who shall apply for or receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

237. All sugars above number sixteen Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of five-tenths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That all such sugars above number sixteen Dutch standard in color shall pay one-tenth of one cent per pound in addition to the rate herein provided for, when exported from, or the product of any country when and so long as such country pays or shall hereafter pay, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the exportation of any sugar that may be included in this grade which is greater than is paid on raw sugars of a lower saccharine strength; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: *And provided further*, That all machinery purchased abroad and erected in a beet-sugar factory and used in the production of

raw sugar in the United States from beets produced therein shall be admitted duty free until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two: *Provided*, That any duty collected on any of the above-described machinery purchased abroad and imported into the United States for the uses above indicated since January first, eighteen hundred and ninety, shall be refunded.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: Not above 13 D. S., polarizing not above  $75^{\circ}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{10}\%$  cents per pound; and for every additional degree,  $\frac{3}{10}\%$  of a cent; above 13 and not above 16 D. S.,  $2\frac{3}{10}\%$  cents per pound; above 16 and not above 20 D. S.,  $2\frac{4}{10}\%$  cents per pound; above 20 D. S.,  $2\frac{8}{10}\%$  cents per pound; molasses testing not above  $56^{\circ}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon; molasses testing above  $56^{\circ}$ , 6 cents per gallon: *Provided*, That if an export duty shall hereafter be laid upon sugar or molasses by any country from which the same may be imported, such sugar or molasses shall be subject to a duty as provided by law at the date of the passage of this Act.

183. Sugar candy (1) and all confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar (2), and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated (3), thirty-five per centum ad valorem; glucose (4), or grape sugar, fifteen per centum ad valorem; saccharine, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

238. Sugar candy and all confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at twelve cents or less per pound, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, five cents per pound.

239. All other confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

240. Glucose, or grape sugar, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1-3) 30 per cent; (4) 15 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 5 cents per pound; (2 and 3) 40 per cent; (4) 20 per cent.

241. That the provisions of this act providing terms for the admission of imported sugars and molasses and for the payment of a bounty on sugars of domestic production shall take effect on the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-one: *Provided*, That on and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and prior to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, sugars not exceeding number sixteen Dutch standard in color may be refined in bond without payment of duty, and such refined sugars may be transported in bond and stored in bonded warehouse at such points of destination as are provided in existing laws relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods in bond, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTE.—Not provided for in act of 1894.

#### SCHEDULE F.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

184. Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk (1), one dollar and fifty cents per pound; if stemmed (2), two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound.

#### SCHEDULE F.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

242. Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar-wrappers, if not stemmed, two dollars per pound; if stemmed, two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound: *Provided*, That if any portion of any tobacco imported in any bale, box, or package, or in bulk, shall be suitable for cigar-wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box, or package or bulk shall be dutiable; if not stemmed, at two dollars per pound; if stemmed, at two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) \$1 per pound; (2) \$1.25 per pound.

Mills bill rates: Counting more than 100 leaves to the pound, if 85 per cent suitable for wrappers: (1) 75 cents per pound; (2) \$1 per pound.

Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

185. Filler tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk (1), thirty-five cents per pound; if stemmed (2), fifty cents per pound: *Provided*, That the term wrapper tobacco, whenever used in this Act shall be taken to mean that quality of leaf tobacco known commercially as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That the term filler tobacco, whenever used in this Act, shall be taken to mean all leaf tobacco unmanufactured, not commercially known as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That if any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk shall be the growth of different countries, or shall differ in quality and value, save as provided in the succeeding provision, then the entire contents of such bale, box, package, or in bulk shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That if any bale, box, package, or bulk of leaf tobacco of uniform quality contains exceeding fifteen per centum thereof of leaves suitable in color, fineness of texture, and size for wrappers for cigars, then the entire contents of such bale, box, package, or bulk shall be subject to the same duty as wrapper tobacco: *Provided further*, That collectors shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco imported in any bale, box, package, or in bulk, unless the invoices covering the same shall specify in detail the character of the leaf tobacco in such bale, box, package, or in bulk, whether wrapper or filler tobacco, Quebrado or self-working bales, as the case may be: *And provided further*, That in the examination for classification of any invoice of imported leaf tobacco at least one bale if less than ten bales, and one bale in every ten bales and more, if deemed necessary by the appraising officer, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and for the purpose of fixing the classification and amount of duty chargeable on such invoice of leaf tobacco the examination of ten hands out of each examined bale thereof shall be taken to be a legal examination.

243. All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound; if stemmed, fifty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 35 cents per pound; (2) 50 cents per pound.

Mills bill rates: (1) 35 cents per pound; (2) 40 cents per pound.

186. Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, forty cents per pound.

244. Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 40 cents per pound.

Mills bill rates: Manufactured, 40 cents per pound; unmanufactured, 30 cents per pound.

187. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

245. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 40 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 50 cents per pound.

188. Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, four dollars per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and

cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

246. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, four dollars and fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

Wilson bill rate: \$3 per pound and 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent.

#### SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

##### ANIMALS, LIVE:

189. All live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

##### ANIMALS, LIVE—

247. Horses and mules, thirty dollars per head: *Provided*, That horses valued at one hundred and fifty dollars and over shall pay a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.
248. Cattle, more than one year old, ten dollars per head; one year old or less, two dollars per head.
249. Hogs, one dollar and fifty cents per head.
250. Sheep, one year old or more, one dollar and fifty cents per head; less than one year old, seventy-five cents per head.
251. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this act twenty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Paragraphs 247 to 251, inclusive, consolidated in paragraph 189.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

##### BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES:

190. Buckwheat (1), corn or maize (2), cornmeal (3), oats (4), rye (5), rye flour (6), wheat (7), and wheat flour (8), twenty per centum ad valorem, and oatmeal (9), fifteen per centum ad valorem.

255. Buckwheat, fifteen cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.
256. Corn or maize, fifteen cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.
257. Corn-meal, twenty cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.
259. Oats, fifteen cents per bushel.
260. Oatmeal, one cent per pound.
262. Rye, ten cents per bushel.
263. Rye-flour, one-half of one cent per pound.
264. Wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel.
265. Wheat-flour, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Paragraphs 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 262 to 265, inclusive, consolidated in paragraph 190, act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 10 cents per bushel; (3) 10 cents per bushel; (4) 10 cents per bushel; (5) 10 cents per bushel; (6)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound; (7) 20 cents per bushel; (8) 20 per cent; (9)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

191. Barley (1), and barley, pearled, patent, or hulled (2), thirty per centum ad valorem; barley malt (3), forty per centum ad valorem

252. Barley, thirty cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.
253. Barley-malt, forty-five cents per bushel of thirty-four pounds.
254. Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, two cents per pound.

NOTE.—Paragraphs 252, 253, and 254 consolidated in paragraph 191, act of 1894.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 25 per cent; (2) 25 per cent; (3) 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 10 cents per bushel; (2) 20 cents per bushel; (3)  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

192. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, twenty per centum ad valorem.

258. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

193. Rice, cleaned (1), one and one half cents per pound; uncleaned rice (2), or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as number twelve wire sieve (3), one-fourth of one cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on (4), three-fourths of one cent per pound.

261. Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; uncleaned rice, one and one-quarter cents per pound; paddy, three-quarters of one cent per pound; rice-flour, rice-meal, and rice, broken, which will pass through a sieve known commercially as number twelve wire sieve, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound; (2) 1 cent per pound; (3)  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per pound; (4)  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per pound.

Mills bill rates: (1) 2 cents per pound; (2)  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound; (3) 15 per cent; (4)  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS:

194. Butter, and substitutes therefor, four cents per pound.

##### DAIRY PRODUCTS—

266. Butter, and substitutes therefor, six cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 4 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 4 cents per pound.

195. Cheese, four cents per pound.

267. Cheese, six cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 4 cents per pound.

268. Milk, fresh, five cents per gallon.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 554, of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

196. Milk, preserved or condensed (1), two cents per pound, including weight of packages; sugar of milk (2), five cents per pound.

269. Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, three cents per pound; sugar of milk, eight cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 2 cents per pound; (2) 20 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) free.

#### FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS:

197. Beans, twenty per centum ad valorem.

##### FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS—

270. Beans, forty cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

198. Beans, pease, mushrooms, and other vegetables, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise, and pickles and sauces of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem.

271. Beans, pease, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

274. Cider, five cents per gallon.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 436.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

198½. Eggs, three cents per dozen.

275. Eggs, five cents per dozen.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

276. Eggs, yolk of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Consolidated with paragraph above.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

199. Hay, two dollars per ton.

277. Hay, four dollars per ton.

Wilson bill rate: \$2 per ton.

Mills bill rate: \$2 per ton.

200. Honey, ten cents per gallon.

278. Honey, twenty cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: 10 cents per gallon.

Mills bill rate: 20 cents per gallon.

201. Hops, eight cents per pound.

279. Hops, fifteen cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 8 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 8 cents per pound.

202. Onions, twenty cents per bushel.

280. Onions, forty cents per bushel.

Wilson bill rate: 20 cents per bushel.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

203. Pease, dried (1), twenty cents per bushel; split pease (2), fifty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages (3), one cent per pound.

281. Pease, green, in bulk or in barrel, sacks, or similar packages, forty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease, dried, twenty cents per bushel, split pease, fifty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages, one cent per pound.

NOTE.—Pease, green, in bulk or in barrel, sacks, or similar packages, free list. Par. 581.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 cents per bushel; (2) 50 cents per bushel; (3) 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: Free.

282. Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kind, commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Placed upon the free list, paragraph 587 of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

204. Potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

283. Potatoes, twenty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Wilson bill rate: 10 cents per bushel.

Mills bill rate: 15 cents per bushel.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

## SEEDS:

205. Castor beans or seeds, twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

## SEEDS:

284. Castor beans or seeds, fifty cents per bushel of fifty pounds.

Wilson bill rate: 25 cents per bushel.

Mills bill rate: 25 cents per bushel.

206. Flaxseed or linseed, poppy seed, and other oil seeds, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

285. Flaxseed or linseed, poppy seed and other oil seeds, not specially provided for in this act, thirty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; but no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake made from imported seed.

Wilson bill rate: 20 cents per bushel.

Mills bill rate: 20 cents per bushel.

206½. Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

286. Garden seeds, agricultural seeds, and other seeds not specially provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

287. Vegetables of all kinds, prepared or preserved, (1) including pickles, and sauces of all kinds, (2) not specially provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Consolidated with paragraph 198, tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 30 per cent; (2) 35 per cent.

207. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

288. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

207½. Straw, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

289. Straw, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

207¾. Teazles, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

290. Teazles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## FISH:

208. Anchovies and sardines, packed, in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep (1), ten cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths inches deep (2), five cents each; in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four and three-fourths inches long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and one-fourth inches deep (3), two and one-half cents each; when imported in any other form (4), forty per centum ad valorem.

## FISH—

291. Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and

Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

three and one-half inches deep, ten cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths inches deep, five cents each; in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four and three-fourths inches long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and one-fourth inches deep, two and one-half cents each; when imported in any other form, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 10 cents per box; (2) 5 cents per box; (3) 2½ cents per box; (4) 40 per cent.

209. Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared for preservation, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

292. Fish, pickled, in barrels or half barrels, and mackerel or salmon, pickled or salted, one cent per pound.

293. Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice, or otherwise prepared for preservation, and fresh fish, not specially provided for in this act, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rates: Fresh fish, free; other, ¾ cent per pound.

Mills bill rates: Fresh fish for immediate consumption, free; mackerel, 1 cent; pickled fish, 1 cent per pound; foreign-caught fish, fresh or prepared, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

210. Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted (1), and salt water fish frozen or packed in ice, one-half of one cent per pound (2).

294. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of one cent per pound; herrings, fresh, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: ½ cent per pound.

Mills bill rates: (1) ½ cent per pound; (2) see preceding paragraph.

211. Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

295. Fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, except anchovies and sardines and fish packed in any other manner, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 and 30 per cent.

296. Cans or packages, made of tin or other metal, containing shellfish admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents, (1) shall be subject to a duty of eight cents per dozen cans or packages; and when exceeding one quart, (2) shall be subject to an additional duty of four cents per dozen for each additional half quart or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That until June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, such cans or packages shall be admitted as now provided by law.

Not provided for in tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 8 cents per dozen; (2) 4 cents.

Mills bill rate: 1½ cents each.

## FRUITS AND NUTS:

### Fruits—

213. Apples, green or ripe, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, twenty per centum ad valorem.

### FRUITS AND NUTS—

#### Fruits:

297. Apples, green or ripe, twenty-five cents per bushel.

298. Apples, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner, and not otherwise provided for in this act, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 213½. Dates and pineapples, twenty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Free under tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 214. Grapes, twenty per centum ad valorem.

299. Grapes, sixty cents per barrel of three cubic feet capacity or fractional part thereof; plums, and prunes, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

## 215. Olives, green or prepared, twenty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Free under tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

216. Oranges, lemons, and limes, in packages, at the rate of eight cents per cubic foot of capacity; in bulk, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand; and in addition thereto a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes: *Provided*, That the thin-wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.

301. Oranges, lemons, and limes, in packages of capacity of one and one-fourth cubic feet or less, (1) thirteen cents per package; in packages of capacity exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet and not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, (2) twenty-five cents per package; in packages of capacity exceeding two two and one-half cubic feet and not exceeding five cubic feet, fifty cents per package; in packages of capacity exceeding five cubic feet, for every additional cubic foot or fractional part thereof, (3) ten cents; in bulk, (4) one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand; and in addition thereto a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem upon the boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes.

Wilson bill rates: 8 cents per cubic foot; \$1.50 per 1,000 in bulk. No provision concerning reimportation of American boxes.

Mills bill rates: Oranges, (1) 13 cents per box; (2) 25 cents per box; (3) \$1.60 per 1,000 or 55 cents per barrel; lemons, (1) 16 cents half box; (2) 30 cents box; (3) \$2 per 1,000; lemons and oranges in packages not specially enumerated, 20 per cent; limes, 20 per cent.

## 217. Plums, prunes (1), figs (2), raisins, and other dried grapes (3), including Zante currants (4), one and one-half cents per pound.

300. Figs, two and one-half cents per pound.

302. Raisins, two and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 20 per cent; (3) 1½ cents per pound; (4) 10 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 1 cent per pound; (2) free; (3) 1½ cents per pound; (4) free.

218. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, or molasses, not specially provided for in this Act, prepared or desiccated cocoanut or copra, and jellies of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem.

303. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, molasses, or spirits not specially provided for in this act, and jellies of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

219. Fruits 'preserved in their own juices, twenty per centum ad valorem.

304. Fruits preserved in their own juices, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

220. Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved or candied, thirty per centum ad valorem.

305. Orange-peel and lemon-peel, preserved or candied, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

Nuts—

221. Almonds, not shelled (1), three cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled (2), five cents per pound.

Nuts:

306. Almonds, not shelled, five cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, seven and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 3 cents per pound; (2) 5 cents per pound.

Mills bill rates: (1) 5 cents per pound; (2) 7½ cents per pound.

222. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled (1), two cents per pound; shelled (2), four cents per pound.

307. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, three cents per pound; shelled, six cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 2 cents per pound; (2) 4 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 3 cents per pound.

223. Peanuts or ground beans, twenty per centum ad valorem.

308. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, (1) one cent per pound; shelled, (2) one and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 1 cent per pound; (2) 1½ cents per pound.

Mills bill rates: (1) ¾ cent per pound; (2) 1 cent per pound.

224. Cocoanuts in the shell, and other nuts shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

309. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this act, one and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

**MEAT PRODUCTS:**

224½. Fresh beef, mutton, and pork, twenty per centum ad valorem.

311. Beef, mutton, and pork, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

225. Extract of meat, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

313. Extract of meat, all not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, fifteen cents per pound; and no separate or additional duty shall be collected on such coverings unless as such they are suitable and apparently designed for use other than in the importation of meat extracts.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

225½. Lard, one cent per pound.

314. Lard, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

225 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

310. Bacon and hams, five cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bills rate: 2 cents per pound.

312. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

226. Poultry (1), two cents per pound; dressed (2), three cents per pound.

315. Poultry, live, three cents per pound; dressed, five cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 2 cents per pound; (2) 3 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

316. Tallow, one cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degreas or brown wool grease, one-half of one cent per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 645 of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:

227. Chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this Act, two cents per pound.

##### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—

317. Chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this act, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 2 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: Free.

229. Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, two cents per pound; chocolate, sweetened, flavored, or other, valued at thirty-five cents per pound or less, two cents per pound; valued at exceeding thirty-five cents per pound and chocolate confectionery, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

318. Chocolate, (other than chocolate confectionery and chocolate commercially known as sweetened chocolate,) two cents per pound.

319. Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: Chocolate valued at 35 cents or less, 2 cents per pound; chocolate confectionery, 25 per cent; cocoa, 2 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: Chocolate, 2 cents per pound; cocoa, free.

230. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, three and one-half cents per pound.

320. Cocoa-butter or cocoa-butterine, three and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: Free.

231. Dandelion root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee, not specially provided for in this Act, one and one-half cents per pound.

321. Dandelion root and acorns prepared, and other articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee not specially provided for in this act, one and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## SALT—

322. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages twelve cents per one hundred pounds; in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds: *Provided*, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than one hundred dollars.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 608 of the tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

232. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, commonly used as starch, one and one-half cents per pound.

323. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, two cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

233. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, one and one-half cents per pound.

324. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, one and one-half cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

234. Mustard, ground, preserved, or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

325. Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, ten cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 10 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 6 cents per pound.

- 234½. Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes, ten per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Free under tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

235. Spices, ground or powdered, not specially provided for in this Act (1), three cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper (2), two and one-half cents per pound, unground; sage (3), one cent per pound.

326. Spices, ground or powdered, not specially provided for in this act, four cents per pound; cayenne pepper, two and one-half cents per pound, unground; sage, three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 3 cents per pound; (2) 2½ cents per pound; (3) 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rates: (1) 3 cents per pound; (2) free; (3) free.

236. Vinegar, seven and one-half cents per gallon. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.

Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

327. Vinegar, seven and one-half cents per gallon. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.

Wilson bill rate:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon.

Mills bill rate:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon.

328. There shall be allowed on the imported tin-plate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages, and all articles of tin ware, exported, either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tin-plate, less one per centum of such duty, which shall be retained for the use of the United States.

NOTE.—No provision in tariff act of 1894, except the general provisions in Sec. 22.

Wilson bill: No provision.

Mills bill: No provision.

#### SCHEDULE H.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

##### SPIRITS:

237. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.

#### SCHEDULE H.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

##### SPIRITS.—

329. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon.

Wilson bill rate: \$1.80 per gallon.

Mills bill rate: \$2 per gallon.

238. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States (1): *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations. (2)

330. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in case where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations.

Wilson bill: Same provisions.

Mills bill: (1) Same provision. (2) Not included.

239. On all compounds or preparations (except as specified in the preceding paragraph of the chemical schedule relating to medicinal

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

preparations, of which alcohol is a component part), of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

331. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

240. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.

332. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirchwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon.

Wilson bill rate: \$1.80 per gallon.

Mills bill rate: \$2 per gallon.

241. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.

333. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per gallon.

Mills bill rate: Not included.

242. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar per gallon.

334. Bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per gallon.

Mills bill rate: \$1 per gallon.

#### WINES:

243. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint (1), eight dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint (2), four dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less (3), two dollars per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to eight dollars per dozen bottles,

on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon (4).

WINES:

335. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, eight dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, four dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, two dollars per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to eight dollars per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rates: (1) \$8 per dozen; (2) \$4 per dozen; (3) \$2 per dozen; (4) \$2.50 per gallon.

Mills bill rates: (1) \$8 per dozen; (2) \$4 per dozen; (3) \$2 per dozen; (4) \$2.50 per gallon.

244. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs (1), if containing four-tenths per centum or less of absolute alcohol, thirty cents per gallon; if containing more than four-tenths per centum of absolute alcohol, fifty cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint (2), one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

336. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, fifty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger-cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package; and all such bottles or jugs shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle or jug unless specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 50 cents per gallon; (2) \$1.60 per case and 5 cents per pint on excess.

Mills bill rates: (1) 50 cents per gallon; (2) (\$1.60 per case and 5 cents per pint on excess.

245. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs (1), thirty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs (2), fifteen cents per gallon.

337. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, twenty cents per gallon.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 30 cents per gallon; (2) 15 cents per gallon.

Mills bill rates: (1) 35 cents per gallon; (2) 20 cents per gallon.

246. Malt extract, including all preparations bearing the name and commercially known as such, fluid in casks (1), fifteen cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs (2), thirty cents per gallon; solid or condensed (3), thirty per centum ad valorem.

338. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, twenty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon; solid or condensed, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 15 cents per gallon; (2) 30 cents per gallon; (3) 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

247. Cherry juice and prune juice or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this Act, containing eighteen per centum or less of alcohol (1), fifty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol (2), one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.

339. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this act, containing not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, sixty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 50 cents per gallon; (2) \$1.80 per gallon.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

248. Ginger ale or ginger beer, twenty per centum ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles.

340. Ginger-ale, ginger-beer, lemonade, soda-water, and other similar waters in plain green or colored molded or pressed glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, thirteen cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, twenty-six cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored molded or pressed glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, fifty cents per gallon and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

NOTE.—Lemonade and soda water placed upon free list, paragraph 555 of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

249. All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, twenty per centum ad valorem.

341. All mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, sixteen cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, twenty-five cents per dozen bottles. But no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles,

or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, twenty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged if imported empty or separately.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

#### SCHEDULE I.—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

250. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, three cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number fifteen, one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding number fifteen and up to and including number thirty, and one-quarter of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding number thirty; colored, bleached, dyed, combed or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, six cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number twenty, and on all numbers exceeding number twenty, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound: *Provided however*, That in no case shall the duty levied exceed eight cents per pound on yarns valued at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound, nor exceed fifteen cents per pound on yarns valued at over twenty-five cents per pound and not exceeding forty cents per pound: *And provided further*, That on all yarns valued at more than forty cents per pound there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE I.—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

342. Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool-thread of cotton, hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound, ten cents per pound; valued at over twenty-five cents per pound and not exceeding forty cents per pound, eighteen cents per pound; valued at over forty cents per pound and not exceeding fifty cents per pound, twenty-three cents per pound; valued at over fifty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, twenty-eight cents per pound; valued at over sixty cents per pound and not exceeding seventy cents per pound, thirty-three cents per pound; valued at over seventy cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-eight cents per pound; valued at over eighty cents per pound and not exceeding one dollar per pound, forty-eight cents per pound; valued at over one dollar per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: Value not exceeding 12 cents per pound, 20 per cent; value over 12 cents and not exceeding 20 cents per pound, 25 per cent; value over 20 cents and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 30 per cent; value over 30 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; value over 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent.

Mills bill rates: Value not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent; value exceeding 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent.

251. Spool thread of cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread (1), five and one-half cents per dozen; exceeding one hundred yards on each spool, for every additional one

Large type, law of 1894: small type, law of 1890.

hundred yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards (2), five and one-half cents per dozen spools.

343. Spool-thread of cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, seven cents per dozen; exceeding one hundred yards on each spool, for every additional one hundred yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, seven cents per dozen spools.

Wilson bill rates: (1)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per dozen; (2)  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per dozen.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

252. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (1), one cent per square yard; if bleached (2), one and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (3), two cents per square yard.

344. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two cents per square yard; if bleached, two and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, four cents per square yard.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 1 cent per square yard; (2)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard;

(3) 2 cents per square yard.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

253. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (1), and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, one and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; if bleached (2) and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, two and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (3), and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, three and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over seven cents per square yard (4), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over nine cents per square yard (5), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve cents per square yard (6), there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

345. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two and one-fourth cents per square yard; if bleached, three cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, four cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over six and one-half cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over nine cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard; (2)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard;

(3)  $2\frac{3}{4}$  cents per square yard; (4) 20 per cent; (5) 25 per cent; (6) 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

254. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (1), and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, two cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, two and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; if bleached (2), and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, two and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (3), and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (4), valued at over nine cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; bleached (5), valued at over eleven cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard (6), there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

346. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three cents per square yard; if bleached, four cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over seven and one-half cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over ten cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard; (2)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard; (3)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square yard; (4) 25 per cent; (5) 30 per cent; (6) 35 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

255. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (1), and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, two cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached (2), and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not

exceeding six square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (3), and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, four and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (4), valued at over ten cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; bleached (5), valued at over twelve cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (5), valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

347. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, three and a half cents per square yard; if bleached, four and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over eight cents per square yard; bleached valued at over ten cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 2 cents per square yard; (2) 2½ cents per square yard; (3) 4½ cents per square yard; (4) 30 per cent; (5) 35 per cent; (6) 40 per cent. Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

256. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (1), and not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding five square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached (2), and not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard; exceeding five square yards to the pound, five and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, painted, or printed (3), and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, five and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, six and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (4), valued at over twelve cents per square yard; bleached (5), valued at over fourteen cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (6), valued at over sixteen cents

per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

348. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, four and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached, five and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, six and three-fourths cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over ten cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over twelve cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over fifteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided further*, That on cotton cloth, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, containing an admixture of silk, and not otherwise provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of ten cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 3 cents per square yard; (2) 4 cents per square yard; (3) 5½ cents per square yard; (4) 30 per cent; (5) 35 per cent; (6) 40 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

257. The term cotton cloth, or cloth, wherever used in the foregoing paragraphs of this schedule, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece, whether figured, fancy, or plain, not specially provided for in this Act, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

NOTE.—No similar provision in the tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill: Same provision.  
Mills bill: No provision.

258. Clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, and neckties or neck wear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, all of the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.

349. Clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs, and neckties or neck wear, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, all of the foregoing not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all such clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel having India rubber as a component material (not including gloves or elastic articles that are specially provided for in this act), shall be subject to a duty of fifty cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

259. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (1), forty per centum ad valorem; on all such goods if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (2), forty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

350. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, ten cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem; on all such goods if bleached, twelve cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, fourteen cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem; but none of the foregoing articles in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 35 per cent; (2) 40 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

260. Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille forms the component material of chief value (1), forty per centum ad valorem; sleeve linings or other cloths, composed of cotton and silk, whether known as silk stripe sleeve lining, silk stripes, or otherwise (2), forty-five per centum ad valorem.

351. Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, or of which cotton chenille forms the component material of chief value, sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 40 per cent; (2) 35 per cent, as manufactures of cotton.  
Mills bill rates: (1) 40 per cent; (2) 35 per cent, as manufactures of cotton.

261. Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

352. Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and not otherwise specially provided for in this act, and shirts and drawers composed of cotton, valued at not more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

262. Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless or clocked stockings, hose or half-hose, and knitted shirts or drawers, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, fifty per centum ad valorem.

353. Stockings, hose, and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than sixty cents per dozen pairs, twenty cents per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than sixty cents per dozen pairs and not more than two dollars per dozen pairs, fifty cents per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than two dollars per dozen pairs, and not more than four dollars per dozen pairs, seventy-five cents per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than four dollars per dozen pairs, one dollar per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem; and all shirts and drawers composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not more than three dollars per dozen, one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than three dollars per dozen and not more than five dollars per dozen, one dollar and twenty-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than five dollars per dozen, and not more than seven dollars per dozen, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than seven dollars per dozen, two dollars per dozen, and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

263. Cords, braids, boot, shoe and corset lacings, tapes, gimps, galloons, webbing, goring, suspenders and braces, woven, braided, or twisted lamp or candle wicking, lining for bicycle tires, spindle binding, any of the above made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

354. Cotton cords, braids, boot, shoe, and corset lacings, thirty-five cents per pound; cotton gimps, galloons, webbing, goring, suspenders,

and braces, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the articles included in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

264. All manufactures of cotton, including cotton duck and cotton damask, in the piece or otherwise, not specially provided for in this Act, and including cloth having India rubber as a component material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

355. Cotton damask, in the piece or otherwise, and all manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

#### SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

265. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," one and one-half cents per pound.

#### SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

356. Flax straw, five dollars per ton.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 497.

357. Flax, not hackled or dressed, one cent per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 497.

358. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," three cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: \$10 per ton.

359. Tow, of flax or hemp, one-half of one cent per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 497.

266. Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," one cent per pound.

360. Hemp twenty-five dollars per ton; hemp, hackled, known as line of hemp, fifty dollars per ton.

NOTE.—Hemp placed on free list, paragraph 497.

Wilson bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: free.

267. Yarn, made of jute, thirty per centum ad valorem.

361. Yarn, made of jute, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

268. Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine), composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, ten per centum ad valorem.

362. Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine) composed in whole or in part of istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, one and one-half cents per pound; all binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from istle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, or sunn, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, two and one-half cents per pound; tarred cables and cordage, three cents per pound.

NOTE.—Binding twine placed on free list, paragraph 399.

Wilson bill rates: 10 per cent; binding twine free.

Mills bill rates: 15 and 25 per cent.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

269. Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, twenty per centum ad valorem.

363. Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, six cents per square yard.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 6 cents per square yard.

364. Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute or hemp or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton), one and five-eighths cents per pound.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 424½.

365. Bags for grain made of burlaps, two cents per pound.

Placed on free list, paragraph 424½.

366. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts, valued at six cents or less per square yard, one and six-tenths cents per square yard; valued at more than six cents per square yard, one and eight-tenths cents per square yard.

Placed upon free list, paragraph 392½.

272. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines, forty per centum ad valorem.

367. Flax gill-netting, nets, webs, and seines, when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn of a number not higher than twenty, fifteen cents per pound, and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; when made of threads or twines, the yarn of which is finer than number twenty, twenty cents per pound and in addition thereto forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

273. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth), and waterproof cloth, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at twenty-five cents or less per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-five cents per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem

369. Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork-carpet, figured or plain, and all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and water-proof cloth, not specially provided for in this act, valued at twenty-five cents or less per square yard, forty per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-five cents per square yard, fifteen cents per square yard and thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

273½. Linen hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, or jute, forty per centum ad valorem.

368. Linen hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp or jute, twenty cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

274. Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

370. Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp, or of a mixture of either of these substances, valued at thirteen cents or less per pound, (1) six cents per pound; valued at more than thirteen cents per pound, (2) forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 25 per cent; (2) 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

275. Collars and cuffs, composed wholly or in part of linen, thirty cents per dozen pieces, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of linen, fifty per centum ad valorem.

372. Collars and cuffs, composed entirely of cotton, fifteen cents per dozen pieces and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, thirty cents per dozen pieces and forty per centum ad valorem; shirts, and all articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of linen, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

275½. Tapes composed of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels or spools, designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring tapes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 50 per cent as manufactures of flax.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent, as manufactures of flax.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent, as manufactures of flax.

276. Laces, edgings, nettings and veilings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above-named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances or either of them, or a mixture of any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

373. Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck ruffings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window-curtains, and other similar tamboured articles, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered and hem-stitched handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, ruffings, tuckings, or ruchings, all of the above-named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances or either of them, or a mixture of any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, sixty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles of wearing apparel, and textile fabrics, when embroidered by hand or machinery, and whether specially or otherwise provided for in this act, shall not pay a less rate of duty than that fixed by the respective paragraphs and schedules of this act upon embroideries of the materials of which they are respectively composed.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

277. All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

371. All manufactures of flax or hemp, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That until January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, such manufactures of flax containing more than one hundred threads to the square inch, counting both warp and filling, shall be subject to a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem in lieu of the duty herein provided.

374. All manufactures of jute, or other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp or cotton, or of which jute, or other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp or cotton, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, valued at five cents per pound or less, two cents per pound; valued above five cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

## SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

## SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

NOTE.—Paragraphs 375 to 387 see free list, paragraph 685.

375. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes:

376. Class one, that is to say, Merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

377. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

378. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camels hair, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

379. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the authority to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

380. Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.

381. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed.

382. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water on the sheep's back. Wool washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back shall be considered as scoured wool.

383. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as now imported are hereby excepted. Wools on which a duty is assessed amounting to three times or more than that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, such duty shall not be doubled on account of its being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this act imported as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

384. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be eleven cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class twelve cents per pound.

385. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be thirteen cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty shall be thirty-two per centum ad valorem.

386. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed thirteen cents per pound, including charges, the duty shall be fifty per cent ad valorem.

387. Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

279. On flocks (1), mungo (2), shoddy (3), garnetted waste (4), and carded waste (5), and carbonized noils (6), or carbonized wool (7), fifteen per centum ad valorem, and on wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roving, roping, or tops (8), twenty per centum ad valorem.

388. On noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty cents per pound.

389. On woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, the duty shall be ten cents per pound.

390. Wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, in the form of roping, roving, or tops, and all wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 15 per cent; (2) 15 per cent; (3) 15 per cent; (4) 15 per cent; (5) 15 per cent; (6) 15 per cent; (7) 15 per cent; (8) value not more than 35 cents per pound, 25 per cent; value exceeding 35 cents per pound, 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

280. On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

391. On woolen and worsted yarns made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty cents and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: Value not more than 40 cents, 30 per cent; value exceeding 40 cents, 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

281. On knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, not including wearing apparel, and on shawls made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem.

392. On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the

camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, not specially provided for in this act, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at above forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

282. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear and felts for printing machines, composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound (1), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound (2), thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per pound (3), thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on woolen and worsted cloths, and on flannels weighing over four ounces per square yard, the same duties as on dress goods.

393. On blankets, hats of wool, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this act on one pound and one-half of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound, shall be twice the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition thereto upon all the above-named articles thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets and hats of wool composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and a half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first-class, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at above fifty cents per pound shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this act.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 25 per cent; (2) 30 per cent; (3) 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

283. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, or goods of similar description or character, and on all manufactures, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including such as have India rubber as a component material, and not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over fifty cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem.

394. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character or description of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material, with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem; valued at above fifteen cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad

valorem: *Provided*, That on all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

395. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, and not specially provided for in this act, the duty shall be twelve cents per square yard, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

284. On clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for in this Act, felts not specially provided for in this Act, all the foregoing composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, including those having India rubber as a component material, valued at above one dollar and fifty cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at less than one dollar and fifty cents per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

396. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part not specially provided for in this act, felt not woven, and not specially provided for in this act, and plushes and other pile fabrics, all the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals the duty per pound shall be four and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first-class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 45 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 45 per cent.

285. On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, and goods of similar description or used for like purposes, and on knit wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, fifty per centum ad valorem.

397. On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, the duty per pound shall be four and one-half times the duty imposed by this act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 45 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 45 per cent.

286. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces, embroideries, head nets, nettings and veilings, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, fifty per centum ad valorem.

398. On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroideries, head nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by

machinery any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals is a component material, the duty shall be sixty cents per pound, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

287. Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, forty per centum ad valorem.

399. Aubusson, Axminster, Moquette, and Chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, sixty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

288. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.

400. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, sixty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

289. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.

401. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty-four cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

290. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty per centum ad valorem.

402. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, forty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

291. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, forty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

403. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

292. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, thirty-two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

404. Treble ingrain, three-ply and all chain Venetian carpets, nineteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

293. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, thirty per centum ad valorem.

405. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, fourteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

294. Druggetts and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, felt carpeting, figured or plain, thirty per centum ad valorem.

406. Druggetts and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. Felt carpeting, figured or plain, eleven cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

295. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

407. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

296. Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

408. Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

297. The reduction of the rates of duty herein provided for manufactures of wool shall take effect January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five,

Wilson bill: December 2, 1894.

#### SCHEDULE L.—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

298. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk (1), twenty per centum ad valorem. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, and spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams (2), thirty per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE L.—SILK AND SILK GOODS.

409. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, fifty cents per pound.

410. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, thirty per centum ad valorem; spun silk in skeins or cops or on beams, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 25 cents per pound; (2) 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

299. Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; plushes, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar per pound; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.

411. Velvets, plushes, or other pile fabrics, containing, exclusive of selvages, less than seventy-five per centum in weight of silk, one dollar and fifty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; containing, exclusive of selvages, seventy-five per centum or more in weight of silk, three dollars and fifty cents per pound, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall any one of the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 45 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

300. Webblings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords, and tassels, any of the foregoing which are elastic or nonelastic, buttons, and ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

412. Webblings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords and tassels, any of the foregoing which are elastic or non-elastic, buttons, and ornaments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

301. Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace, and embroideries, including articles or fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, handkerchiefs, neck ruffings and ruchings, nettings and veilings, clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

413. Laces and embroideries, handkerchiefs, neck ruffings and ruchings, clothing ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, sixty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all such clothing ready-made and articles of wearing apparel when composed in part of India rubber (not including gloves or elastic articles that are specially provided for in this act), shall be subject to a duty of eight cents per ounce, and in addition thereto sixty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 50 per cent.

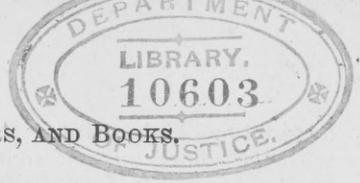
Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

302. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including those having India rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

414. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all such manufactures of which wool, or the hair of the camel, goat, or other like animals is a component material, shall be classified as manufactures of wool.

Wilson bill rate: 45 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.



SCHEDULE M.—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

PULP AND PAPER:

303. Mechanically-ground wood pulp and chemical wood pulp unbleached or bleached, ten per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE M.—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

PULP AND PAPER.—

415. Mechanically ground wood pulp, two dollars and fifty cents per ton dry weight; chemical wood pulp unbleached, six dollars per ton dry weight; bleached, seven dollars per ton dry weight.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

304. Sheathing paper and roofing-felt, ten per centum ad valorem.

416. Sheathing paper, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

306. Printing paper, unsized (1), sized or glued (2), suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

417. Printing paper unsized, suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

418. Printing paper sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 12 per cent; (2) 15 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 12 per cent; (2) 15 per cent.

307. Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and tissue paper, white, printed, or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, and writing paper and envelopes embossed, engraved, printed or ornamented, thirty per centum ad valorem.

419. Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and all tissue paper, white or colored, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, eight cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

308. Parchment papers, and surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty per centum ad valorem. Lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in, or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch in thickness, twenty cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, eight cents per pound; prints exceeding eight-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, five cents per pound; lithographic prints from either stone or zinc on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty-thousandths of an inch in thickness, six cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels and bands,

lettered or blank, printed from either stone or zinc, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including bronze or metal leaf printing, twenty cents per pound; if printed in ten or more colors, or in bronze printing, but not including metal leaf printing, thirty cents per pound; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, forty cents per pound.

420. Papers known commercially as surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, card-boards, lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except illustrations when forming a part of a periodical, newspaper, or in printed books accompanying the same), and all articles produced either in whole or in part by lithographic process, and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

#### MANUFACTURES OF PAPER:

309. Paper envelopes, twenty per centum ad valorem.

##### MANUFACTURES OF PAPER.

421. Paper envelopes, twenty-five cents per thousand.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

310. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

422. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards, writing-paper, drawing-paper, and all other paper not especially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

311. Blank books of all kinds (1), twenty per centum ad valorem; books, including pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this Act (2), twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

423. Books, including blank books of all kinds, pamphlets, and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, and all printed matter not especially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 25 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 25 per cent.

312. Playing cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards and at a like rate for any number in excess, ten cents per pack and fifty per centum ad valorem.

424. Playing cards, fifty cents per pack.

Wilson bill rate: 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 100 per cent.

313. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

425. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

## SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

314. Hair pencils (1), brushes and feather dusters (2), thirty-five per centum ad valorem; brooms (3), twenty per centum ad valorem; bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared in any manner (4), seven and one-half cents per pound.

## SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

426. Bristles, ten cents per pound.

NOTE.—Crude bristles placed upon free list, paragraph 420.

427. Brushes and brooms of all kinds, including feather dusters and hair pencils in quills, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1 and 2) 30 per cent; (3) 20 per cent; (4) free.

Mills bill rates: (1, 2, and 3) 20 per cent; (4) free.

## BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS:

315. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem.

## BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS.—

428. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

316. Buttons commercially known as agate buttons (1), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; pearl and shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured (2), one cent per line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch per gross and fifteen per centum ad valorem.

429. Buttons commercially known as Agate buttons, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Pearl and shell buttons, two and one-half cents per line button measure of one-fortieth of one inch per gross, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 25 per cent; (2) 1 cent per line and 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

317. Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone or horn, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

430. Ivory, vegetable ivory, bone or horn buttons, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

318. Shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier maché, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

431. Shoe-buttons, made of paper, board, papier maché, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding three cents per gross, one cent per gross.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

318½. Coal, bituminous and shale (1), forty cents per ton; coal slack or culm such as will pass through a half-inch screen (2), fifteen cents per ton.

432. Coal, bituminous, and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as

will pass through a half-inch screen, thirty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: (1) 75 cents per ton; (2) 30 cents per ton.

318 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Coke, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

433. Coke, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

319. Corks, wholly or partially manufactured, ten cents per pound.

434. Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, ten cents per pound; manufactured corks, fifteen cents per pound.

NOTE.—Cork bark placed upon free list, paragraph 457.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

320. Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, fifty per centum ad valorem.

435. Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiards, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 50 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

321. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever material composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. This paragraph shall not take effect until January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

436. Dolls, doll-heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stoneware, and not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

322. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, eight-tenths of one per cent per pound.

437. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, one cent per pound.

Wilson bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

Mills bill rate: 1 cent per pound.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES:

323. Fire-crackers of all kinds, fifty per centum ad valorem, but no allowance shall be made for tare or damage thereon.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.—

438. Fire-crackers of all kinds, eight cents per pound, but no allowance shall be made for tare or damage thereon.

Wilson bill rate: 8 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: 100 per cent.

324. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

439. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

325. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less

per pound (1), five cents per pound; valued above twenty cents per pound (2), eight cents per pound.

440. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, five cents per pound; valued above twenty cents per pound, eight cents per pound.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 5 cents per pound, (2) 8 cents per pound.

Mills bill rate: (1) 6 cents per pound, (2) 8 cents per pound.

326. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, twenty per centum ad valorem.

441. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of one hundred and forty-four boxes, containing not more than one hundred matches per box, ten cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than one hundred matches each, one cent per one thousand matches.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

326½. Musical instruments or parts thereof (except pianoforte actions and parts thereof), strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 according to material of which composed; if metal, 45 per cent; if wood, 35 per cent.

Wilson bill rates: According to material; metal, 35 per cent; wood, 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

327. Percussion caps (1), thirty per centum ad valorem; blasting caps (2), two dollars and seven cents per thousand caps.

442. Percussion caps, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: (1) 30 per cent; (2) 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

328. Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, suitable for millinery use, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

443. Feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, not specially provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 35 per cent.

329. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, twenty per centum ad valorem; furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, twenty per centum ad valorem.

444. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

330. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, forty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 according to material.

Wilson bill rate: 40 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

445. Glass beads, loose, unthreaded or unstrung, ten per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—This paragraph transferred to glass schedule. See paragraph 99 of tariff act of 1894.

331. Gun wads of all descriptions, ten per centum ad valorem.

446. Gun wads of all descriptions, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

332. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.

447. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

332½. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, ten per centum ad valorem.

450. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

333. Haircloth known as "crinoline cloth," six cents per square yard.

448. Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," eight cents per square yard.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

334. Haircloth known as "hair seating," twenty cents per square yard.

449. Haircloth known as "hair seating," thirty cents per square yard.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 cents per square yard.

335. Hats for men's, women's, and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies, forty per centum ad valorem.

451. Hats, for men's, women's, and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, or of which such fur is the component material of chief value, wholly or partially manufactured, including fur hat bodies, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

#### JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES:

336. Jewelry: All articles, not specially provided for in this Act, commercially known as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES—

452. Jewelry: All articles, not elsewhere specially provided for in this Act composed of precious metals or imitations thereof, whether set with coral, jet, or pearls, or with diamonds, rubies, cameos,

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

or other precious stones, or imitations thereof, or otherwise, and which shall be known commercially as "jewelry," and cameos in frames, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent

337. Pearls, including pearls strung but not set, ten per centum ad valorem.

453. Pearls, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

338. Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set (1), twenty-five per centum ad valorem; if set, and not specially provided for in this Act, including pearls set (2) thirty per centum ad valorem; imitations of precious stones, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not set (3), ten per centum ad valorem. And on uncut precious stones of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem (4).

454. Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, ten per centum ad valorem; if set, and not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Imitations of precious stones composed of paste or glass not exceeding one inch in dimensions, not set, ten per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Uncut precious stones free under tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rates: (1) cut, 30 per cent; (2) 35 per cent; (3) 25 per cent; (4) 15 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 10 per cent; (2) 10 per cent; (3) 10 per cent; (4) free.

#### LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:

339. Sole leather (1), ten per centum ad valorem.

340. Bend or belting leather (2), and leather not specially provided for in this Act (3), ten per centum ad valorem.

#### LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—

455. Bend or belting leather and sole leather, and leather not specially provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 5 per cent; (2) 10 per cent; (3) 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

341. Calfskins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act (1), twenty per centum ad valorem; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished (2), twenty per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished (3), ten per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather (4), twenty per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes, made of leather (5), twenty per centum ad valorem.

456. Calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed, and finished; chamois or other skins not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem; book-binders' calf-skins, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, dressed and finished, twenty per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished ten per centum ad valorem; piano forte leather and piano forte action leather, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; japanned calfskins, thirty per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes, made of leather, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 15 per cent; (2) 15 per cent; (3) 10 per cent; (4) 25 per cent; (5) 20 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 20 per cent; (2) 20 per cent; (3) 10 per cent; (4) 20 per cent; (5) 30 per cent.

Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

342. Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, twenty per centum ad valorem.

457. But leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps, or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather, and pay duty accordingly.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

343. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

344. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over fourteen inches in length (1), one dollar per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length (2), one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length (3), two dollars per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep) (4), three dollars per dozen pairs.

345. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over fourteen inches in length (5), one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length (6), two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length (7), three dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs. Men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep (8), four dollars per dozen pairs.

346. Ladies' or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over fourteen inches in length (9), two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length (10), three dollars per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length (11), four dollars per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin (12), four dollars per dozen pairs.

347. Ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over seventeen inches in length (13), one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length (14), two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known (15), four dollars per dozen pairs.

348. Ladies or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length (16), two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length (17), three dollars per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length (18), four dollars per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known (19), four dollars per dozen pairs.

349. In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on all leather gloves, when lined (20), one dollar per dozen pairs.

350. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay seventy-five per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable (21).

458. Gloves of all descriptions, composed wholly or in part of kid or other leather, and whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the rates fixed in connection with the following specified kinds thereof, fourteen inches in extreme length when stretched to the full extent, being in each case hereby fixed as the standard,

and one dozen pairs as the basis, namely: Ladies' and children's schmaschen of said length or under, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen; ladies' and children's lamb of said length or under, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen; ladies' and children's kid of said length or under, three dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen; ladies' and children's suedes of said length or under, fifty per centum ad valorem; all other ladies' and children's leather gloves, and all men's leather gloves of said length or under, fifty per centum ad valorem; all leather gloves over fourteen inches in length, fifty per centum ad valorem; and in addition to the above rates there shall be paid on all men's gloves one dollar per dozen; on all lined gloves one dollar per dozen; on all pique or prick seam gloves, fifty cents per dozen; on all embroidered gloves, with more than three single strands or cords, fifty cents per dozen pairs. *Provided*, That all gloves represented to be of a kind or grade below their actual kind or grade shall pay an additional duty of five dollars per dozen pairs: *Provided further*, That none of the articles named in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) \$1 per dozen pairs; (2) \$1.50 per dozen pairs; (3) \$2 per dozen pairs; (4) \$2 per dozen pairs; (5) \$1.75 per dozen pairs; (6) \$2.75 per dozen pairs; (7) \$3.75 per dozen pairs; (8) \$3 per dozen pairs; (9) \$2.75 per dozen pairs; (10) \$3 per dozen pairs; (11) \$4 per dozen pairs; (12) \$3 per dozen pairs; (13) not over 14 inches in length, \$1.75 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$2.75 per dozen pairs; (14) \$3.75 per dozen pairs; (15) \$3 per dozen pairs; (16) \$2.75 per dozen pairs; (17) \$3 per dozen pairs; (18) \$4 per dozen pairs; (19) \$3 per dozen pairs; (20) 60 cents per dozen pairs; (21) 75 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES:

351. Manufactures of amber (1), asbestos (2), bladders (3), coral (4), cork (5), catgut or whipgut or wormgut (6), jet (7), paste (8), spar (9), wax (10), or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—

459. Manufactures of alabaster, amber, asbestos, bladders, coral, catgut or whip-gut or worm-gut, jet, paste, spar, wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; osier or willow prepared for basketmakers' use, thirty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) free; (2) 25 per cent; (3) 25 per cent; (4) 25 per cent; (5) 25 per cent; (6) 20 per cent; (7) 25 per cent; (8) 10 per cent; (9) 10 per cent; (10) 10 per cent.

352. Manufactures of bone (1), chip (2), grass (3), horn (4), India rubber (5), palm leaf (6), straw (7), weeds (8), or whalebone (9), or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. But the terms grass and straw shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure and not the separated fiber thereof.

460. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, India-rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 30 per cent; (2) 20 per cent; (3) 30 per cent; (4) 30 per cent; (5) 25 per cent; (6) 30 per cent; (7) 30 per cent; (8) 30 per cent; (9) 30 per cent.

353. Manufactures of leather (1), fur (2), gutta-percha (3), vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber (4), human hair (5), papier-mache (6), plaster of Paris (7), indurated fiber wares (8), and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, all of the above not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

461. Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta-percha, vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber, human hair, papier-mache, indurated fiber wares and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, all of the above not specially provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 30 per cent; (2) 30 per cent; (3) 35 per cent; (4) 25 per cent; (5) 25 per cent; (6) 30 per cent; (7) 20 per cent; (8) 20 per cent.

354. Manufactures of ivory (1), vegetable ivory (2), mother-of-pearl (3), gelatin (4), and shell (5), or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and manufactures known commercially as bead, beaded or jet trimmings or ornaments (5), thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

462. Manufacturers of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl, and shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 30 per cent; (2) 30 per cent; (3) 25 per cent; (4) 25 per cent; (5) 40 per cent.

355. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

463. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 25 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

356. Matting and mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, twenty per centum ad valorem.

464. Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan, twelve cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa-fiber or rattan, eight cents per square foot.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

465. Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this act, fifteen per centum ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as herein used shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.

NOTE.—Placed upon the free list, paragraph 575.

357. Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and slate pencils covered with wood (1), fifty per centum ad valorem; all other slate pencils (2), thirty per centum ad valorem.

466. Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, fifty cents per gross and thirty per centum ad valorem; slate pencils, four cents per gross.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 35 per cent; (2) 25 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 50 cents per gross and 30 per cent; (2) 30 per cent.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

358. Pencil leads not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem.

467. Pencil-leads not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

358½. Photographic dry plates or films, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 60 per cent, as manufactures of glass, paragraph 108.

Wilson bill rate: 35 per cent, as manufactures of glass.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent, as manufactures of glass.

359. Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act (1), including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers (2), pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms (3), fifty per centum ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay (4), valued at not more than fifty cents per gross, ten per centum ad valorem.

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.—

468. Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this act, including cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, seventy per centum ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes of clay, fifteen cents per gross.

Wilson bill rates: (1, 2, and 3) 50 per cent; (4) 10 cents per gross.

Mills bill rates: (1) 70 per cent; (2) 25 per cent; (3) 35 per cent.

469. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats, ten per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—Placed upon free list, paragraph 593.

360. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, or other material than paper, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

470. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, covered with silk, or alpaca, fifty-five per centum ad valorem; if covered with other material, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 45 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 50 per cent.

STICKS FOR:

361. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, if plain or carved, finished or unfinished, thirty per centum ad valorem.

471. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, sticks for, if plain, finished or unfinished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if carved, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 30 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

362. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

472. Waste, not specially provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

## FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. On and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, unless otherwise provided for in this Act, the following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty:

## FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. On and after the sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

363. Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, not especially provided for in this Act.

473. Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

364. Aconite.

474. Aconite.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

365. Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

475. Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

366. Agates, unmanufactured.

476. Agates, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

367. Albumen.

477. Albumen.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

368. Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, natural or artificial.

478. Alizarine, natural or artificial, and dyes commercially known as Alizarine yellow, Alizarine orange, Alizarine green, Alizarine blue, Alizarine brown, Alizarine black.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

369. Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

479. Amber, unmanufactured, or crude gum.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

370. Ambergris.

480. Ambergris.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

372. Aniline salts.

481. Aniline salts.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Aniline, crude, free.

373. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed, and the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner for pasturage purposes, together with their increase, may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

482. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided*, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: *And provided further*, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

374. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

483. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

375. Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.

484. Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

376. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of (1), and antimony, as regulus or metal (2).

485. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.

Wilson bill rate: (1 and 2) Free.

Mills bills rates: (1) Free; (2) 10 per cent.

## 377. Apatite.

486. Apatite.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 380. Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.

487. Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 381. Arrow root, raw or unmanufactured.

488. Arrow root, raw or unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 382. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

489. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 383. Arseniate of aniline.

490. Arseniate of aniline.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 384. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than six cents per gross.

491. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than six cents per gross.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

## 385. Articles imported by the United States.

NOTE.—Dutiable at various rates under tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 386. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this Act.

492. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

387. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this para-

graph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

493. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be re-imported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

### 388. Asbestos, unmanufactured.

494. Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

### 389. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

495. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

390. Asphaltum and bitumen, crude or dried, but not otherwise manipulated or treated.

496. Asphaltum and bitumen, crude.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

### 391. Asafetida.

497. Asafetida.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

392½. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar material suitable for covering cotton, composed in whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890, paragraph 366, value 7 cents or less per square yard,  $\frac{1}{10}$  cent per square yard; value more than 6 cents,  $\frac{8}{10}$  cent per square yard.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.

Mills bills rate:  $\frac{3}{8}$  cent per pound.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

## 393. Balm of Gilead.

498. Balm of Gilead.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 394. Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted.

499. Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 395. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite, and baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured, including barytes earth.

500. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 396. Bauxite, or beauxite.

501. Bauxite, or beauxite.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 397. Beeswax.

502. Beeswax.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 398. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

503. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 399. All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound, and manila twine not exceeding six hundred and fifty feet to the pound.

NOTE.—Dutiable at  $\frac{7}{10}$  cent per pound under paragraph 362, tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: (1) Free; (2) 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: (1) 15 per cent; (2) 25 per cent.

## 400. Bird skins, prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

504. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments, and bird skins prepared for preservation, but not further advanced in manufacture.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 401. Birds and land and water fowls.

505. Birds and land and water fowls.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 402. Bismuth.

506. Bismuth.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

403. Bladders, and all integuments of animals, and fish sounds or bladders, crude, salted for preservation, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

507. Bladders, including fish-bladders or fish-sounds, crude, and all integuments of animals not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

404. Blood, dried.

508. Blood, dried.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

405. Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

NOTE.—Duitable under tariff act of 1890 at 2 cents per pound, paragraph 12.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

406. Bologna sausages.

509. Bologna sausages.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

407. Bolting-cloths, especially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel.

510. Bolting cloths, especially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

408. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

511. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone-dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

410. Books, engravings, photographs, bound, or unbound, etchings, music, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

512. Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound etchings, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

411. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

513. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

412. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

514. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

413. Books, maps, music, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

515. Books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

414. Books, libraries, usual furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

516. Books, or libraries, or parts of libraries, and other household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

416. Brazil paste.

517. Brazil paste.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

417. Braids, plaits, laces, and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods.

518. Braids, plaits, laces, and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 20 per cent.

418. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.

519. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

419. Breccia, in block or slabs.

520. Breccia, in block or slabs.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 420. Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 10 cents per pound, paragraph 426.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 421. Bromine.

## 521. Bromine.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 422. Broom corn.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at \$8 per ton, paragraph 272.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 423. Bullion, gold or silver.

## 522. Bullion, gold or silver.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 424. Burgundy pitch.

## 523. Burgundy pitch.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 424½. Burlaps (1), and bags for grain made of burlaps (2).

NOTE.—(2) Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 1½ cents per pound, paragraph 364; (2) 2 cents per pound, paragraph 365.

Wilson bill rate: 15 per cent.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 425. Cabbages.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 3 cents each, paragraph 273.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

426. Old coins and medals, and other antiquities, but the term "antiquities" as used in this Act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year seventeen hundred.

524. Cabinet of old coins and medals, and other collections of antiquities, but the term "antiquities" as used in this act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year seventeen hundred.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 427. Cadmium.

## 525. Cadmium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 428. Calamine.

## 526. Calamine.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 429. Camphor, crude.

527. Camphor, crude.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 430. Castor or castoreum.

528. Castor or castoreum.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 431. Catgut, whipgut, or wormgut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords.

529. Catgut, whipgut, or worm-gut, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than in strings or cords.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 432. Cerium.

530. Cerium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 433. Chalk, unmanufactured.

531. Chalk, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 434. Charcoal.

532. Charcoal.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 435. Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

533. Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 436. Cider.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 5 cents per gallon, paragraph 274.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 437. Civet, crude.

534. Civet, crude.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 438. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 15 per cent, paragraph 132.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 439. Clay—Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

535. Clay—Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Not enumerated; probably free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

441. Coal, anthracite, and coal stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded.

536. Coal, anthracite.

537. Coal stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

443. Coal tar, crude, and all preparations except medicinal coal-tar preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for in this Act.

538. Coal tar, crude.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

444. Cobalt and cobalt ore.

539. Cobalt and cobalt ore.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

445. Coccus indicus.

540. Coccus indicus.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

446. Cochineal.

541. Cochineal.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

447. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, leaves, and shells of.

542. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

448. Coffee.

543. Coffee.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

449. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

544. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

450. Coir, and coir yarn.

545. Coir, and coir yarn.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

451. Copper imported in the form of ores.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound on the copper contained therein, paragraph 191.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

452. Old copper, fit only for manufacture (1), clipping from new copper (2), and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value (3) not specially provided for in this Act.

546. Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 1 cent per pound, paragraph 192.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2) 1 cent per pound; (3) 2 cents per pound.

453. Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 1 cent per pound on fine copper contained therein, paragraph 193.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

454. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound, paragraph 194.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Two cents per pound.

455. Copperas, or sulphate of iron.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at  $\frac{3}{10}$  cent per pound, paragraph 23.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

456. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.

547. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

457. Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured.

548. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

458. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.

549. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

459. Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, for baling cotton.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890, paragraph 140.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

460. Cryolite, or kryolith.

550. Cryolite, or kryolith.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

461. Cudbear.

551. Cudbear.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 462. Curling stones, or quoits (1), and curling-stone handles.

552. Curling-stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: (1) Free.

## 463. Curry, and curry powder.

553. Curry, and curry-powder.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 464. Cutch.

554. Cutch.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 465. Cuttlefish bone.

555. Cuttle-fish bone.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 466. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

556. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 467. Diamonds; miners', glaziers', and engravers' diamonds not set (1), and diamond dust or bort (2), and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks (3).

557. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: (1) and (2) Free; (3) probably 15 per cent as precious stones.

## 468. Divi-divi.

558. Divi-divi.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 469. Dragon's blood.

559. Dragon's blood.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 470. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing drugs which are not edible, and which have not been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act.

560. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum-resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

471. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however, That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections.*

561. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

472. Emery ore.

562. Emery ore.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

473. Ergot.

563. Ergot.

Wilson bill rate: free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

474. Common palm leaf fans, and palm leaf unmanufactured.

564. Fans, common palm-leaf and palm-leaf unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

475. Farina.

565. Farina.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

476. Fashion plates, engraved on steel or copper or on wood, colored or plain.

566. Fashion-plates, engraved on steel or copper or on wood, colored or plain.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

477. Feathers and downs for beds, and feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

567. Feathers and downs for beds.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

478. Feldspar.

568. Feldspar.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

479. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

569. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

480. Fibrin, in all forms.

570. Fibrin, in all forms.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 481. Fish, frozen or packed in ice fresh.

571. Fish, the product of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish (except salmon) caught in fresh waters by American vessels, or with nets or other devices owned by citizens of the United States.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: If for immediate consumption, free; otherwise, mackerel, 1 cent per pound; foreign-caught fish, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

## 482. Fish for bait.

572. Fish for bait.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 483. Fish skins.

573. Fish skins.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 484. Flint, flints, and ground flint stones.

574. Flint, flints, and ground flint stones.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 485. Floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

575. Floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 486. Fossils.

576. Fossils.

Wilson bill rate: Free

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 487. Fruit plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

577. Fruit-plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: Free.

## FRUITS AND NUTS—

578. Currants, Zante or other.

NOTE.—See paragraph 217 of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: 10 per cent.

Mills bill rate: Free.

579. Dates.

NOTE.—See paragraph 213½ of tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## FRUITS AND NUTS:

## 489. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried not specially provided for in this Act.

580. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 490. Tamarinds.

581. Tamarinds.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

491. Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels not otherwise provided for.

- 582. Cocoanuts.
- 583. Brazil nuts.
- 584. Cream nuts.
- 585. Palm nuts.
- 586. Palm-nut kernels.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

492. Furs, undressed; dressed fur pieces suitable only for use in the manufacture of hatter's fur.

- 587. Furs, undressed.

NOTE.—Dressed fur pieces dutiable at 20 per cent under paragraph 444, tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

493. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

- 588. Fur-skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

494. Gambier.

- 589. Gambier.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

495. Glass, broken, and old glass, which can not be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.

- 590. Glass, broken, and old glass, which can not be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

496. Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however,* That such disks exceeding eight inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

- 591. Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eyeglasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however,* That such disks exceeding eight inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

#### GRASSES AND FIBERS:

497. Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, flax straw, flax not hackled, tow of flax or hemp, hemp not hackled, hemp, flax, jute, and tow wastes, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act.

#### GRASSES AND FIBERS—

- 592. Istle or Tampico fiber.
- 593. Jute.
- 594. Jute butts.
- 595. Manila.
- 596. Sisal-grass.
- 597. Sunn.

And all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

498. Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.

598. Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

499. Grease and oils, including cod oil, such as are commonly used in soap-making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this Act.

599. Grease, and oils, such as are commonly used in soap-making or in wire-drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: "Grease for use as soap-stocks only," free; "soap-stocks fit only for use as such," free; " \* \* \* fish oils of American fisheries," free.

500. Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.

600. Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

501. Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture.

601. Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

602. Guts, salted.

NOTE 10.—Covered by paragraph 403, tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

503. Gutta-percha, crude.

603. Gutta-percha, crude.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

504. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

604. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

505. Hides and skins, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled.

605. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

506. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.
606. Hide-cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
507. Hide rope.
607. Hide rope.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
508. Hones and whetstones.
608. Hones and whetstones.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
509. Hoofs, unmanufactured.
609. Hoofs, unmanufactured.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
510. Hop roots for cultivation.
610. Hop roots for cultivation.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
511. Horns, and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.
611. Horns, and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
512. Ice.
612. Ice.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
513. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber, which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.
613. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
514. Indigo, and extracts or pastes of, and carmines.
614. Indigo.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
515. Iodine, crude, and resublimed.
615. Iodine, crude.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.
516. Ipecac.
616. Ipecac.  
Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 517. Iridium.

617. Iridium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 519. Ivory, sawed or cut into logs, but not otherwise manufactured, and vegetable ivory.

618. Ivory and vegetable ivory, not sawed, cut or otherwise manufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Unmanufactured, free.

## 520. Jalap.

619. Jalap.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 521. Jet, unmanufactured.

620. Jet, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 522. Joss stick, or Joss light.

621. Joss-stick, or Joss-light.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 523. Junk, old.

622. Junk, old.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 524. Kelp.

623. Kelp.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 525. Kieserite.

624. Kieserite.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 526. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

625. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 527. Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.

626. Lac-dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 528. Lac spirits.

627. Lac spirits.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 529. Lactarine.

628. Lactarine.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 531. Lava, unmanufactured.

629. Lava, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 532. Leeches.

630. Leeches.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 533. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour-orange juice.

631. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour-orange juice.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 534. Licorice root, unground.

632. Licorice-root, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 535. Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

633. Life-boats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 536. Lime, citrate of.

634. Lime, citrate of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 537. Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.

635. Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 538. Lithographic stones not engraved.

636. Lithographic stones not engraved.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 539. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.

637. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 540. Loadstones.

638. Loadstones.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

541. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

639. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

542. Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at  $\frac{3}{10}$  cent per pound, paragraph 34. As this item was transferred to the dutiable list, paragraph 24, law of 1894, by the Senate, it was evidently intended to be stricken from the free list.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate:  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound.

543. Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.

640. Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

544. Magnesium.

641. Magnesium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

545. Magnets.

642. Magnets.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

546. Manganese, oxide and ore of.

643. Manganese, oxide and ore of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

547. Manna.

644. Manna.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

548. Manuscripts.

645. Manuscripts.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

549. Marrow, crude.

646. Marrow, crude.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

550. Marsh mallows.

647. Marsh mallows.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

551. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles manufactured as trophies or prizes, and actually received or bestowed and accepted as honorary distinctions.

648. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, such as trophies or prizes.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 553. Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

649. Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 554. Milk, fresh.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 5 cents per gallon, paragraph 268.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

555. Mineral waters, all not artificial, and mineral salts of the same, obtained by evaporation, when accompanied by duly authenticated certificate, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are the product of a designated mineral spring; lemonade, soda-water, and all similar waters.

650. Mineral waters, all not artificial.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

556. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

651. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

557. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

652. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

557½. Molasses testing not above forty degrees polariscope test, and containing twenty per centum or less of moisture.

NOTE.—Free under tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Not above fifty-six degrees, 2½ cents per gallon; above fifty-six degrees, 6 cents per gallon.

558. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

653. Moss, sea-weeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 559. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

654. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 560. Myrobolan.

655. Myrobolan.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 561. Needles, hand-sewing and darning.

656. Needles, hand sewing, and darning.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

562. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

657. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 564. Nux vomica.

658. Nux vomica.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 565. Oakum.

659. Oakum.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

566. Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths, not specially provided for in this Act, dry.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound, under paragraph 54.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 567. Oil cake.

567. Oil cake.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

568. OILS: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cotton seed, croton, fennel, Jasmine or Jasimine, Juglandium, Juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this Act, ottar of roses, palm and cocoanut, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: *Provided*, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on

petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported, forty per centum ad valorem.

661. OILS: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, fennel, Jasmine or Jasimine, Juglandium, Juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this act, ottar of roses, palm and cocoanut, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum-seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.

Wilson bill rate: Free, but no reciprocity proviso.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

662. Olives, green or prepared.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1894 at 20 per cent, paragraph 215.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

569. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia.

663. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per pound.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

570. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.

664. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

571. Orchil, or orchil liquid.

665. Orchil, or orchil liquid.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

666. Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1894 at 10 per cent, paragraph 234½.

573. Ores, of gold, silver, and nickel, and nickel matte.

667. Ores, of gold, silver, and nickel, and nickel matte: *Provided*, That ores of nickel, and nickel matte, containing more than two per centum of copper, shall pay a duty of one-half of one cent per pound on the copper contained therein.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Gold and silver, free; nickel and nickel matte, 15 cents per pound.

574. Osmium.

668. Osmium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

575. Paintings, in oil or water colors, original drawings and sketches, and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this Act, but the term "statuary" as herein used shall be understood to include only professional productions, whether round or in relief, in marble, stone, alabaster, wood, or metal, of a statuary or sculptor, and the word "painting," as used in this Act, shall not be understood to include such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or other mechanical process.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 15 per cent, paragraph 465.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 30 per cent.

576. Palladium.

669. Palladium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

577. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, old or refused gunny bags or gunny cloth, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper.

670. Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste bagging, old or refuse gunny bags or gunny cloth, and poplar or other woods, fit only to be converted into paper.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

578. Paraffine.

671. Paraffine.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

579. Parchment and vellum.

672. Parchment and vellum.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

580. Pearl, mother of, not sawed or cut, or otherwise manufactured.

673. Pearl, mother of, not sawed, cut, polished, or otherwise manufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

581. Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 40 cents per bushel of sixty pounds, paragraph 281.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

582. Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.

674. Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States, under such regulations

as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

583. Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

675. Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

584. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be re-manufactured.

676. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

585. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same; statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

677. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations; statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

586. Phosphates, crude or native.

678. Phosphates, crude or native.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

587. Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds commonly known as nursery stock, not specially provided for in this Act.

679. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds, all of the foregoing imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

588. Plaster of Paris and sulphate of lime, unground.

680. Plaster of Paris and sulphate of lime, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

589. Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

681. Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

590. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, adapted for chemical uses.

682. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

591. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins: *Provided*, That all articles mentioned in this paragraph if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this Act.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 45 per cent, as manufactures of metal, paragraph 215.

Wilson bill rate: Free, but no reciprocity proviso.

Mills bill rate: 40 per cent.

592. Plumbago.

683. Plumbago.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

593. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 10 per cent, paragraph 469.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

594. Polishing-stones, and burnishing-stones.

684. Polishing-stones.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

595. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts." (1) Caustic potash (2), or hydrate of, including refined in sticks or rolls. Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, crude. (3) Sulphate of potash, crude or refined. (4) Chlorate of potash. (5) Muriate of potash. (6)

685. Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts." Caustic potash, or hydrate of, not including refined in sticks or rolls. Nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, crude. Sulphate of potash, crude or refined. Chlorate of potash. Muriate of potash.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: (1 and 2) Free. (3) 1 cent per pound. (4, 5, and 6) Free.

596. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel, but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad for temporary use by them in such exhibitions and not for any other person and not for sale

and which have been used by them abroad shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

686. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

597. Pulu.

687. Pulu.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

598. Pumice.

688. Pumice.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

600. Quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles.

689. Quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

601. Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

690. Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

602. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

691. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

603. Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens or casts of sculpture where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems, as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

692. Regalia and gems, statues, statuary and specimens of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary, or

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

604. Rennets, raw or prepared.

693. Rennets, raw or prepared.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

605. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

694. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

606. Sago, crude, and sago flour.

695. Sago, crude, and sago flour.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

607. Salacine.

696. Salacine.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

608. Salt in bulk, and salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, but the coverings shall pay the same rate of duty as if imported separately: *Provided*, That if salt is imported from any country whether independent or a dependency which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such salt the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this Act.

NOTE.—Dutiable under paragraph 322, tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

609. Sauerkraut.

697. Sauerkraut.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

610. Sausage skins.

698. Sausage skins.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

611. Seeds; anise, canary, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cotton, croton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bene, sugar beet, mangel-wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seed; bulbs and roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

699. Seeds; anise, canary, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bene, sugar beet, mangel-wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seeds; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.

## 612. Selep or saloup.

700. Selep or saloup.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 613. Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured.

701. Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 614. Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

702. Shotgun barrels, forged, rough bored.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 10 per cent.

## 615. Shrimps, and other shellfish, canned or otherwise.

703. Shrimps, and other shellfish.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 616. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, nor advanced in manufacture in any way.

704. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 617. Silk cocoons and silk waste.

705. Silk cocoons and silk waste.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 618. Silk worm's eggs.

706. Silk worm's eggs.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 619. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

707. Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 620. Snails.

708. Snails.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 621. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of.

709. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, and chlorate of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 622. Sulphate of Soda, or salt cake, or niter cake.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at \$1.25 per ton, paragraph 85.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 623. Sodium.

710. Sodium.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 624. Sparterre, suitable for making or ornamenting hats.

711. Sparterre, suitable for making or ornamenting hats.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 625. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale.

712. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets or as objects of science and not for sale.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## SPICES:

## 626. Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds, unground.

713. Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 627. Cinnamon, and chips of, unground.

714. Cinnamon, and chips of, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 628. Cloves and clove stems, unground.

715. Cloves and clove stems, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 629. Ginger-root, unground and not preserved or candied.

716. Ginger-root, unground and not preserved or candied.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 630. Mace.

717. Mace.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 631. Nutmegs.

718. Nutmegs.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 632. Pepper, black or white, unground.

719. Pepper, black or white, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 633. Pimento, unground.

720. Pimento, unground.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 635. Spunk.

721. Spunk.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 636. Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.

722. Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 636½. Stamps: Foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 25 per cent, as printed matter, paragraph 423.

Wilson bill rate: 20 per cent.

Mills bill rate: 15 per cent.

## 638. Stone and sand: Burr stone in blocks, rough (1) or manufactured, or bound up into millstones (2); cliff stone, unmanufactured (3); pumice stone, rotten stone, and sand, crude or manufactured. (4)

723. Stone and sand: Burr stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, and not bound up into millstones; cliff stone, unmanufactured, pumice stone, rotten stone, and sand, crude or manufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rates: (1) Free; (2) 20 per cent; (3 and 4) free.

## 639. Storax or styrax.

724. Storax, or styrax.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 640. Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

725. Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

726. Sugars, all not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses, and molasses.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1894, see paragraph 182½.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Not above 13 D. S. and polarizing not above  $75^{\circ}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{10}\%$  cents per pound; and for every additional degree,  $\frac{3}{10}\%$  of a cent; above 13 and not above 16 D. S.,  $2\frac{2}{10}\%$  cents per pound.

## 642. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

727. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur (except on the copper contained therein) and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

643. Sulphuric acid: *Provided*, That upon sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid exported from the United States, there shall be levied, and collected the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this Act.

728. Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

644. Sweepings of silver and gold.

729. Sweepings of silver and gold.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

645. Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease.

NOTE.—Dutiable at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound under paragraph 316 of tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

646. Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

730. Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

647. Tar and pitch of wood, and pitch of coal tar.

731. Tar and pitch of wood, and pitch of coal-tar.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

648. Tea and tea plants.

732. Tea and tea-plants.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

650. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.

733. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

651. Terra alba.

734. Terra alba.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

652. Terra japonica.

735. Terra japonica.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

653. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.

736. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated, until July the first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and thereafter as otherwise provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 654. Tinsel wire, lame, or lahn.

737. Tinsel wire, lame, or lahn.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 25 per cent.

## 655. Tobacco stems.

738. Tobacco stems.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: 15 cents per pound.

## 656. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

739. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 657. Tripoli.

740. Tripoli.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 658. Turmeric.

741. Turmeric.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 659. Turpentine, Venice.

742. Turpentine, Venice.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 660. Turpentine, spirits of.

743. Turpentine, spirits of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 661. Turtles.

744. Turtles.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 662. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

745. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 663. Uranium, oxide and salts of.

746. Uranium, oxide and salts of.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 664. Vaccine virus.

747. Vaccine virus.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

## 665. Valonia.

748. Valonia.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 666. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

749. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 667. Wafers, unmedicated, and not edible.

750. Wafers, unmedicated.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## 668. Wax, vegetable or mineral.

751. Wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

669. Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purposes of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.

752. Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) of persons arriving in the United States, but this exemption shall not be held to include articles not actually in use and necessary and appropriate for the use of such persons for the purposes of their journey and present comfort and convenience, or which are intended for any other person or persons, or for sale: *Provided, however,* That all such wearing apparel and other personal effects as may have been once imported into the United States and subjected to the payment of duty, and which may have been actually used and taken or exported to foreign countries by the persons returning therewith to the United States, shall, if not advanced in value or improved in condition by any means since their exportation from the United States, be entitled to exemption from duty, upon their identity being established, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free; limitation of value, \$500.

## 671. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

753. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

## WOOD:

672. Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.

754. WOOD.—Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.  
Mills bill rate: Free.

673. Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, stave bolts, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking, not specially provided for in this Act.

755. Fire wood, handle-bolts, heading-bolts, stave-bolts, and shingle-bolts, hop-poles, fence-posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship-planking, not specially provided for in this act.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

674. Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 10 per cent, paragraph 216.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

675. Timber, squared or sided.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per cubic foot, paragraph 217.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

676. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber, rough or dressed, except boards, plank, deals and other lumber of cedar, lignum vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890, paragraph 218.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

677. Pine clapboards.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at \$1 per 1,000, paragraph 221.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

678. Spruce clapboards.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at \$1.50 per 1,000, paragraph 222.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

679. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 20 per cent, paragraph 223.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

680. Laths.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 15 cents per 1,000 pieces, paragraph 224.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

681. Pickets and palings.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 10 per cent, paragraph 225.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

## 682. Shingles.

NOTE.—Dutiable under paragraph 226 of tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

683. Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured: *Provided*, That all of the articles mentioned in paragraphs six hundred and seventy-two to six hundred and eighty-three, inclusive, when imported from any country which lays an export duty or imposes discriminating stumpage dues on any of them, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this Act.

NOTE.—Dutiable under tariff act of 1890 at 10 per cent, paragraph 227.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

684. Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar root or briar wood, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, or walking canes; and India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.

756. Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan unmanufactured; briar-root or briar-wood, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, reeds, and sticks of partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not otherwise specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades, whips, or walking-canes; and India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

685. All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin (1), noils (2), yarn waste (3), card waste (4), bur waste (5), slubbing waste (6), roving waste (7), ring waste (8), and all waste, or rags composed wholly or in part of wool (9), all the foregoing not otherwise herein provided for

NOTE.—Dutiable under paragraphs 375-390, tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill rates: (1 to 5) free; (6, 7, and 8) 15 per cent; (9) free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

686. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, including stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be

subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

757. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window-glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

687. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, and photographic pictures, imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

758. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, and photographic pictures, paintings, and statuary, imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

688. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or of science, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the

proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

759. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra-cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or of science, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: *Provided*, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

### 689. Yams.

760. Yams.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

### 690. Zaffer.

761. Zaffer.

Wilson bill rate: Free.

Mills bill rate: Free.

SEC. 3. That with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, whenever, and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country, as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests as follows, namely:

All sugars not above number thirteen Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, two hundredths of one cent per pound additional.

All sugars above number thirteen Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely: All sugar above number thirteen and not above number sixteen Dutch standard of color, one and three-eighths cents per pound.

All sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty Dutch standard of color, one and five-eighths cents per pound.

All sugars above number twenty Dutch standard of color, two cents per pound.

Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, four cents per gallon.  
 Sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty either as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test.

On coffee, three cents per pound.

On tea, ten cents per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, Angora goat-skins, raw, without wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep-skins, with the wool on, one and one-half cents per pound.

NOTE.—Above section 3 repealed by section 71 of the tariff act of 1894.

SEC. 3. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem (1); and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem (2).

SEC. 4. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

Wilson bill rates: (1) 10 per cent; (2) 20 per cent.

Mills bill rates: (1) 10 per cent; (2) 20 per cent.

SEC. 4. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

SEC. 5. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this act as chargeable with duty shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by

the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

Wilson bill: Same provisions.

Mills bill: Similar provisions.

SEC. 5. That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin; and unless so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be admitted to entry.

Wilson bill: Similar provisions.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 6. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 7. That on and after March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacture or manufacturer, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

Wilson bill: Same provisions.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 7. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific

ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, after the passage of this Act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 8. That all lumber, timber, hemp, manila, wire rope, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, plates, tees, angles, beams, and bolts and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Wilson bill: Similar provisions.

Mills bill: Similar provisions.

SEC. 8. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 9. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Similar provision.

SEC. 9. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty and without having an internal-revenue stamp affixed thereto shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of such articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, (1) That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported

directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or lading for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturers containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes thirty-four hundred and thirty-three shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

SEC. 10. That all medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery, cosmetics, cordials, and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spirits, intended for exportation, as provided by law, in order to be manufactured and sold or removed, without being charged with duty and without having a stamp affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be made and manufactured in warehouses similarly constructed to those known and designated in Treasury regulations as bonded warehouses, class 2: *Provided*, That such manufacturer shall first give satisfactory bonds to the collector of internal revenue for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and the regulations as aforesaid, in amount not less than

half of that required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury from persons allowed bonded warehouses. Such goods, when manufactured in such warehouses, may be removed for exportation under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof, who shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury without being charged with duty, and without having a stamp affixed thereto. Any manufacturer of the articles aforesaid, or any of them, having such bonded warehouse as aforesaid, shall be at liberty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to convey therein any materials to be used in such manufacture which are allowed by the provisions of law to be exported free from tax or duty, as well as the necessary materials, implements, packages, vessels, brands, and labels for the preparation, putting up, and export of the said manufactured articles; and every article so used shall be exempt from the payment of stamp and excise duty by such manufacturer. Articles and materials so to be used may be transferred from any bonded warehouse in which the same may be, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, into any bonded warehouse in which such manufacture may be conducted, and may be used in such manufacture, and when so used shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty; and the receipt of the officer in charge as aforesaid shall be received as a voucher for the manufacture of such articles. Any materials imported into the United States may, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages from on shipboard, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such manufacture may be carried on, for the purpose of being used in such manufacture, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be used in such manufacture. No article so removed, nor any article manufactured in said bonded warehouse, shall be taken therefrom except for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and name of vessel, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs in cancellation of the bond or return of the amount of foreign import duties. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Wilson bill: Similar provisions, except as to (1), which was not included.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 10. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 11. All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper,

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as prescribed in the following section, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

Wilson bill: Same provision, except as to lottery tickets or advertisements.

Mills bill: Similar provisions, except as to lottery tickets or advertisements.

SEC. 11. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 12. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 12. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 13. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath of affirma-

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

tion of the complainant may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal, in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 13. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 14. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 15. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

NOTE.—Omitted in tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill: No provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 16. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries owned by American citizens, and sawed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

NOTE.—Omitted in tariff act of 1894.

Wilson bill: No provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 14. That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any Act of

Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 17. That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 15. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 18. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 16. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 19. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 17. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited:

*Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 20. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as therein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 18. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision.

SEC. 19. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

SEC. 22. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: Same provision, except as to articles manufactured in bond.

SEC. 20. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or

waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 23. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised, free from the payment of any duty thereupon, and without being obliged to enter the same at the custom-house; but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Wilson bill: Similar provision.

Mills bill: Similar provision.

SEC. 21. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 24. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of Treasury. Metals in any crude form requiring smelting

or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which it has been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting and refining may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted and refined without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted and refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to the amount of imported metal refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to any other bonded warehouse, or upon entry for, and payment of duties, for domestic consumption. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Wilson bill: Same provisions.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 22. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 25. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of

**Large type, law of 1894; small type, law of 1890.**

articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Wilson bill: Same provisions, with an additional proviso for similar drawback on foreign jute bagging when exported as covering for cotton.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 23. That the collector or chief officer of the customs at any port of entry or delivery shall issue a license to any reputable and competent person desiring to transact business as a custom-house broker. Such license shall be granted for a period of one year, and may be revoked for cause at any time by the Secretary of the Treasury. From and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, no person shall transact business as a custom-house broker without a license granted in accordance with this provision; but this Act shall not be so construed as to prohibit any importer from transacting business at a custom-house pertaining to his own importations.

NOTE.—New matter, not provided for by tariff act of 1890.

Wilson bill: Similar provision.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 24. That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

SEC. 51. That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

Mills bill: No provision.

SEC. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this Act and thereafter quarterly on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year (1). And the values so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in United States currency of the foreign money specified in

the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least ten per centum more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the consular certification occurred. (2)

SEC. 52. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year.

Wilson bill: (1) Same provision; (2) not included.

Mills bill: Provisions for annual estimates of values of coins.

SEC. 26. That section twenty-eight hundred and four of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

"SEC. 2804. No cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, and also a serial number to be recorded in the custom-house. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect."

NOTE.—This section, as in force prior to the enactment of the tariff law of 1894, reads as follows:

SEC. 2804. No cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than three thousand in a single package; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected and a stamp affixed to each box indicating such inspection, with the date thereof. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps, and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect.

Wilson bill: Same provision, with an additional proviso for the imposition of an internal-revenue tax of \$1 per thousand on paper-wrapped cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000.

SEC. 27. That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and until the first day of January, nineteen hundred, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits, or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected, and paid upon the gains, profits,

and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in tariff act of 1890. The Wilson bill provisions are as follows:

SEC. 54. That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, or any citizen of the United States residing abroad, derived in each preceding calendar year, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, a tax of two per centum on the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax.

SEC. 28. That in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities, except such bonds of the United States the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issuance exempt from all Federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said person or which has been paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes, or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever except that portion of the salary, compensation, or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and does withhold the tax and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it. In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, or profession shall be deducted and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness. And all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent

improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: *Provided further*, That only one deduction of four thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interests, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed four thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person, in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and shall include that portion of any income or salary upon which a tax has not been paid by the employer, where the employer is required by law to pay on the excess over four thousand dollars: *Provided also*, That in computing the income of any person, corporation, company, or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company, or association as dividends upon the stock of such corporation, company, or association if the tax of two per centum has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company, or association as required by this Act.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the Wilson bill provisions are as follows:

SEC. 55. That in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities, except such bonds of the United States as are by the law of their issuance exempt from all Federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due from said person during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes, or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; the amount of money, notes, bonds, choses in action and the value of any personal property received by gift, devise or inheritance; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever and the share of any person of the gains or profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same if divided, whether divided or otherwise, except the amount of income received from institutions or corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends, interest, gains, profits, and income made by such institutions, and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive the same; and except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to, and does, withhold the tax and pays the same to the officer authorized to receive it. In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, or profession may be deducted and also all interest actually due and paid within the year by such person on existing indebtedness. And in addition to four thousand dollars exempt from income tax, as hereinbefore provided, all national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes, not

including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; losses actually sustained during the year arising from fires, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not covered by insurance or otherwise, and compensated for, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased two years previous to the year for which income is estimated: *Provided*, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: *Provided further*, That only one deduction of four thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or both parents, and one or more minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interest, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed four thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and shall include that portion of any income or salary upon which a tax has not been paid by the employer, where the employer is required by law to pay on the excess over four thousand dollars.

SEC. 29. That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than three thousand five hundred dollars for the taxable year, computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return, on or before the day provided by law, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains, and profits, as aforesaid; and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business, of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having less than three thousand five hundred dollars income are not required to make such report; and the collector or deputy collector, shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated; and in case any such person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a willfully false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector, to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or any other evidence, and to add fifty per centum as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a willfully false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered to add one hundred per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due, the tax and the additions thereto as a penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of willful neglect or refusal to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return: *Provided*, That any person, or corporation in his, her, or its own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be

permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he, she, or his or her, or its ward or beneficiary, was not possessed of an income of four thousand dollars, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this Act; or may declare that he, she, or it, or his, her, or its ward or beneficiary has been assessed and has paid an income tax elsewhere in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon all his, her, or its income, gains, or profits, and upon all the income, gains, or profits for which he, she, or it is liable as such fiduciary, as prescribed by law; and if the collector or deputy collector shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, such person or corporation shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district for that year; or if the list or return of any person or corporation, company, or association shall have been increased by the collector or deputy collector, such person or corporation, company, or association may be permitted to prove the amount of income liable to be assessed; but such proof shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the collector or deputy collector. Any person or company, corporation, or association feeling aggrieved by the decision of the deputy collector, in such cases may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be final. If dissatisfied with the decision of the collector such person or corporation, company, or association may submit the case, with all the papers, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision, and may furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts having served notice to that effect upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as herein prescribed.

Such notice shall state the time and place at which, and the officer before whom, the testimony will be taken; the name, age, residence, and business of the proposed witness, with the questions to be propounded to the witness, or a brief statement of the substance of the testimony he is expected to give: *Provided*, That the Government may at the same time and place take testimony upon like notice to rebut the testimony of the witnesses examined by the person taxed.

The notice shall be delivered or mailed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a sufficient number of days previous to the day fixed for taking the testimony, to allow him, after its receipt, at least five days, exclusive of the period required for mail communication with the place at which the testimony is to be taken, in which to give, should he so desire, instructions as to the cross-examination of the proposed witness.

Whenever practicable, the affidavit or deposition shall be taken before a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, in which case reasonable notice shall be given to the collector or deputy collector of the time fixed for taking the deposition or affidavit:

*Provided further*, That no penalty shall be assessed upon any person or corporation, company, or association for such neglect or refusal or for making or rendering a willfully false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the Wilson bill provisions are as follows:

SEC. 56. That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than three thousand five hundred dollars for the tax-

able year, computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return, on or before the day prescribed by law, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the deputy collector of the district in which they reside, or to such officer or agent as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may designate, of the amount of their income, gains, and profits, as aforesaid; and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons acting in any other fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the deputy collector of the district in which such person acting in a fiduciary capacity resides, or to such officer or agent as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may designate, of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having less than three thousand five hundred dollars income are not required to make such report; and the deputy collector, or officer or agent designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated; and in case any such person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a false or fraudulent list or return, it shall be the duty of the deputy collector, or officer or agent designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to make such list, according to the best information he can obtain, by the examination of such person, or his books or accounts, or any other evidence, and to add fifty per centum as a penalty to the amount of the tax due on such list in all cases of willful neglect or refusal to make and render a list or return; and in all cases of a false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered to add one hundred per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due, the tax and the additions thereto as a penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of willful neglect or refusal to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return: *Provided*, That any party, in his or her own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, the form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he or she, or his or her ward or beneficiary, was not possessed of an income of four thousand dollars, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this Act; or may declare that he or she has been assessed and paid an income tax elsewhere in the same year, under authority of the United States, upon his or her income, gains, or profits, as prescribed by law; and if the deputy collector, or other designated officer or agent, shall be satisfied of the truth of the declaration, shall thereupon be exempt from income tax in the said district for that year; or if the list or return of any party shall have been increased by the deputy collector, or other designated officer or agent, such party may exhibit his books and accounts, and be permitted to prove and declare, under oath or affirmation, the amount of income liable to be assessed; but such oaths and evidence shall not be considered as conclusive of the facts, and no deductions claimed in such cases shall be made or allowed until approved by the deputy collector, or other designated officer or agent. Any person feeling aggrieved by the decision of the deputy collector, or other designated officer or agent, in such cases may appeal to the collector of the district, and his decision thereon, unless reversed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be final. If the person is dissatisfied with the decision of the collector he may submit his case, with all the papers, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision, and if he desires to furnish the testimony of witnesses to prove any relevant facts he will also serve notice to that effect upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as herein prescribed.

Such notice must state the time and place at which, and the officer before whom, the testimony will be taken; the name, age, residence, and business of the proposed witness, with the questions to be propounded to the witness, or a brief statement of the substance of the testimony he is expected to give.

The notice shall be delivered or mailed to the Commissioner a sufficient number of days previous to the day fixed for taking the testimony, to allow him, after its receipt, at least five days, exclusive of the period required for mail communication with the place at which the testimony is to be taken, in which to give, should he so desire, instructions as to the cross-examination of the proposed witness.

Whenever practicable, the affidavit or deposition shall be taken before a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, in which case reasonable notice shall be given to the collector or deputy collector of the time fixed for taking the deposition or affidavit:

*Provided further*, That no penalty shall be assessed upon any person for such neglect or refusal or for making or rendering a false or fraudulent return, except after reasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, to be regulated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to give the person charged an opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 30. The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the first day of July in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the first day of July as aforesaid, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of five per centum on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same becomes due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane, or insolvent persons.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the Wilson bill provisions are as follows:

SEC. 57. The taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the first day of July in each year; and to any sum or sums annually due and unpaid after the first day of July as aforesaid, and for ten days after notice and demand thereof by the collector, there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of five per centum on the amount of taxes unpaid, and interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same became due, as a penalty, except from the estates of deceased, insane, or insolvent persons.

SEC. 31. Any nonresident may receive the benefit of the exemptions hereinbefore provided for by filing with the deputy collector of any district a true list of all his property and sources of income in the United States and complying with the provisions of section twenty-nine of this Act as if a resident. In computing income he shall include all income from every source, but unless he be a citizen of the United States he shall only pay on that part of the income which is derived from any source in the United States. In case such nonresident fails to file such statement, the collector of each district shall collect the tax on the income derived from property situated in his district, subject to income tax, making no allowance for exemptions, and all property belonging to such nonresident shall be liable to distraint for tax: *Provided*, That nonresident corporations shall be subject to the same laws as to tax as resident corporations, and the collection of the tax shall be made in the same manner as provided for collections of taxes against nonresident persons.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 58. That every nonresident person owning property in the United States or receiving income from the United States shall pay a tax on the income received as if resident in the United States. Any such nonresident may also receive the benefit of the exemption by filing with the deputy collector of any district a true list of all his property in the United States, or sources of income, in the same manner as a resident is required to do. In computing income for purpose of exemptions he shall include all income from every source, but shall only pay on that part of the income which is derived from any source in the United States. In case such nonresident fails to file such statement, then the deputy of each district shall collect the tax on the income derived from his district, making no allowance for exemptions, and all property belonging to such nonresident shall be liable to distraint for tax: *Provided*, That nonresident corporations shall be subject to same laws as to tax as resident corporations, and the collection of the tax shall be made in same manner as provided for collections of taxes against nonresident persons.

SEC. 32. That there shall be assessed, levied, and collected, except as herein otherwise provided, a tax of two per centum annually on the net profits or income above actual operating and business expenses, including expenses for materials purchased for manufacture or bought for resale, losses, and interest on bonded and other indebtedness of all banks, banking institutions, trust companies, saving institutions, fire, marine, life, and other insurance companies, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, slack water, telephone, telegraph, express, electric light, gas, water, street railway companies, and all other corporations, companies, or associations doing business for profit in the United States, no matter how created and organized, but not including partnerships.

That said tax shall be paid on or before the first day of July in each year; and if the president or other chief officer of any corporation, company, or association, or in the case of any foreign corporation, company, or association, the resident manager or agent shall neglect or refuse to file with the collector of the internal-revenue district in which said corporation, company, or association shall be located or be engaged in business, a statement verified by his oath or affirmation, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of net profits or income received by said corporation, company, or association during the whole calendar year last preceding the date of filing said statement as hereinafter required, the corporation, company, or association making default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of one thousand dollars and two per centum on the amount of taxes due, for each month until the same is paid, the payment of said penalty to be enforced as provided in other cases of neglect and refusal to make return of taxes under the internal-revenue laws.

The net profits or income of all corporations, companies, or associations shall include the amounts paid to shareholders, or carried to the account of any fund, or used for construction, enlargement of plant, or any other expenditure or investment paid from the net annual profits made or acquired by said corporations, companies, or associations.

That nothing herein contained shall apply to States, counties, or municipalities; nor to corporations, companies, or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations and dependents of such members; nor to the stocks, shares, funds, or securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious, or educational purposes; nor to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions or societies as shall, first, have no stockholders or members except depositors and no capital except deposits; secondly, shall not receive deposits to an aggregate amount, in any one year, of more than one thousand dollars from the same depositor; thirdly, shall not allow an accumulation or total of deposits, by any one depositor, exceeding ten thousand dollars; fourthly, shall actually divide and distribute to its depositors, ratably to deposits, all the earnings over the necessary and proper expenses of such bank, institution, or society, except such as shall be applied to surplus; fifthly, shall not possess, in any form, a surplus fund exceeding ten per centum of its aggregate deposits; nor to such savings banks, savings institutions, or societies composed of members who do not par-

participate in the profits thereof and which pay interest or dividends only to their depositors; nor to that part of the business of any savings bank, institution, or other similar association having a capital stock, that is conducted on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of its depositors on such plan, and which shall keep its accounts of its business conducted on such mutual plan separate and apart from its other accounts.

Nor to any insurance company or association which conducts all its business solely upon the mutual plan, and only for the benefit of its policy holders or members, and having no capital stock and no stock or shareholders, and holding all its property in trust and in reserve for its policy holders or members; nor to that part of the business of any insurance company having a capital stock and stock and shareholders, which is conducted on the mutual plan, separate from its stock plan of insurance, and solely for the benefit of the policy holders and members insured on said mutual plan, and holding all the property belonging to and derived from said mutual part of its business in trust and reserve for the benefit of its policy holders and members insured on said mutual plan.

That all State, county, municipal, and town taxes paid by corporations, companies, or associations, shall be included in the operating and business expenses of such corporations, companies, or associations.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 59. That there shall be levied and collected a tax of two per centum on all dividends in scrip or money thereafter declared due, wherever and whenever the same be payable to stockholders, policyholders, or depositors or parties whatsoever, including nonresidents, whether citizens or aliens, as part of the earnings, income, or gains of any bank, trust company, savings institution, and of any fire, marine, life, inland insurance company, either stock or mutual, under whatever name or style known or called in the United States or Territories, whether specially incorporated or existing under general laws, and on all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus or contingent funds; on all dividends, annuities, or interest paid by corporations or associations organized for profit by virtue of the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory, by means of which the liability of the individual stockholders is in anywise limited, in cash, scrip, or otherwise; and the net income of all such corporations in excess of such dividends, annuities, and interest, or from any other sources whatever; and said banks, trust companies, savings institutions, and insurance companies, and other companies, and all other corporations, shall pay the said tax, and are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid, the said tax of two per centum. And a list or return shall be made and rendered to the deputy collector, or other officer or agent designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within thirty days after any dividends or sums of money become due or payable as aforesaid; and said list or return shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of taxes as aforesaid; and there shall be annexed thereto a declaration of the president, cashier, or treasurer, or the principal accounting officer of the bank, trust company, savings institution, or insurance company, or other corporation, under oath or affirmation, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the taxes, as aforesaid. And for any default in the making or rendering of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, trust company, savings institution, or insurance company, or other corporation making such default, shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of one thousand dollars; and in case of any default in making or rendering said list, or return, or of any default in the payment of the tax as required, or any part thereof, the assessment and collection of the tax and penalty shall be in accordance with the general provisions of law in other cases of neglect and refusal: *Provided*, That the tax upon the dividends of life insurance companies shall not be

deemed due until such dividends are payable; nor shall the portion of premiums returned by mutual life insurance companies to their policyholders, nor the interest allowed or paid to the depositors, in savings banks or savings institutions, be considered as dividends: *And provided further*, That this Act shall not apply to the income or dividends received or paid by such building and loan associations as are organized under the laws of any State or Territory and which do not make loans except to shareholders within the State where such associations have been organized. For the purposes of this Act "dividend" shall include every payment in the way of division among the owners of the stock or capital of a corporation, or persons entitled to a share of its profits or income, whether such dividends are paid out of profits or not, or are paid in cash or otherwise.

SEC. 60. That any bank, building association, or other banking institution which shall neglect or omit to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent fund as often as once in six months shall make a list or return in duplicate, under oath or affirmation of the president or cashier, or principal accounting officer, to the deputy collector of the district in which it is located, or to the officer or agent designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the first day of January and July in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, of the amount of profits which have accrued or been earned or received by said bank during the six months next preceding said first days of January and July; and shall present one of said lists or returns and pay to the collector of the district a duty of two per centum on such profits, and in case of default to make such list or return and payment within the thirty days, as aforesaid, shall be subject to the provisions of the foregoing section of this act: *Provided*, That when any dividend is made which includes any part of the surplus or contingent fund of any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance or railroad company, which has been assessed and the duty paid thereon, the amount of duty so paid on that portion of the surplus of contingent fund may be deducted from the duty on such dividend.

SEC. 61. That any railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slack-water company, and any telephone, telegraph, electric light and gas company, water company, and any street railway company, or other corporation, indebted for any money for which bonds or other evidence of indebtedness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest is stipulated to be paid, or coupons representing the interest, or any such company or other corporation that may have declared any dividend in scrip or money due or payable to its stockholders, including nonresidents, whether citizens or aliens, as part of the earnings, profits, income, or gains of such company, and all profits of such company or corporation carried to the account of any fund, or used for construction, shall be subject to and pay a tax of two per centum on the amount of all such interest, or coupons, dividends, or profits, whenever and wherever the same shall be payable, and to whatsoever party or person the same may be payable, including nonresidents, whether citizens or aliens; and said companies are hereby authorized to deduct and withhold from all payments on account of any interest, or coupons, and dividends, due and payable as aforesaid, the tax of two per centum; and the payment of the amount of said tax so deducted from the interest or coupons or dividends, and certified by the president or treasurer or other principal accounting officer of said company or corporation, shall discharge said company or corporation from that amount of the dividend, or interest, or coupon on the bonds or other evidences of their indebtedness so held by any person or party whatever, except where said companies or corporations may have contracted otherwise. And a list or return shall be made and rendered to the deputy collector, or other officer or agent designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on or before the tenth day of the month following that in which said interest, coupons, or dividends become due and payable, and as often as every six months; and said list or return shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of tax, and there shall be annexed thereto a declaration of the president or treasurer or other principal accounting officer of the company or corporation under oath or affirmation, in form or manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful account of said tax. And for any default in making or rendering such list or return, with the declaration annexed, or of the payment of the tax as aforesaid, the company or corporation making such default shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of five hundred dollars and double the amount of the tax; and in

case of any default in making or rendering said list or return, or of the payment of the tax or any part thereof, as aforesaid, the assessment and collection of the tax and penalty shall be made according to the provisions of law in other cases of neglect or refusal: *Provided*, That whenever any of the companies or corporations mentioned in this section shall be unable to pay all of the interest on their indebtedness, and shall in fact fail to pay all of such interest, that in such cases the tax levied by this section shall be paid to the United States only on the amount of interest which the company pays or is able to pay.

SEC. 33. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, a tax of two per centum on the excess above the said four thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid, whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, or upon settling or adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax of two per centum; and the pay roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such tax as aforesaid shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment. And it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, when auditing the accounts of any paymaster or disbursing officer, or any officer withholding his salary from moneys received by him, or when settling or adjusting the accounts of any such officer, to require evidence that the taxes mentioned in this section have been deducted and paid over to the Treasurer of the United States, or other officer authorized to receive the same. Every corporation which pays to any employee a salary or compensation exceeding four thousand dollars per annum shall report the same to the collector or deputy collector of his district and said employee shall pay thereon, subject to the exemptions herein provided for, the tax of two per centum on the excess of his salary over four thousand dollars: *Provided*, That salaries due to State, county, or municipal officers shall be exempt from the income tax herein levied

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 62. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all salaries of officers, or payments for services to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators and Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, a tax of two per centum on the excess above the said four thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of all paymasters and all disbursing officers under the Government of the United States, or persons in the employ thereof, when making any payment to any officers or persons as aforesaid, whose compensation is determined by a fixed salary, or upon settling or adjusting the accounts of such officers or persons, to deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax of two per centum; and the pay roll, receipts, or account of officers or persons paying such tax as aforesaid shall be made to exhibit the fact of such payment. And it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, when auditing the accounts of any paymaster or disbursing officer, or any officer withholding his salary from moneys received by him, or when settling or adjusting the accounts of any such officer, to require evidence that the taxes mentioned in this section have been deducted and paid over to the Treasurer of the United States, or other officer authorized to receive the same. Every corporation which pays to any employee a salary or compensation exceeding four thousand dollars per annum shall report the same to the deputy collector of his district and pay the tax hereinbefore provided to the deputy collector of his district, and such payment shall

be charged against the amount due such employee. And the same rules and penalties prescribed for the individual making his own return shall apply to such corporation employee: *Provided*, That payments of prize money shall be regarded as income from salaries, and the tax thereon shall be adjusted and collected in like manner: *And provided further*, That in case it should become necessary for showing the true receipts of the Government under the operations of this section upon the books of the Treasury Department, the requisite amount may be carried from unappropriated moneys in the Treasury to the credit of said account.

SEC. 34. That sections thirty-one hundred and sixty-seven, thirty-one hundred and seventy-two, thirty-one hundred and seventy-three, and thirty-one hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 3167. That it shall be unlawful for any collector, deputy collector, agent, clerk or other officer or employe of the United States to divulge or to make known in any manner whatever not provided by law to any person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any particular thereof, set forth or disclosed in any income return by any person or corporation, or to permit any income return or copy thereof or any book containing any abstract or particulars thereof, to be seen or examined by any person except as provided by law; and it shall be unlawful for any person to print or publish in any manner whatever not provided by law, any income return or any part thereof or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income return; and any offense against the foregoing provision shall be a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if the offender be an officer or employe of the United States he shall be dismissed from office and be incapable thereafter of holding any office under the Government.

"SEC. 3172. That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

"SEC. 3173. That it shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before the thirty-first day of July in each year, in case of income tax on or before the first Monday of March in each year, and in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath or affirmation, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income, charged with a duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable: *Provided*, That if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and

all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector or deputy collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed and verified by oath or affirmation by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: *Provided further*, That in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the collector or deputy collector as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time the collector or a deputy collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such collector or deputy collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post office a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such collector or deputy collector the list or return required by law, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person on being notified or required as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is false or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, it shall be lawful for the collector to summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof. The collector may summon any person residing or found within the State in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and can not be found within such State, he may enter any collection district where such person may be found, and there make the examination herein authorized. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned.

“SEC. 3176. When any person, corporation, company, or association refuses or neglects to render any return or list required by law, or renders a false or fraudulent return or list, the collector or any deputy collector shall make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the income, property, and objects liable to tax owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, or corporation, company, or association and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess all taxes not paid by stamps, including the amount, if any, due for special tax, income or other tax, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation intentionally he shall add one hundred per centum to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per centum to such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be

collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector shall be held prima facie good and sufficient for all legal purposes."

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 63. That sections thirty-one hundred and sixty-seven, thirty-one hundred and seventy-two, thirty-one hundred and seventy-three, and thirty-one hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3167. That if any collector or deputy collector, or other officer or internal-revenue agent acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States, divulges to any party, or makes known in any other manner than may be provided by law, the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer visited by him in the discharge of his official duties, or the amount or source of income, profits, losses, expenditures, or any information obtained by him in the discharge of such duties, he shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be dismissed from office and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the Government."

"SEC. 3172. That every collector shall, from time to time, cause his deputies to proceed through every part of his district and inquire after and concerning all persons therein who are liable to pay any internal revenue tax, and all persons owning or having the care and management of any objects liable to pay any tax, and to make a list of such persons and enumerate said objects.

"SEC. 3173. That it shall be the duty of any person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation, made liable to any duty, special tax, or other tax imposed by law, when not otherwise provided for, in case of a special tax, on or before the thirty-first day of July in each year, in case of income tax on or before the first day of March in each year, and in other cases before the day on which the taxes accrue, to make a list or return, verified by oath or affirmation, to the deputy collector of the district, where located, of the articles or objects, including the amount of annual income, charged with a duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a tax, the several rates and aggregate amount, according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation is liable: *Provided*, That if any person liable to pay any duty or tax, or owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a list or return required by law, but shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any tax as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the deputy collector to make such list or return, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed and verified by oath or affirmation by the person so owning, possessing, or having the care and management as aforesaid, may be received as the list of such person: *Provided further*, That in case no annual list or return has been rendered by such person to the deputy collector as required by law, and the person shall be absent from his or her residence or place of business at the time a deputy collector shall call for the annual list or return, it shall be the duty of such deputy collector to leave at such place of residence or business, with some one of suitable age and discretion, if such be present, otherwise to deposit in the nearest post-office a note or memorandum addressed to such person, requiring him or her to render to such deputy collector the list or return required by law, within ten days from the date of such note or memorandum, verified by oath or affirmation. And if any person on being notified or required as aforesaid shall refuse or neglect to render such list or return within the time required as aforesaid or whenever any person who is required to deliver a monthly or other return of objects subject to tax fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the collector, is false or fraudulent, or contains any undervaluation or understatement, it shall be lawful for the collector to

summon such person, or any other person having possession, custody, or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person, or any other person he may deem proper, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogatories, under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof. The collector may summon any person residing or found within the State in which his district lies; and when the person intended to be summoned does not reside and can not be found within such State, he may enter any collection district where such person may be found, and there make the examination herein authorized. And to this end he may there exercise all the authority which he might lawfully exercise in the district for which he was commissioned.

"SEC. 3176. That the collector or any deputy collector in every district shall enter into and upon the premises, if it be necessary, of every person therein who has taxable property and who refuses or neglects to render any return or list required by law, or who renders a false or fraudulent return or list, and make, according to the best information which he can obtain, including that derived from the evidence elicited by the examination of the collector, and on his own view and information, such list or return, according to the form prescribed, of the income, property, and objects liable to tax owned or possessed or under the care or management of such person, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall assess the tax thereon, including the amount, if any, due for special income or other tax, and in case of any return of a false or fraudulent list or valuation intentionally he shall add one hundred per centum to such tax; and in case of a refusal or neglect, except in cases of sickness or absence, to make a list or return, or to verify the same as aforesaid, he shall add fifty per centum to such tax. In case of neglect occasioned by sickness or absence as aforesaid the collector may allow such further time for making and delivering such list or return as he may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty days. The amount so added to the tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the tax unless the neglect or falsity is discovered after the tax has been paid, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax; and the list or return so made and subscribed by such collector or deputy collector shall be held good and sufficient for all legal purposes."

SEC. 35. That every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its collection district, on or before the first Monday of March in every year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole calendar year last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross profits of such corporation, company, or association, from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, company, or association, exclusive of interest, annuities, and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation, company, or association, without allowance for interest, annuities, or dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends, stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of four thousand dollars or less to each person employed.

Sixth. The amount paid in salaries of more than four thousand dollars to each person employed and the name and address of each of such persons and the amount paid to each.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 64. That every corporation doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its collection district, on or before the tenth day of the month after that in which any dividends or shares of profits, annuities, interest, or coupons become due and payable, a full return thereof, containing a true and faithful account of the amount so due or payable and of the amount of the tax thereon; and to such return there shall be annexed a declaration of the president, treasurer, cashier, or

other principal officer of such corporation, under oath or affirmation, to the effect that the same contains a true and faithful account of all the amounts so due or payable and of the tax thereon, as aforesaid, such return and declaration thereto annexed to be made in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SEC. 65. That every corporation doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its collection district, on or before the first Monday of February in every year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, a full return verified by oath or affirmation, as provided in the last section, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe, of all the following matters for the whole calendar year last preceding the date of such return:

First. The gross profits of such corporation, from all kinds of business of every name and nature.

Second. The expenses of such corporation, exclusive of interest, annuities, and dividends.

Third. The net profits of such corporation, without allowance for interest, annuities, or dividends.

Fourth. The amount paid on account of interest, annuities, and dividends, stated separately.

Fifth. The amount paid in salaries of four thousand dollars or less to each person employed.

Sixth. The amount paid in salaries of more than four thousand dollars to each person employed.

SEC. 36. That it shall be the duty of every corporation, company, or association doing business for profit to keep full, regular, and accurate books of account, upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day, in regular order, and whenever a collector or deputy collector of the district in which any corporation, company, or association is assessable shall believe that a true and correct return of the income of such corporation, company, or association has not been made, he shall make an affidavit of such belief and of the grounds on which it is founded, and file the same with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and if said Commissioner shall, on examination thereof, and after full hearing upon notice given to all parties, conclude there is good ground for such belief he shall issue a request in writing to such corporation, company, or association to permit an inspection of the books of such corporation, company, or association to be made; and if such corporation, company, or association shall refuse to comply with such request, then the collector or deputy collector of the district shall make from such information as he can obtain an estimate of the amount of such income and then add fifty per centum thereto, which said assessment so made shall then be the lawful assessment of such income.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 66. That it shall be the duty of every corporation doing business for profit to keep full, regular, and accurate books of account, upon which all its transactions shall be entered from day to day, in regular order, which books shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the assessors and inspectors appointed in pursuance of this Act; but such inspection shall only be had for the purpose of verifying the returns made by such corporations, as in this Act provided for.

SEC. 67. That the taxes imposed by this Act upon dividends, interest, coupons and annuities shall be levied upon and collected from all such dividends, coupons, interest and annuities whenever and wherever the same may be payable to all parties whatsoever, including nonresidents, whether citizens or aliens, except as hereinafter provided; and every corporation paying any tax on such dividends, coupons, interest or annuities may deduct and retain from all payments made on account thereof a proportionate amount of the tax so paid: *Provided*, That dividends, interest or annuities accruing to corporations not doing business for profit or to States, counties and municipalities, or to individuals on funds or securities held for charitable or educational purposes shall not be subject to such deduction.

SEC. 37. That it shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any payment of any taxes other than the tax represented by an adhesive stamp or other engraved stamp is made under the provisions of this Act, to give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, expressing the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever such payment is made such collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor, on account of payments made to or to be made by him to separate creditors in such form that such debtor can conveniently produce the same separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amounts specified in such receipts; and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor, to justify him in withholding the amount therein expressed from his next payment to his creditor; but such creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt, acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

NOTE.—New matter not contained in the tariff act of 1890; the provisions of the Wilson bill are as follows:

SEC. 68. That it shall be the duty of every collector of internal revenue, to whom any payment is made under the provisions of this Act, to give to the person making such payment a full written or printed receipt, expressing the amount paid and the particular account for which such payment was made; and whenever such payment is made otherwise than by a corporation, such collector shall, if required, give a separate receipt for each tax paid by any debtor, on account of payments made to or to be made by him to separate creditors in such form that such debtor can conveniently produce the same separately to his several creditors in satisfaction of their respective demands to the amounts specified in such receipts; and such receipts shall be sufficient evidence in favor of such debtor, to justify him in withholding the amount therein expressed from its next payment to his creditor; but such creditor may, upon giving to his debtor a full written receipt, acknowledging the payment to him of whatever sum may be actually paid, and accepting the amount of tax paid as aforesaid (specifying the same) as a further satisfaction of the debt to that amount, require the surrender to him of such collector's receipt.

SEC. 69. That no rule or regulation established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under this Act shall be valid without the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in writing; nor shall the same be binding upon any corporation, or upon any person not an internal-revenue officer, until it has been printed and conspicuously posted in the offices of the commissioner and the collector of the collection district in which such person or corporation has an office or residence.

SEC. 70. That if any person, in any case, matter, hearing, or other proceeding in which an oath or affirmation shall be required to be taken or administered, under or by virtue of this Act, shall, upon the taking of such oath or affirmation, knowingly and willfully swear or affirm falsely, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to the like punishment and penalties now provided by the laws of the United States for the crime of perjury.

SEC. 71. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to relieve and release from all forfeitures and penalties imposed by this Act, in such cases as he may deem proper; but this shall not apply to any penalties imposed by law as the punishment of a misdemeanor or other crime.

SEC. 38. That on and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, by adhesive stamps, a tax of two cents for and upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured and sold or removed, and also upon every pack in the stock of any dealer on and after that date; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the

approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make regulations as to dies and adhesive stamps.

NOTE.—New matter. The tax provided for in Revised Statutes, Sec. 3437, repealed by the act of March 3, 1883, was 5 cents per pack.

Wilson bill: Same provision without limit of 54 cards.

SEC. 39. That in all cases where an adhesive stamp is used for denoting the tax imposed by this Act upon playing cards, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereon the initials of his name and the date on which such stamp is attached or used, so that it may not again be used. And every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this Act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps as substitute for, or in addition to the method prescribed in this section as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is authorized, in his discretion, to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of playing cards.

NOTE.—The above provision is substantially a reenactment of portions of Sections 3423 and 3424 Revised Statutes.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 40. That every manufacturer of playing cards shall register with the collector of the district his name or style, place of residence, trade, or business, and the place where such business is to be carried on, and a failure to register as herein provided and required shall subject such person to a penalty of fifty dollars.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 41. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for payment of the tax upon playing cards, suitable stamps denoting the tax thereon. Such stamps shall be furnished to collectors requiring them, and collectors shall, if there be any manufacturers of playing cards within their respective districts, keep on hand at all times a supply equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, and shall sell the same only to such manufacturers as have registered as required by law and to importers of playing cards, who are required to affix the same to imported playing cards, and to persons who are required by law to affix the same to stocks of playing cards on hand when the tax thereon imposed first takes effect. Every collector shall keep an account of the number and denominate values of the stamps sold by him to each manufacturer and to other persons above described.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 42. That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled the impression or any part of the impression of any such stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, upon any paper, or shall stamp or mark or cause or procure to be stamped or marked any paper with any

such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the taxes hereby imposed or any part thereof; or if any person shall utter, or sell, or expose to sale any paper, article, or thing having thereupon the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act, or of any previous provisions of law on the same subjects, from any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed, to, with, or upon any paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other paper or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall willfully remove or cause to be removed, alter or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks on any adhesive stamp, with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamps, which have been removed from any article, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offense as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit, washed, restored, or altered stamps and the articles upon which they are placed and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used, or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the canceling or defacing marks thereon, shall be prima-facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some paper, instrument, or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section.

NOTE.—Section 42 is a reënactment of the provision contained in the act of March 1, 1879.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 43. That whenever any person makes, prepares, and sells or removes for consumption or sale, playing cards, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, upon which a tax is imposed by law, with-

out affixing thereto an adhesive stamp denoting the tax before mentioned, he shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for every omission to affix such stamp: *Provided*, That playing cards may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country, without payment of tax, or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations and the filing of such bonds as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

NOTE.—The above section is a modification of the more general provisions contained in Sec. 3430, Revised Statutes.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 44. That every manufacturer or maker of playing cards who, after the same are so made, and the particulars hereinbefore required as to stamps have been complied with, takes off, removes, or detaches, or causes, or permits, or suffers to be taken off, or removed, or detached, any stamp, or who uses any stamp, or any wrapper or cover to which any stamp is affixed, to cover any other article or commodity than that originally contained in such wrapper or cover, with such stamp when first used, with the intent to evade the stamp duties, shall, for every such article, respectively, in respect of which any such offense is committed, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered together with the costs thereupon accruing; and every such article or commodity as aforesaid shall also be forfeited.

NOTE.—This section is substantially a reënactment of Sec. 3431, Revised Statutes.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 45. That every maker or manufacturer of playing cards who, to evade the tax or duty chargeable thereon, or any part thereof, sells, exposes for sale, sends out, removes, or delivers any playing cards before the duty thereon has been fully paid, by affixing thereon the proper stamp, as provided by law, or who, to evade as aforesaid, hides or conceals, or causes to be hidden or concealed, or removes or conveys away, or deposits, or causes to be removed or conveyed away from or deposited in any place, any such article or commodity, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, together with the forfeiture of any such article or commodity.

NOTE.—Sec. 3432, Revised Statutes, embodies the same provisions, but fixes the penalty at \$100.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 46. That the tax on playing cards shall be paid by the manufacturer thereof. Every person who offers or exposes for sale playing cards, whether the articles so offered or exposed are of foreign manufacture and imported or are of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamps denoting the tax paid thereon, and all such articles of foreign manufacture shall, in addition to the import duties imposed on the same, be subject to the stamp tax prescribed in this Act.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 47. That whenever any article upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp is sold or removed for sale by the manufacturer thereof, without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the

penalties imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within a period of not more than two years after such removal or sale, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make an assessment therefor upon the manufacturer or producer of such article. He shall certify such assessment to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect or refusal of payment by such manufacturer or producer, shall proceed to collect the same in the manner provided for the collection of other assessed taxes.

NOTE.—Sec. 47 is a reenactment of provision contained in Sec. 3437, Revised Statutes.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 48. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time, or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in the United States, on which the tax is not paid before that day, a tax of one dollar and ten cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon: *Provided*, That in computing the tax on any package of spirits all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth, shall be excluded.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe and furnish suitable stamps denoting the payment of the internal-revenue tax imposed by this section; and until such stamps are prepared and furnished, the stamps now used to denote the payment of the internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits shall be affixed to all packages containing distilled spirits on which the tax imposed by this section is paid; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall, by assessment or otherwise, cause to be collected the tax on any fractional gallon contained in each of such packages as ascertained by the original gauge, or regauge when made, before or at the time of removal of such packages from warehouse or other place of storage; and all provisions of existing laws relating to stamps denoting the payment of internal-revenue tax on distilled spirits, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the stamps provided for in this section.

That the tax herein imposed shall be paid by the distiller of the spirits, on or before their removal from the distillery or place of storage, except in case the removal therefrom without payment of tax is authorized by law; and (upon spirits lawfully deposited in any distillery warehouse, or other bonded warehouse, established under internal-revenue laws) within eight years from the date of the original entry for deposit in any distillery warehouse, or from the date of original gauge of fruit brandy deposited in special-bonded warehouse, except in case of withdrawal therefrom without payment of tax as authorized by law.

NOTE.—The tax on distilled spirits, as fixed by the act of March 3, 1875, was 90 cents per proof gallon, and the bonded period, under act of May 28, 1880, was three years.

Wilson bill rate: \$1 per gallon; bonded period three years.

SEC. 49. That warehousing bonds and transportation and warehousing bonds, conditioned for the payment of the taxes on all distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses on and after the passage of this Act, shall be given by the distiller of said spirits

as required by existing laws, conditioned, however, for payment of taxes at the rate imposed by this Act and before removal from warehouse and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of the original entry for deposit, and all warehousing bonds or transportation and warehousing bonds conditioned for the payment of the taxes on distilled spirits entered for deposit into distillery or special bonded warehouses prior to that date shall continue in full force and effect for the time named in said bonds, except where new or additional bonds are required under existing law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require the distillers of the spirits to give bonds for the additional tax, and before the expiration of the original bonds shall prescribe rules and regulations for re-entry for deposit and for new bonds as provided for spirits originally entered for deposit under this Act, and conditioned for payment of tax at the rate imposed by this Act and before removal of the spirits from warehouse, and within eight years; as to fruit brandy, from the date of the original gauge, and as to all other spirits from the date of original entry for deposit. If the distiller of the spirits fails or refuses to give the bond for the additional tax, or to re-enter and re-bond the spirits, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may proceed to collect the tax as now provided by law for failure or refusal to give warehousing bonds on original entry into distillery warehouse or special-bonded warehouse, and the provisions of section four of the Act of May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty (twenty-first Statutes, one hundred and forty-five), so far as applicable, are hereby extended to bonds given under the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the distiller may, at his option and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, execute an annual bond for the spirits so deposited in lieu of the bonds herein provided.

Wilson bill: Similar provisions, based on a bonded period of three years instead of eight, and with privilege of regauge prior to expiration of bonded period.

SEC. 50. That the distiller of any distilled spirits deposited in any distillery warehouse, or special-bonded warehouse, or in any general-bonded warehouse established under the provisions of this Act may, prior to the expiration of four years (1) from the date of original gauge as to fruit brandy, or original entry as to all other spirits, file with the collector a notice giving a description of the packages containing the spirits, and request a regauge of the same, and thereupon the collector shall direct a gauger to regauge the spirits, and to mark upon each such package the number of gauge or wine gallons and proof gallons therein contained. If upon such regauging it shall appear that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package, without the fault or negligence of the distiller thereof, taxes shall be collected only on the quantity of distilled spirits contained in such cask or package at the time of the withdrawal thereof from the distillery warehouse or other bonded warehouse: *Provided, however*, That the allowance which shall be made for such loss of spirits as aforesaid shall not exceed one proof gallon for two months or part thereof; one and one-half gallons for three and four months; two gallons for five and six months; two and one-half gallons for seven and eight months; three gallons for nine and ten months; three and one-half gallons for eleven and twelve months; four gallons for thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen months; four and one-half gallons for sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen months; five gallons for nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one months; five and one-half gallons

for twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four months; six gallons for twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven months; six and one-half gallons for twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty months; seven gallons for thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three months; seven and one-half gallons for thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six months (2); eight gallons for thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty months; eight and one-half gallons for forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four months; nine gallons for forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight months; and no further allowance shall be made: *And provided further*, That in case such spirits shall remain in warehouse after the same have been regauged, the packages containing the spirits shall, at the time of withdrawal from warehouse and at such other times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct, be again regauged or inspected; and if found to contain a larger quantity than shown by the first regauge, the tax shall be collected and paid on the quantity contained in each such package as shown by the original gauge (3): *And provided further*, That taxes shall be collected on the quantity contained in each cask or package as shown by the original gauge, where the distiller does not request a regauge before the expiration of four years from the date of original entry or gauge (4): *Provided also*, That the foregoing allowance of loss shall apply only to casks or packages of a capacity of forty or more wine gallons, and that the allowance for loss on casks or packages of less capacity than forty gallons shall not exceed one-half the amount allowed on said forty-gallon cask or package; but no allowance shall be made on casks or packages of less capacity than twenty gallons (5): *And provided further*, That the proof of such distilled spirits shall not in any case be computed at the time of withdrawal at less than one hundred per centum (6).

NOTE.—Act of May 28, 1880, provides the same regulations for regauging upon withdrawal, making the same allowances for loss up to thirty-six months; (3) not included; (4) not included; (5 and 6) same provisions.

Wilson bill: (1) Provisions for regauging upon withdrawal; (2) same allowances; (3) not included; (4, 5, and 6) same provisions.

SEC. 51. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized, in his discretion and upon the execution of such bond as he may prescribe, to establish one or more warehouses, not exceeding ten in number in any one collection district, to be known and designated as general bonded warehouses, and to be used exclusively for the storage of spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, each of which warehouses shall be in the charge of a storekeeper or storekeeper and gauger to be appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid in the same manner as such officers for distillery warehouses are now appointed, assigned, transferred, and paid. Every such warehouse shall be under the control of the collector of internal revenue of the district in which such warehouse is located, and shall be in the joint custody of the storekeeper and proprietor thereof, and kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked or opened or remain open except in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him, as provided in the case of distillery warehouses; and such warehouses shall be under such further regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 52. That any distilled spirits made from materials other than fruit, and lawfully deposited in a distillery warehouse, may, upon application of the distiller thereof, be removed from such distillery warehouse to any general bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding section; and the removal of said spirits to said general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations, and after making such entries and executing and filing with the collector of the district in which the spirits were manufactured, such bonds and bills of lading, and the giving of such other additional security, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 53. That all spirits intended for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, before being removed from the distillery warehouse, shall have affixed to each package an engraved stamp indicative of such intention, to be provided and furnished to the several collectors as in the case of other stamps, and to be charged to them and accounted for in the same manner.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 54. That any spirits removed in bond as aforesaid may, upon its arrival at a general bonded warehouse, be deposited therein upon making such entries, filing such bonds and other securities, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It shall be one of the conditions of the warehousing bond covering such spirits that the principal named in said bond shall pay the tax on the spirits as specified in the entry or cause the same to be paid within eight years from the date of the original entry of the same into the distillery warehouse, and before withdrawal, except as hereinafter provided.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 55. That any spirits may be withdrawn once and no more from one general bonded warehouse for transportation to another general bonded warehouse, and when intended to be so withdrawn, shall have affixed thereto another general bonded warehouse stamp indicative of such intention; and the withdrawal of such spirits, and their transfer to and entry into such general bonded warehouse shall be under such regulations and upon the filing of such notices, entries, bonds, and bills of lading as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may, from time to time, prescribe; and the bonds covering spirits in general bonded warehouses shall be given by distillers of the spirits, and shall be renewed at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulations, require.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 56. That the provisions of existing law in regard to the withdrawal of distilled spirits from warehouses upon payment of tax, or for exportation, or for transfer to a manufacturing warehouse, and as to the gauging, marking, branding, and stamping of the spirits upon such withdrawals, and in regard to withdrawals for the use of the United

States or scientific institutions or colleges of learning, including the provisions for allowance for loss by accidental fire or other unavoidable accident, are hereby extended and made applicable to spirits deposited in general bonded warehouses under this Act.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 57. Whenever distilling shall have been suspended at any distillery for a period or periods aggregating six months during any calendar year, and the quantity of spirits remaining in the distillery warehouse does not exceed five thousand proof gallons (1), or whenever, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, any distillery warehouse or general bonded warehouse is unsafe or unfit for use, or the merchandise therein is liable to loss or great wastage, he may in either such case discontinue such warehouse and require the merchandise therein to be transferred to such other warehouse as he may designate, and within such time as he may prescribe; and all the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to transfers of spirits from warehouses, including those imposing penalties, are hereby made applicable to transfers to or from general bonded warehouses established under this Act.

NOTE.—(1) The provision relating to suspended distilleries is new; the remainder of the section is substantially the same as section 3272, Revised Statutes.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 58. The tax upon any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse, and in respect of which any requirement of this Act is not complied with, shall, at any time when knowledge of such fact is obtained by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, be assessed by him upon the distiller of the same, and returned to the collector, who shall immediately demand payment of such tax, and upon the neglect of payment by the distiller shall proceed to collect the same by distraint. But this provision shall not exclude any other remedy or proceeding provided by law to enforce the payment of the tax. If it shall appear at any time that there has been a loss of distilled spirits from any cask or package deposited in a general bonded warehouse or special bonded warehouse, other than the loss provided for in section thirty-two hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is excessive, he may instruct the collector of the district in which the loss has occurred to require the withdrawal from warehouse of such cask or package of distilled spirits and to collect the tax accrued upon the original quantity of distilled spirits entered into the warehouse in such cask or package, less only the allowance for loss provided by law. If the said tax is not paid on demand the collector shall report the amount due, as shown by the original gauge, upon his next monthly list, and it shall be assessed and collected as other taxes are assessed and collected.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 59. That in case any distilled spirits removed from a distillery warehouse for deposit in a general bonded warehouse shall fail to be deposited in such general bonded warehouse within ten days after such removal, or within the time specified in any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits deposited in any general bonded warehouse

shall be taken therefrom, for export or otherwise, without full compliance with the provisions of this Act, and with the requirements of any regulations made thereunder, and with the terms of any bond given on such removal, or if any distilled spirits which have been deposited in a general bonded warehouse shall be found elsewhere, not having been removed therefrom according to law, any person who shall be guilty of such failure, or any person who shall in any manner violate any provision of the next preceding eleven sections of this Act, shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than three years for every such failure or violation; and the spirits as to which such failure or violation, or unlawful removal shall take place shall be forfeited to the United States.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 60. That all assessments made under the provisions of section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Acts amendatory thereof, shall be at the rate of tax imposed by this Act on each proof gallon.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 61. Any manufacturer finding it necessary to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or other like compound, may use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and on satisfying the collector of internal revenue for the district wherein he resides or carries on business that he has complied with such regulations and has used such alcohol therein, and exhibiting and delivering up the stamps which show that a tax has been paid thereon, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate or repayment of the tax so paid.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 62. That no distiller who has given the required bond and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, or at the place of storage in bond, in the original packages to which the tax-paid stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer on account of such sales: *Provided*, That he shall be required to keep the book prescribed by section thirty-three hundred and eighteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or so much as shall show the date when he sent out any spirits, the serial numbers of the packages containing same, the kind and quality of the spirits in wine gallons and taxable gallons, the serial numbers of the stamps on the packages, and the name and residence of the person to whom sent; and the provisions of section five of an Act entitled "An Act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March fifth (a), eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as to transcripts, shall apply to such books. Any failure, by reason of refusal or willful neglect, to furnish the transcript by him shall subject the spirits owned or distilled by him to forfeiture.

NOTE.—New matter. (a) The date March fifth is evidently an error, as the act referred to was approved March first.

Wilson bill: No provision.

Bull. 61, pt. 2—11

SEC. 63. That storekeepers, and storekeepers and gaugers, when transferred from one distillery to another, either in the same district or in different districts, shall receive compensation not exceeding four dollars per day during the time necessarily occupied in traveling from one distillery to the other, together with actual and necessary traveling expenses.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 64. That the officer holding the combined office of storekeeper and gauger, under the provisions of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-sixth (Nineteenth Statutes, page one hundred and fifty-two), may be assigned by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to perform the separate duties of a storekeeper at any distillery, or at any general or special bonded warehouse, or to perform any of the duties of a gauger under the internal-revenue laws. And the said officer, before entering upon the discharge of such separate duties, shall give a bond to be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the faithful discharge of his duties in such form and for such amount as the Commissioner may prescribe.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 65. That internal-revenue gaugers may be assigned to duty at distilleries, rectifying houses, or wherever gauging is required to be done, and transferred from one place of duty to another, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in like manner as storekeepers and storekeepers and gaugers are now assigned and transferred.

NOTE.—Section 3163 Revised Statutes provides that—

The Commissioner may also transfer any inspector, gauger, storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger, from one distillery or other place of duty, or from one collection-district, to another.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 66. That section thirty-three hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be further amended by striking out all after said number and substituting the following:

“Whenever any cask or package, containing five wine gallons or more, is filled for shipment, sale, or delivery on the premises of any rectifier who has paid the special tax required by law, it shall be inspected and gauged by a United States gauger whose duty it shall be to mark and brand the same and place thereon an engraved stamp, which shall state the date when affixed and the number of proof gallons, and shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That when such cask or package is filled on the premises of a rectifier rectifying less than five hundred barrels a year, counting forty gallons of proof spirits to the barrel, it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by a United States gauger, or it may be gauged, marked, branded, and stamped by the rectifier, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

NOTE.—The section referred to is as follows:

SEC. 3320. Whenever any cask or package of rectified spirits containing five wine-gallons or more is filled for shipment, sale, or delivery, on the

premises of any rectifier who has paid the special tax required by law, it shall be the duty of the United States gauger to gauge and inspect the same, and to place thereon an engraved stamp, signed by the collector of the district and the said gauger, which shall state the date when affixed, and the number of proof-gallons, and shall be as follows:

Stamp for rectified spirits, No. —.

Issued by ———, collector ——— district, State of ———. ———  
 ———, rectifier of spirits in the ——— district, State of ———, ———  
 18—. — proof-gallons.

—————,  
*United States Gauger.*

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 67. That whenever any person intending to commence or to continue the business of a distiller shall execute a bond under the provisions of section thirty-two hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes of United States, and file the same with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he proposes to distill, the collector may refuse to approve said bond if the person offering the same shall have been previously convicted, in a court of competent jurisdiction, of any fraudulent noncompliance with any of the provisions of law relating to the duties and business of distillers, or if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have compromised such an offense with the person upon the payment of penalties or otherwise, and, in case of such refusal, the person so proposing to distill may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

NOTE.—New matter.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 68. That section forty-three of the Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," be amended so as to read as follows:

"That the wine spirits mentioned in section forty-two of this Act is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice and shall be held to include the product commonly known as grape brandy; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified free of tax, as provided in said section, is fermented grape juice only, and shall contain no other substance of any kind whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation and such sweet wine shall contain not less than four per centum of saccharine matter, which saccharine strength may be determined by testing with Balling's saccharometer or must scale, such sweet wine, after the evaporation of the spirit contained therein, and restoring the sample tested to original volume by additional water: *Provided*, That the addition of pure boiled or condensed grape must, or pure crystallized cane or beet sugar to the pure grape juice aforesaid, or the fermented product of such grape juice prior to the fortification provided for by this Act for the sole purpose of perfecting sweet wines according to commercial standard, shall not be excluded by the definition of pure, sweet wine aforesaid: *Provided further*, That the cane or beet sugar so used shall not be in excess of ten per cent of the weight of wines to be fortified under this Act."

NOTE.—The sections of the tariff act of 1890 referred to are as follows:

SEC. 43. That the wine spirits mentioned in section fifty-three (a) of this act is the product resulting from the distillation of fermented grape juice, and shall be held to include the product commonly known as grape brandy; and the pure sweet wine which may be fortified free of tax, as provided

in said section, is fermented grape-juice only, and shall contain no other substance of any kind whatever introduced before, at the time of, or after fermentation, and such sweet wine shall contain not less than four per centum of saccharine matter, which saccharine strength may be determined by testing, with Balling's saccharometer or must-scale, such sweet-wine, after the evaporation of the spirit contained therein, and restoring the sample tested to original volume by addition of water.

a Evidently an error; should be 42.

SEC. 42. That any producer of pure sweet wines, who is also a distiller, authorized to separate from fermented grape-juice, under internal-revenue laws, wine spirits, may use, free of tax, in the preparation of such sweet wines, under such regulations and after the filing of such notices and bonds, together with the keeping of such records and the rendition of such reports as to materials and products, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, so much of such wine spirits so separated, by him as may be necessary to fortify the wine for the preservation of the saccharine matter contained therein: *Provided*, That the wine spirits so used free of tax shall not be in excess of the amount required to introduce into such sweet wines in alcoholic strength equal to fourteen per centum of the volume of such wines after such use: *Provided further*, That such wine containing after such fortification more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol, as defined by section thirty-two hundred and forty-nine of the Revised Statutes, shall be forfeited to the United States: *Provided further*, That such use of wine spirits free from tax shall be confined to the months of August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, and April of each year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in determining the liability of any distiller of fermented grape-juice to assessment under section thirty-three hundred and nine of the Revised Statutes, is authorized to allow such distiller credit in his computation for the wine spirits used by him in preparing sweet wine under the provisions of this section.

Wilson bill: Same provision.

SEC. 69. Every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff for himself, or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf-tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste, clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, or by the working or preparation of leaf tobacco, tobacco-stems, scraps, clippings, or waste, by sifting, twisting, screening, or any other process, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than a hogs-head, case or bale; or who sells directly to consumers, or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons who purchase in packages for export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, That farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco; and so much of section three thousand two hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and Acts amendatory thereof, as are in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided further*, That section twenty-seven, chapter twelve hundred and forty-four, page eight hundred and sixty-three, volume one, of Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, be amended by striking out all after the word "repealed," in line five of said section, as follows: "*Provided*,

*however*, That it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any internal-revenue officer or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and complete statement, verified by oath, of all of his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold and the place to which it is shipped; and every farmer or planter who willfully refuses to furnish such information, or who knowingly makes false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars." That section thirty-three hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

NOTE.—Section 27 of the act of October 1, 1890, amended by the preceding, is as follows:

SEC. 27. That all provisions of the statutes imposing restrictions of any kind whatsoever upon farmers and growers of tobacco in regard to the sale of their leaf tobacco, and the keeping of books, and the registration and report of their sales of leaf tobacco, or imposing any tax on account of such sales, are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That it shall be the duty of every farmer or planter producing and selling leaf tobacco, on demand of any internal-revenue officer, or other authorized agent of the Treasury Department, to furnish said officer or agent a true and complete statement, verified by oath, of all his sales of leaf tobacco, the number of hogsheads, cases, or pounds, with the name and residence, in each instance, of the person to whom sold, and the place to which it is shipped. And every farmer or planter who willfully refuses to furnish such information, or who knowingly makes false statements as to any of the facts aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

NOTE.—The following section contained in the Wilson bill was stricken out by the Senate, and is not included in the tariff act of 1894:

SEC. 87. That section twenty-nine hundred and eighty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2984. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, except as otherwise specially provided in this Act, upon production of satisfactory proof to him of the actual injury or destruction, in whole or in part, of any merchandise, from any cause whatsoever, while the same remained in the custody of the officers of the customs in any public or private warehouse under bond, or in the appraisers' stores undergoing appraisal, in pursuance of law or regulations of the Treasury Department, or while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port in the United States, or while in the custody of officers of the customs and not in bond, or while within the limits of any port of entry, and before the same have been landed under the supervision of the officers of the customs, to abate or refund, as the case may be, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of impost duties paid or accruing thereupon, and likewise to cancel any warehouse bond or bonds, or enter satisfaction thereon in whole or part, as the case may be."

SEC. 70. That the Act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six (Nineteenth United States Statutes, page sixty), be amended by inserting after the words "imported into the United States by such firm or partnership" the following: "Or for any other purpose connected with the general transaction of business at any custom-house."

NOTE.—The Act of June 20, 1876, is as follows:

*Be it enacted, &c.*, That when any bond is required by law to be executed by any firm or partnership for the payment of duties upon goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States by such firm or partnership, the execution of such bond by any member of such firm or partnership, in the name of said firm or partnership, shall bind the other mem-

bers or partners thereof, in like manner and to the same extent, as, if such other members or partners had personally executed the same.

And any action or suit may be instituted on such bond against all the members or partners of such firm, as if all the members or partners had executed the same.

SEC. 71. That section three of an Act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be held to abrogate, or in any way affect, such reciprocal commercial arrangements as have been heretofore made and now exist between the United States and foreign countries, except where such arrangements are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

NOTE.—For the section referred to see page 123.

Wilson bill: Proviso relative to reciprocity treaties not included.

SEC. 72. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All Acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon.

NOTE.—The corresponding section of the tariff act of 1890, is as follows:

SEC. 55. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That the repeal of existing laws, or modifications thereof, embraced in this act shall not effect any act done or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications, but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modification had not been made.

Any offenses committed, and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred under any statute embraced in, or changed, modified, or repealed by this act may be prosecuted and punished, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in, or modified, changed, or repealed by this act, shall not be affected thereby, and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Wilson bill: Same provisions.

SEC. 73. That every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy, illegal, and void, when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter. Every person who is or shall hereafter be engaged in the importation of goods or any commodity from any foreign country in violation of this section of this Act, or who shall combine or conspire with another to violate the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be further punished by imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, for a term not less than three months nor exceeding twelve months.

NOTE.—This section is a substitute for the following sections of the act of July 2, 1890:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 74. That the several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of section seventy-three of this Act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petitions setting forth the case and praying that such violations shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court

may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

NOTE.—This section reenacts section 4 of the Act of July 2, 1890.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 75. That whenever it shall appear to the court before which any proceeding under the seventy-fourth section of this Act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

NOTE.—This section reenacts section 5 of the act of July 2, 1890.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 76. That any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in section seventy-three of this Act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to or from a Territory, or the District of Columbia, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

NOTE.—This section reenacts section 6 of the act of July 2, 1890.

Wilson bill: No provision.

SEC. 77. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this Act may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

NOTE.—This section reenacts section 7 of the act of July 2, 1890.

Wilson bill: No provision.

NOTE.—In addition to the preceding sections relating to combinations, etc., the act of July 2, 1890, contains the following section:

SEC. 8. That the word "person," or "persons," wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country.

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<b>455</b> .....	23	<b>60</b> .....	77	<b>107</b> .....	129
<b>16½</b> .....	24	<b>61</b> .....	78	<b>108</b> .....	130
<b>17</b> .....	25	<b>62</b> .....	79	<b>109</b> .....	131
<b>18</b> .....	26	<b>63</b> .....	80	<b>438</b> .....	132
<b>19</b> .....	27	<b>64</b> .....	81	<b>109½</b> .....	133
<b>20</b> .....	28	<b>65</b> .....	82	<b>110</b> .....	134
<b>514</b> .....	29	<b>66</b> .....	83	<b>112</b> .....	135
<b>21</b> .....	30	<b>67</b> .....	84	<b>111-112</b> .....	136
<b>515</b> .....	31	<b>68</b> .....	85	<b>113</b> .....	137
<b>22</b> .....	32	<b>622</b> .....	86	<b>114</b> .....	138
<b>23</b> .....	33	<b>69</b> .....	87	<b>115</b> .....	139
<b>24</b> .....	34	<b>70</b> .....	88	<b>116,459</b> .....	140
<b>25</b> .....	35	<b>71,642</b> .....	89	<b>117</b> .....	141
<b>26</b> .....	36	<b>72</b> .....	90	<b>118</b> .....	142
<b>27</b> .....	37	<b>73</b> .....	91	<b>119,121</b> .....	143
<b>28</b> .....	38	<b>74</b> .....	92	<b>120</b> .....	144
<b>568</b> .....	39	<b>75</b> .....	93	<b>121</b> .....	145
<b>568</b> .....	40	<b>76,77</b> .....	94	<b>122</b> .....	146
<b>29</b> .....	41	<b>78</b> .....	95	<b>123</b> .....	147
<b>30</b> .....	42	<b>79</b> .....	96	<b>124</b> .....	148
<b>31</b> .....	43	<b>80</b> .....	97	<b>125</b> .....	149
<b>32</b> .....	44	<b>81</b> .....	98	.....	150
<b>33</b> .....	45	<b>82</b> .....	99	.....	151
<b>34,499</b> .....	46	<b>83</b> .....	100	<b>120,122</b> .....	152
<b>35</b> .....	47	<b>84,85</b> .....	101	<b>126</b> .....	153
<b>36</b> .....	48	<b>86</b> .....	102	<b>127</b> .....	154
<b>37,395</b> .....	49	<b>87</b> .....	103	<b>128</b> .....	155
<b>38</b> .....	50	<b>88</b> .....	104	<b>129</b> .....	156
<b>39</b> .....	51	<b>88</b> .....	105	<b>130</b> .....	157
<b>40</b> .....	52	<b>88</b> .....	106	<b>131</b> .....	158
<b>41</b> .....	53	<b>89</b> .....	106	<b>132</b> .....	159

1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.
133	160	180	228	213	296
134	161	180 $\frac{1}{2}$		213	297
135	162	179	229	213	298
136	163	181	230	214, 217	299
137	164	182	231	217	300
138	165	182	232	216	301
139	166	182	233	217	302
140	167	182	234	218	303
141	168	182	235	219	304
142	169	182	236	220	305
143	170	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	237	221	306
144	171	183	238	222	307
144	172	183	239	223	308
145	173	183	240	224	309
146	174		241	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	310
147	175	184	242	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	311
148	176	185	243	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	312
149	177	186	244	225	313
150	178	187	245	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	314
150	179	188	246	226	315
151	180	189	247	615	316
152	181	189	248	227	317
153	182	189	249	229	318
154	183	189	250	229	319
155	184	189	251	230	320
155 $\frac{1}{2}$		191	252	231	321
156	185	191	253	608	322
157	186	191	254	232	323
376	187	190	255	233	324
158	188	190	256	231	325
159	189	190	257	235	326
160	190	192	258	236	327
451	191	190	259		328
452	192	190	260	237	329
453	193	193	261	238	330
454	194	190	262	239	331
161	195	190	263	240	332
162	196	190	264	241	333
163	197	190	265	242	334
164	198	191	266	243	335
165	199	195	267	244	336
166	200	554	268	245	337
167	201	196	269	246	338
167 $\frac{1}{2}$	202	197	270	247	339
167 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	198	271	248, 555	340
168	204	422	272	249	341
169	205	425	273	250	342
170	206	436	274	251	343
170 $\frac{1}{2}$	207	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	275	252	344
171	208	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	276	253	345
653	209	199	277	254	346
172	210	200	278	255	347
173	211	201	279	256	348
174	212	202	280	257	
175	213	203, 581	281	258	349
176	214	587	282	259	350
177	215	204	283	260	351
674	216	205	284	261	352
675	217	206	285	262	353
676	218	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	286	263	354
684	219	198	287	264	355
684	220	207	288	497	356
677	221	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	289	497	357
67 $\frac{1}{2}$	222	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	290	265	358
679	223	208	291	497	359
680	224	209, 210	292	266, 497	360
681	225	209, 481	293	267	361
682	226	210	294	268, 399	362
683	227	211	295	269	363

1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.
424 $\frac{1}{2}$	364	318	431	390	496
424 $\frac{2}{3}$	365	318 $\frac{1}{2}$	432	391	497
392 $\frac{1}{2}$	366	318 $\frac{3}{4}$	433	392 $\frac{1}{2}$	
272	367	319, 457	434	393	498
273 $\frac{1}{2}$	368	320	435	394	499
273	369	321	436	395	506
274	370	322	437	396	501
277	371	323	438	397	502
275	372	324	439	398	503
275 $\frac{1}{2}$		325	440	399	
276	373	326	441	400	504
277	374	326		401	505
685	375	327	442	402	506
685	376	328	443	403	507
685	377	329	444	404	508
685	378	99	445	406	509
685	379	330		407	510
685	380	331	446	408	511
685	381	332	447	410	512
685	382	333	448	411	513
685	383	334	449	412	514
685	384	332 $\frac{1}{2}$	450	413	515
685	385	335	451	414	516
685	386	336	452	416	517
685	387	337	453	417	518
279, 685	388	338	454	418	519
279, 685	389	339, 340	455	469	520
279	390	341	456	421	521
280	391	342	457	423	522
281	392	343-350	458	424	523
282	393	179, 351	459	426	524
283	394	353	460	427	525
283	395	353	661	428	526
284	396	354	462	429	527
285	397	355	463	430	528
286	398	356	464	431	529
287	399	575	465	432	530
288	400	357	466	433	531
389	401	358	467	434	532
290	402	358 $\frac{1}{2}$		435	533
291	403	359	468	437	534
292	404	593	469	439	535
293	405	360	470	441	536
294	406	361	471	441	537
395	407	362	472	443	538
296	408	363	473	444	539
297		364	474	445	540
298	409	365	475	446	541
298	410	366	476	447	542
299	411	367	477	448	543
300	412	368	478	449	544
301	413	369	479	450	545
302	414	370	480	451	546
303	415	372	481	456	547
304	416	373	482	457	548
306	417	374	483	458	549
306	418	375	484	460	550
307	419	376	485	461	551
308	420	377	486	462	552
302, 309	421	380	487	463	553
310	422	381	488	464	554
311	423	382	489	465	555
312	424	383	490	466	556
313	425	384	491	467	557
314, 420	426	385		468	558
314	427	386	492	469	559
315	328	387	493	470	560
316	429	388	494	471	561
317	430	389	495	772	562

1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.	1894.	1890.
473	563	532	630	607	696
474	564	533	631	609	697
475	565	534	632	610	698
476	566	535	633	611	699
477	567	536	634	612	700
478	568	537	635	613	701
479	569	538	636	614	702
480	570	539	637	615	703
209, 481	571	540	638	616	704
482	572	541	639	617	705
483	573	543	640	618	706
484	574	544	641	619	707
356, 485	575	545	642	620	708
486	576	546	643	621	709
487	577	547	644	623	710
217	578	548	645	624	711
213 $\frac{1}{2}$	579	549	646	625	712
489	580	550	647	626	713
490	581	551	648	627	714
491	582	553	649	628	715
491	583	555	650	629	716
491	584	556	651	630	717
491	585	557	652	631	718
491	586	558	653	632	719
492	587	559	654	633	720
493	588	560	655	635	721
494	589	561	656	636	722
495	590	562	657	636 $\frac{1}{2}$	
496	591	564	658	637	723
497	592	565	659	639	724
497	593	567	660	640	725
497	594	568	661	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	726
497	595	215	662	642	727
497	596	569	663	643	728
497	597	570	664	644	729
498	598	571	665	646	730
34, 499	599	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	666	647	731
500	600	573	667	648	732
501	601	574	668	650	733
	602	576	669	651	734
503	603	577	670	652	735
501	604	578	671	653	736
505	605	579	672	654	737
506	606	580	673	655	738
507	607	582	674	656	739
508	608	583	675	657	740
509	609	584	676	658	741
510	610	585	677	659	742
511	611	586	678	660	743
512	612	587	679	661	744
513	613	588	680	662	745
514	614	589	681	663	746
515	615	590	682	664	747
516	616	591		665	748
517	617	592	683	666	749
519	618	594	684	667	750
520	619	595	685	668	751
521	620	596	686	669, 670	752
522	621	597	687	671	753
523	622	598	688	672	754
524	623	600	689	673	755
525	624	601	690	674	756
526	625	602	691	686	757
527	626	603	692	687	758
528	627	604	693	688	759
529	628	605	694	689	760
531	629	606	695	690	761

