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CONSERVATIVES CAPTURE COLCHESTER ELECTION

John Stanfield Won Thursday's Contest by 198 Majority

Large Vote Polled and Winners Celebrated Their Victory With Bonfires and Procession—Hill, the Liberal Nominee, Held His Own in Country Districts, But Truro and Acadia Mines Went Strong Against Him.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Truro, N. S., Nov. 28—Never since the days of 1876-7 when the "war horse of Cumberland" struck terror into the Liberal ranks and captured seat after seat from the MacKenzie government, has such a staggering blow been struck at an administration as was struck in Colchester today. This was the situation: A government entrenched with a majority of over sixty in the house, a majority from every province in the dominion except Ontario, a solid delegation of eighteen from Nova Scotia, and having captured Colchester by 194 majority at the last federal election.

With the tremendous influence and patronage of the federal and provincial government, and with the grand finale of Hon. W. S. Fielding. the conservative candidate, John Stanfield, is elected by a majority of at least 198 over Charles Hill the nominee of the Liberal party.

The town of Truro gave Stanfield a majority of 274 and the two Acadia Mines sections between them gave Stanfield 159 majority. Hill was the farmers candidate and yet he has only been able to hold his own out in the country, while in Truro he was beaten badly.

Hill polled a big vote in Lower Onslow, where he was a resident and which, at the last election, gave 31 majority for the Conservative candidate.

The vote was large, being only 195 less than at the general election when Laurence was elected by 191 majority. No less than five Liberal members of parliament, a half dozen local members and a great crowd of workers were in the county in the Liberal interest.

The Conservatives were well represented on the platform too, Hon. G. E. Foster and G. W. Fowler having addressed great meetings. The opposition have all along been sanguine that they would win, as they saw the tide was running with them, but they did not expect so great a majority.

Truro, the shiretown, is rejoicing tonight. A special train with 200 came from Pictou to help them to celebrate. John Stanfield addressed the crowd from the balcony of the hotel and then the crowd unharnessed a pair of horses, got Mr. Stanfield into the carriage and drew him through the streets to his own home, where a great bonfire was lighted.

Congratulations have been pouring in tonight from all over the country to Stanfield and the Conservative committee, who managed the campaign in good style. Later returns are expected to increase Stanfield's majority.

Stanfield's Majority 198.

Complete returns from Colchester at 9 o'clock show a majority for Stanfield, Conservative, of 198 over Hill, Liberal. The figures may be subject to slight corrections. The polling by sections was as follows:

	Hill.	Stanfield.
Truro	455	729
Clifton	82	92
Brookfield	73	18
Lower Stewiacke	51	53
Stewiacke town	61	34
Middle Stewiacke	55	64
Upper Stewiacke (W.)	48	40
Salmon River (1)	50	54
Salmon River (2)	38	49
Salmon River (3)	40	21
Kemptown	19	46
Earltown	35	85
Waugh's River	84	44
Tatamagouche (East)	60	66
New Annan	106	65
North River	123	91
Lower Onslow	102	79
Upper Londonderry	79	125
Middle Londonderry	115	67
Lower Londonderry	146	69
Economy	93	63
Five Islands	88	57
Upper Stewiacke (E.)	49	40
Acadia Mines (W.)	44	113
Acadia Mines (East)	16	105
Tatamagouche (West)	80	35
Gays River	58	70
Brule	69	52
Totals	2,318	2,516

Majority for Stanfield, 198.

The Vote in 1904.

	Gourley (Con.)	Lawrence (Lib.)
Truro, No. 1	48	63
Truro, No. 2	83	84
Truro, No. 3	122	86
Truro, No. 4	137	91
Truro, No. 5	77	87
Truro, No. 6	58	52
Truro, No. 7	76	95
Total	601	558
Clifton	97	81
Brookfield	108	85
Stewiacke (lower)	81	95
Stewiacke (middle)	81	61
Stewicake (upper)	33	68
Salmon River (1)	35	64
Salmon River (2)	50	57
Salmon River (3)	22	44
Kempt Town	36	26
Earlton	117	72
Waugh's River (north)	47	86
Waugh's River (south)	44	87
Tatamagouche	61	78
Tatamagouche (west)	40	71
New Annan	66	119
North River	95	127
Onslow (lower)	114	83
Londonderry (upper)	117	95
Londonderry (middle)	62	120
Londonderry (lower)	83	130
Economy	74	101
Five Islands	73	89
Stewiacke (upper)	54	80
Acadia Mines (1)	71	31
Acadia Mines (2)	88	37
Gay's River	64	72
Total	2,419	2,610

Majority for Lawrence, Liberal, 191.

ENGLISHMAN BADLY FROZEN AT MONTREAL

Robert C. Cartwright Who Says He Came From St. John Last Saturday Found Helpless in a Barn.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Nov. 28—Robert C. Cartwright, 26 years old, who says he arrived here last Saturday morning from St. John (N. B.), was today found lying in a barn on the outskirts of this city with both feet frozen and weak from not having had food for four days. Cartwright, who is now in the general hospital, said his home was in London (Eng.), but that he had been in this country for 18 months, most of which time was spent in St. John.

He finally left there in search of work, but on arrival in Montreal could find little to do, so started last Sunday to try and find employment as a farm hand and towards evening went into the barn, in which he was afrwards found, for shelter. He went to sleep and when he woke up he found himself too weak to walk out. He called for help, but it was not till today that assistance reached him.

MONTREAL BANKER AT DEATH'S DOOR

F. H. Mathewson Stricken with Apoplexy as Result of Shock Received in Runaway Accident.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, Nov. 28—F. H. Mathewson, one of the leading banking authorities of Canada, is lying at death's door as a result of an apoplectic seizure, subsequent to the shock received in being thrown out a sleigh yesterday in a runaway accident.

Mr. Mathewson is manager of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and last year was president of the Montreal board of trade. He has always been regarded as one of the leading banking men of the metropolis and has also been prominent in Anglican church affairs, as well as in any other phases of public life here. He is at present in a very critical condition and grave fears are entertained for his recovery, but reports received at midnight indicated some slight improvement.

Declines Call to Halifax Church.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 28—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Andrew Robertson, of St. Johns (Nfld.), has declined the call extended to him by Fort Massey Presbyterian church of this city. This came in a cable message from him to the clerk of the Halifax Presbytery.

OPERATOR CAUSED FATAL WRECK ON MAINE CENTRAL

One Trainman Dead and Four Badly Injured as Result of His Carelessness.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 28—The cause of the wreck of freight trains in head-on collision at Carmel last night is said by officials of the Maine Central here to have been failure of A. Roy, telegraph operator at Northern Maine Junction, to deliver supplementary crossing orders to train 36, westbound. Roy has disappeared.

The body of Harry Symonds, of Waterville, fireman of train 36, was found shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, mangled beyond recognition, in the debris of the engines. He was reported Wednesday night as missing.

At the eastern Maine General Hospital, in Bangor, the injured who were brought here at 2 o'clock Thursday morning are all getting along comfortably, and all will recover.

Joseph E. Hunnewell, of Week's Mills, fireman on the extra, has a broken shoulder and bruises, besides suffering from intense shocks.

Arthur Barton, engineer on the extra of Waterville, has a broken forearm and leg.

Edward C. Brown, of Waterville, engineer of 36, is suffering from a fractured wrist and bruises.

Clifton M. Fogg, of Waterville, brakeman on 36, is suffering from shock and bruises.

Both locomotives and about 20 freight cars were completely wrecked, and the money loss is heavy. It will require several days to clear the track, and trains are passing on a temporary track laid around the wreck.

MADE GREAT TIME WITH HEAVY WEIGHT ON HIS SHOULDERS

Illinois Man With 100 Pound Bag on Back Went Ten Miles in 1 3-4 Hours.

Kanakee, Ill., Nov. 28—Six men carrying 100 pound sacks on their shoulders covered ten miles in an endurance contest here today. William Neeuman, Jr., who was in the lead when the contest was called off, covered the ten miles in one hour and forty-five minutes. Of 48 starters 17 dropped out at the end of the first mile and at the end of the fifth mile only 13 were left in the race.

DEAD OR INSANE MAN AT CONTROLLER CAUSES TERRIFIC COLLISION ON NEW YORK "L"

New York, Nov. 28—With either a dead or an insane man at the controller, one subway train crashed into the rear of another just beyond the 174th street station on the West Farms division.

Almost miraculous was the escape from death or serious injury of a hundred passengers in the two trains.

The collision is believed to have been caused by the sudden death from apoplexy or heart disease of Joseph Meyer, forty-two years old, of No. 229 West Fifteenth street, the motorman in the rear train.

Meyer either died or became suddenly demented just before the wreck occurred for his train ran at a mad pace past the 174th street station and dashed into the other train, which was waiting for track orders before approaching the terminal station, at 180th street. Meyer's body was mangled, and only an autopsy will reveal whether he was dead when the wreck occurred.

The rear car of the first train was smashed into splinters for more than half its length, while the first car of Meyer's train left the track and hung partly over the edge of the extension, nearly forty feet above the ground. A wheel from the car fell to the street below.

ROBBERS LOOT RAILWAY DEPOT AT GOLDFIELD

Nine Desperadoes Overpower Watchmen and Make Big Haul—Tore Up Large Amount of Bank Scrip.

Goldfield, Nev., Nov. 28—Nine robbers early today visited the depot of the Tonopah, Goldfield & Bullfrog railroad, overpowered two watchmen and an operator, throwing them into box cars, and then blew open the safe. It is said they got several thousand dollars, but the sum is believed to be greater, for large amounts of money have been taken in through the railroad office.

The robbers tore up a large amount of scrip, payable to bearer, issued by the Johns County Bank, this being circulated in Goldfield. The robbers evidently mistook its character and value.

ST. JOHN NURSE MARRIED IN NEW YORK?

Elvira Belyea, Said to Be of This City, Denies That She Eloped to Wed Jas. D. Rockhill.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

New York, Nov. 28—Elvira Belyea, a trained nurse, graduate of the Woman's Hospital, and James D. Rockhill, formerly a chauffeur for Edward R. Ryan, of the Manhattan hotel, were married at Bath Beach on Friday, and are now at the Hotel Belmont.

"Reports in the papers that we eloped are untrue, as we have intended to be married for some time, and all our friends knew of the ceremony, which was performed Friday," said Mrs. Rockhill, to a reporter for the Times last night.

The bride is said to be Miss Elvira Belyea, whose home is in Carleton, and who graduated a few years ago from the General Public Hospital here as a trained nurse. Several members of the family are resident in the city.

CAMPBELLTON SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DEAD

E. W. Lewis Passed Away at Montreal Hospital Thursday After an Operation Was Performed.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 28—Word was received of the death of E. W. Lewis, principal of the Campbellton school, which occurred this afternoon in Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal. Mr. Lewis was taken ill with stomach trouble in the school two or three days ago, and was taken to Montreal Wednesday night, being operated upon last night.

News of his death came as a shock to his friends who had no intimation of his critical illness. Deceased was a son of the late W. J. Lewis, of Moncton, and has been principal of the Campbellton school the past ten years. He was forty-three years or age and is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Harsburran, of Moncton, and three children. One sister, Miss Bertha Lewis, resides in Moncton (N.B.)

Governor McKinnon to Open Amherst Fair.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 27—Owing to the illness of His Honor Lt.-Governor Tweedie, he will be unable to attend the opening of the Maritime Winter Fair. His many friends all over the maritime provinces will learn of this with regret, and hope for a speedy recovery.

His Honor Lt.-Governor McKinnon, of P. E. Island, has accepted the invitation of the management, and will deliver the opening address on the evening of Dec. 2.

Abe Hummel Seriously Ill.

New York, Nov. 28.—Abraham H. Hummel, formerly well known as a lawyer in the criminal and divorce courts here, is seriously ill on Blackwells Island, New York city prison. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment recently after conviction on charges of conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce proceedings, a case which attracted much attention at the time.

Hummell, the prison authorities said today, is suffering from kidney trouble.

OTTAWA HOUSE OPENS SESSION

Notice of Motion Given for I. C. R. to Take Over Branch Lines

NEW MEMBERS LINE UP

Borden and Foster Start in After Information on Many Matters—Fielding Submits the French Treaty—Brief Sitting Thursday.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Nov. 28—Parliament opened this afternoon with the usual ceremony. The speech from the throne was as forecasted in this correspondence of yesterday.

The feature of the brief sitting today was the presentation of the Franco-Canadian treaty, and notice of resolution by Mr. Emmerson that the I. C. R. take over the branch lines and extend the road to the great lakes.

Dr. Pugsley was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, Hon. G. P. Graham was introduced by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Calvert, Mr. Martin of Wellington was introduced by Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk, Mr. Owen, of Northumberland, was introduced by Mr. Borden and Mr. Northrup.

The French treaty was presented by Mr. Fielding.

Savings Bank Withdrawals.

The public accounts blue book was presented to parliament today. At the close of the fiscal period the balance at the credit of depositors in the post office and government savings banks amounted to $62,541,811, an increase of $631,189 compared with June 30, 1906. The withdrawals exceeded deposits by $730,510.

The net debt on March 31 was $263,671,859, a decrease of $3,371,117 during the nine months.

Emmerson's I. C. R. Resolution.

Mr. Emmerson has given notice of the following resolution: That in the opinion of this house it is desirable in furtherance of the transportation interests of this dominion that the sphere of influence of the Intercolonial Railway, as a government operated railway should be widened and extended by securing by lease or otherwise such of the branch lines of railway now connecting with the Intercolonial, as will serve as direct and profitable feeders to the traffic of said railway and by providing for the extension of the government operation of said railway to the industrial centres of western Canada and to a point or points on the great lakes of Canada, either by the construction of an extension of the same to such points or by securing such running rights over existing lines thereto, as will enable the Intercolonial Railway to extend its transportation facilities westwardly with a view of stimulating and promoting internal and inter-

(Continued on page 7, seventh column.)

ENDS LIFE DESPITE STRUGGLE OF WIFE

New York "L" Passengers See Louis McElroy Kill Himself After a Battle on Roof of Home

AFTER NINE YEARS LOSES JOB

Despondent, Decides to Die, and Carries Out the Determination After a Long and Thrilling Fight.

New York, Nov. 28.—After a desperate struggle with his wife on the roof of their home, at No. 2,117 Eighth avenue, yesterday afternoon, Louis McElroy, thirty-two years old, broke from her grasp and sent a bullet into his brain, in view of passengers on passing elevated railroad trains. He fell dead near the edge of the roof, and the fragile little woman who had exhausted every means to prevent him taking his life swooned on his body.

McElroy lived with his wife and three children on the fifth floor of the building. He had been employed for nine years as an electrical engineer by Douglas Robinson, a real estate operator, but last Saturday, for reasons not made known, he lost his position. When he reached home he was very despondent, but his wife tried to cheer him. Later in the evening he went out and returned with a revolver, but Mrs. McElroy contrived to get possession of the weapon and hid it.

Apparently in a better mood, McElroy spent Monday and yesterday seeking employment, but without success, and when he returned for luncheon yesterday he was in very low spirits. Finishing his meal, he managed to find the revolver and went into the hall. Mrs. McElroy followed and, catching him by the arm, entreated him for the children's sake to do nothing desperate, but, shaking her off, he declared he would "end it all," and started up the stairs with her in pursuit.

Reaching the roof, McElroy drew the weapon and raised it to his head, but his wife was close behind him and with a quick blow she knocked it aside just as he pulled the trigger, the bullet going into the air. Then she flung her arms about him and screamed to him not to kill himself. Unwilling to injure her, but determined upon his purpose, McElroy struggled to release himself, and together they fought their way almost to the edge of the roof. Then the man threw her from him and before she could recover herself pressed the pistol to his temple and fired.

Attracted by the two shots, John Hunter, janitor of the building, and several of the tenants ran to the roof, where they found Mrs. McElroy unconscious on the body of her husband.

Five-master Makes Record Run.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 28—What is believed to be a record for coasting from Hampton Roads was completed by the big five-masted schooner Paul Palmer, which led the fleet of large coasters after an exciting race into this harbor today. The Paul Palmer was loaded with coal from Norfolk and with a strong and favorable wind, made the 800 mile run from the Roads to Boston in 58 hours. On the way up the coast she challenged her larger sisters of the coastwise fleet, the Rebecca Palmer, another of the fine Palmer fleet, being her closest rival, and making the trip in 60 hours. The six-masted schooner William L. Douglass and others of the fleet were unable to meet the pace of the Palmers, who averaged about 14 knots an hour.

FRANCO-CANADIAN TREATY MADE PUBLIC

To Be in Operation for Ten Years, Subject to Notice of Withdrawal

Minimum Duty Extended to the Principal Products of the Dominion, and in Return Canada Grants the Intermediate Tariff to France and Her Colonies on an Extensive List—British Preference Practically Wiped Out.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Nov. 28—The Franco-Canadian treaty, which was brought down to parliament today, was concluded at Paris on Sept. 19. Following the form in which the treaty was signed in both the English and French languages, the treaty or convention, as it is technically called, is printed for distribution in the two languages side by side.

The convention supersedes the old treaty which was signed Feb. 6, 1893, and approved by the Canadian parliament in the session of 1894. The terms of the latter will be found in the statutes of that year. The old treaty gave to Canada in the French market minimum tariff rates on a few articles, chiefly the products of the fisheries and forest. It gave to France in the Canadian market special rates of duty on a few French specialties of which the most important were champagnes and wines.

Concessions to France.

The new treaty gives to France in the Canadian markets the benefit of the Canadian intermediate tariff on ninety-eight tariff items. In addition to these concessions below the intermediate tariff are granted to France on a few French specialties. The rates on champagne remain the same as in the old treaty. The duties on light wines are graded in proportion to their alcoholic strength. Those containing more than twenty-three per cent. of alcohol and not more than twenty-six per cent., remain at the same rate of duty as now named, twenty-five cents per gallon. The lighter wines containing only twenty per cent. or less of alcohol are fixed at fifteen cents. Those containing more than twenty per cent. and not more than twenty-three per cent. of alcohol are to bear duty at twenty cents per gallon.

Canned vegetables, except tomatoes, are to bear duty at one cent per pound.

Anchovies, sardines, etc., two cents per box.

Novels or works of fiction, etc., unbound or paper bound, printed in the French language, fifteen per cent. ad valorem; other books in the French language, five per cent. ad valorem.

Liquid medicines, not containing alcohol, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Olive oil, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.

Embroideries, lace, manufactures of lace netting of cotton, linens, silk, etc., twenty-seven and one-half per cent.

Velvets of pure silk and silk fabrics, twenty per cent.

Ribbons of all kinds and materials, twenty-five per cent.

Manufactures of silk, thirty-two and one half per cent.

In several of these cases the duties are the same as in the British preferential tariff, and in one or two cases they are lower than the rates of the British preferential tariff. But these are cases in which Britain does not produce the goods. In any case, where the British preferential rate is higher, it follows that it will be reduced to the rates of the French treaty.

In the case of embroideries, laces, velvets and silk goods, the treaty rates are above those of the British preferential tariff.

What Canada Gets.

On the other hand, Canada is to enjoy the benefit of the French market at rates of duty in the French minimum tariff upon 152 tariff items. These include nearly all the products of the farm, meats, fish, wood goods, pulp, paper and a considerable line of manufactured goods, some of which are already exported from Canada and others are of a class which might in the future be exported. The rates of the French minimum tariff are the same as the rates of the French general tariff, but, by putting them in the list, Canada is assured the benefit of any reduction which may hereafter be made on such items.

In the old-treaty Canada received guarantees of favored nation treatment in France as respects the particular articles mentioned in the treaty, while France, on the other hand, received guarantees of favored nation treatment in all tariff and commercial matters. In the new treaty the conditions are more reciprocal. In it France receives favored-nation treatment in Canada, not on everything as before, but on the list of articles mentioned in the schedules. Canada receives favored-nation treatment in France on all the articles mentioned in the schedules. In the old treaty the benefit of the reduced rates on Canadian produce was applied to such articles when sent to France by direct ship, while France received the concessions on the articles named coming into Canada irrespective of route. In the new treaty the conditions are reciprocal. Canada receives the benefit of the concessions on all goods mentioned in the schedules sent to France by direct ship. If the goods mentioned in the schedules be sent indirectly, by the way of a country enjoying the benefit of the French minimum tariff, the minimum tariff will still apply, subject, however, to a special tax as hereinafter mentioned. France receives the benefit of the concessions on all goods mentioned in the schedules when sent direct to Canada without transhipment, or by way of a country enjoying the preferential or intermediate tariff.

In any case in which an article, now exempt from duty in France, is hereafter made dutiable, Canada is assured the most favorable rate granted to any foreign country. Reciprocity, if any article which is now free from duty under the Canadian Intermediate Tariff shall hereafter become liable to duty, France is assured the most favorable rate granted to any foreign country.

Applies to French Colonies.

The treaty applies to Algeria, the French colonies and possessions and the territories of the protectorate of Indo-China, as well as to France proper, and may be hereafter applied to Tunis on a declaration to that effect exchanegd between the high contracting parties.

Certificates of origin may be required to accompany the goods of either country to secure the benefits of the concessions granted. If either government wishes to have such certificates made through official agents, they will appoint officers who will give such certificates free of charge.

Canada and France undertake not to establish one against the other any prohibition or restriction of importation, exportation or transit, which shall not apply at the same time to other countries. Except as regards tariff provisions Canada and France accord to each respectively the most favored nation treatment in everything in relation to trade.

Provision is made that neither country will establish any exceptional internal taxation against the goods of the other. Drawbacks on exportation allowed by either country are not to exceed the duty collected on the articles or materials used in their manufacture.

Patterns or supplies used by commercial travelers or agents are to be reciprocally admitted to both countries on the payment of duty with the right to obtain a refund on re-exportation within twelve months.

Where certificates shall be taken into consideration by the respective customs officials levying duties but shall not be deemed to be final and conclusive.

In a like manner certificates of the analysis of French wines issued under the authority of the French government shall be taken into consideration by the Canadian customs authorities in determining the alcoholic strength, but these certificates shall not be deemed to be final or conclusive.

Canada and France grant to each other respectively the most favored-nation treatment in the protection of trade marks, patents, commercial names, and industrial designs and patterns.

The convention is to be approved by the French chambers and by the parliament of Canada, after which ratifications are to be extended at Paris and the convention will then come into force.

Reference is made to a period of ten years as the contemplated period of the treaty, but either party may terminate the treaty at any time by twelve months notice.

Canadian Minimum List.

There are three schedules: (A) Canadian products enjoying the benefit of the minimum tariff; (B) French products enjoying the benefit of the intermediate tariff; (C) French products enjoying the benefit of a special tariff. In reference to schedule (C) it has ben fully explained.

Among the items in schedule (A) enjoying the French minimum tariff are horses, oxen, cows, bulls, deer, bullocks and heifers, poultry, fresh meat, mutton, pork, beef, salted meat, preserved meat, animal fat other than fish oils, tallow, lard, eggs, milk, cheese, butter salted, honey, fish, lobsters, oats, barley, rye, maize, buckwheat, malt, groats, millet, potatoes, table fruit, apples and pears, peaches, syrups, preserves, woods, paving blocks, sawn stave wood, splints, hoop wood and prepared poles, charcoal, vegetables, straw and fodder, bran, cellulose, pulp (mechanical or chemical), spirits, mineral waters, emery on paper or tissues, grindstones, cement, coal, cast iron, wrought iron (crude), in blooms, prisms, or bars, iron drawn in bars, etc., sheet and plate iron, iron or steel wire, rails of iron or steel, steel in bars, axles and tires, copper, lead, nickel, antimony, compound medicines, starch, ising glass, incandescent electric lamps, yarns of hemp, paper or cards, skins and hides, boots, shoes, gloves, locomotives and traction engines, tenders for locomotives, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, dynamos, type-setting machines, gas buoys, arc lamps, tools, wire guaze, iron casting, wire nails, tubes of iron or steel, lead pipe, furniture, doors, windows, wainscoting and wood articles, pianos, organs, carriages, sea going ships of wood, hulls of sea going ships, river boats, manufactures of Indian rubber and gutta percha, articles of asbestos, mica in sheets, typewriters without nickeled parts.

French Minimum List.

Among the items in schedule (B) French products enjoying the benefit of the intermediate tariff are canned meats, canned poultry and game, extracts of meats, cheese, preparations of cocoa or chocolate, garden, field or other seeds, florist stock trees, grape vines, fruit plants and shrubs, tomatoes, pickles, dates and figes, dried prunes and dried plums unpitted, raisins and dried currants, fruits in air tight cans, almonds, walnuts, brazil nuts and nuts of all kinds; sardines, sprats and other fish packed in oil; fish preserved in oil, confectionery of all kinds, lime juice and other fruit syrups, alcoholic perfumes, medicinal wines, spirits and strong waters of any kind, photographs, chromos, etc.; soap powders, castile soap, pomades, perfumery, celluloid, printing ink, writing ink, essential oils, tableware of china, cement, plate glass, silver glass, brass and copper nails, gold, silver and illuminum leaf, nickel plated ware, clocks, watches, time recorders, wire cloth, buckles and clasps, knives and forks, locomotives and motor cars, telephone and telegraph instruments, picture frames, white and cream colored lace and embroidery of cotton or linen, cotton or linen thread, women's and children's dress goods, etc.; fabrics, manufactures of wearing apparel and ready made clothing, etc.; mats, carpets, rugs, braids other than pure silk, pianofortes, organs, etc.; brass band instruments, boots, shoes, slippers, trunks, valises, hat boxes, etc.; gloves and mitts, feathers, jewelry, buttons, brushes, tobacco pipes, magic lanterns.