

# CHANGES IN TARIFF

## Between United States and Cuba

Many Reductions Are Made Varying From Twenty to Forty Per Cent.

Washington, March 20.—The Cuban tariff ratified by the senate was enacted in Havana December 11, 1900, between Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, representing the United States, and Donato de Zaldo and Jose M. Garcia representing Cuba.

The United States senate made several amendments to the document. The amendments by the senate it provided that all merchandise produced in the country which now enters the United States shall continue free of import duty.

All other Cuban products imported into the United States shall enter at a reduction of 20 per cent. from the duty imposed by the United States on such articles of merchandise.

All imports into Cuba from the United States not entitled to free entry shall be given a reduction of 20 per cent. provided that do not fall within the hereafter names clauses to which a greater reduction in duty is made.

Schedule A provides that the following articles shall be entitled to 25 per cent. reduction from the regular tariff.

Machinery and apparatus of copper where its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; steam and water horse vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskey and brandy, fish, bottled, pickled, smoked or salted; fish or shell fish preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles in pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

Schedule B gives a reduction of 30 per cent. on the following articles: Butter, the flour of wheat, corn, the flour of corn or cornmeal, chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs, malt liquors in bottles, non-alcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters, colors and dyes, window glass, complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, hennepin, ramie and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, class V of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; musical instruments, writing and printing paper, except for newspapers, cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods; all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, eicographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flags, bands and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers, (except paper for cigarettes and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 157 and 164 inclusive, of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines except those classified under paragraph 179 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba.

Schedule C gives a reduction of 40 per cent. under the following: Manufactures of cotton and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese, fruits, preserved; paper pulp, perfumery and essence, articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff; umbrellas and parts, glucose, watches, wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice and cattle.

It is specifically agreed that tobacco in any form for use shall not be given any concessions or rebate of duty when imported into Cuba.

Both countries agree that the rates of duty granted during the life of the treaty shall be preferential as respects like imports from other countries. It is specifically provided that while the treaty is in force no Cuban sugars shall be admitted into the United States at a greater reduction than 20 per cent. reduction from the present tariff and that no sugar produced by any other country than Cuba shall be admitted into the United States by treaty, while the new treaty is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that imposed by existing law.

Provision is made against any impairment of the effect of the treaty by means of national or local taxes or overcharges. The treaty contains articles by which either country may renounce it should changes in the other's tariff deprive the objecting nation of its tariff advantages.

Colonel Battersley, not having seen to it for ten years, decided to spend Christmas at her house. A desultory correspondence had made him vaguely aware of the fact that her husband, Calvin Murdock, had grown rich and that she had two children, a boy and a girl. But he was not prepared for the luxurious conditions which he found upon entering their splendid home. He was never estranged from his sister, but when she married Murdock the soldier brother had made up his mind that his sister's husband was not "his kind." In frontier barracks and foreign camps, Colonel Battersley's life had been lonely. He was a silent, elemental, passive man, whose rigid habits gave a cold and even hard exterior to a nature essentially tender. Murdock was a man of much smug piety, who knew that a Sunday school class had not hurt a man's credit with his bank.

Just the Murdock's gave Uncle Battersley a grand welcome. His sister showed him the two children gave him their hands with trained graciousness and the head of the house said: "Welcome to the warrior—see the conquering hero comes!" This made the old campaigner ill at ease. He looked like a girl, and thereafter that restraint in the, to him, artificial atmosphere of the grand house. When he went out for a walk Mrs. Murdock said:

"How fellow; how he's changed!" "That of his piety with women and children," growled Murdock. "What makes his neck so red?" "The boy."

When the Christmas presents began to arrive, and his sister showed them to him, the colonel suddenly realized that he must buy something for the children. He said nothing about it, but spent half of the next day buying for his niece a French doll, with a complete wardrobe, and a fully equipped steam battle ship for the nephew.

It was a soldier's choice, power and war for the little nephew. He was very careful about the children. "Mrs. Murdock, 2,441 Penrose street."

He wondered why his gifts did not appear in the grand array, but each day an increasing interest in the accumulating presents in the locked room, and finally on Christmas eve, late in the day, going back to the store where he had made his purchases to ask what had become of the doll and the war ship. It took a long time to find out the right man, but at last a very polite clerk who

had been answering questions as fast as a dozen people could ask them, turned to him and said: "Murdock? What address? Penrose street or Penrose avenue?" "Are there both?" asked the colonel, as the possible blunder dawned on him. "Yes, one on the west side, one on the south side. Where did you wish your goods to go?"

Of course Penrose avenue is on the south side and Penrose street is on the west side, and Colonel Battersley had himself made the mistake. The clerk had been expecting for the attempt getting them back, but they would try. The clerk made some notes, rattled off a few words about the terrible rush, moved off and left the colonel standing dazed in the crowd. He went home and as a precaution got out of his trunk a strangely carved bracelet, antique, oriental—a noble present he thought, for his niece; and for his nephew an old, bejeweled war mask—it had been a mandarin's. And he took them to Mrs. Murdock, saying nothing of their great value, and said they were for her girl and her boy. But after dinner that night Mr. Murdock tapped at the colonel's door, saying: "I hope you won't think of giving those rare curios to the children, colonel. They're worth their weight in money."

"Didn't cost me a cent, Murdock," blurted the soldier. "They're part of the—well, the loot—that is, I picked 'em up in China and—they—the children will appreciate them more as they grow older."

Murdock walked away without another word, but that night the woman told her brother, softly and with evident desire to be grateful, that "papa was so scrupulous, he didn't want the children to receive such presents."

"You know, brother," she said, "he's so conscientious that he thinks you didn't come by them honestly—that is, from his point of view. You won't feel hurt, will you, brother? Papa is so different from you."

So the brother, flushing red, took back his barbaric gifts and went to bed. In the morning, soon after breakfast, he went out of the house, called a cab and bade the driver take him to 2441 Penrose street. The doll and the battleship had not arrived, and he was going after them. He got out of the cab in a squalid street and went into the only house in the block. It was a dirty, tumbledown cottage, built below grade and with a sign "For Sale" nailed to the rick-

ety fence. A thin woman, in an old, faded wrapper, came to the door. "I came to see if—" "Oh, I knew somebody'd come," she interrupted. "I knew they wasn't for us, sir—won't you come in?" He stepped into the dingy room and saw a big-eyed, frail girl of 7 fondling the great French doll.

"You see, sir," said the woman, breathless to explain, "the things come, while I was out—I work over at the shoe factory, and—my name is Murphy, sir—and when the things come nobody was home, sir, but Mamie and the boy. He's mine and he's out there now playin' with the steamboat, and when the wagon come Mrs. Tracy, she lives in the next block, she seen it, and she run over and signed a book, and the driver jumped on his wagon and went away an', of course, the children seen the bundles an' nothin' would do but they must open 'em. That's all, sir; we didn't want to—I hope you don't think we'd steal 'em."

"She was out of breath now, and the two children—the boy, a sturdy lad of 10, had come in—were staring, frightened, at the colonel. He looked at them a moment and then at the mother.

"I don't understand you, madam," he said. "I called to look at the house. It's for sale, you know."

He saw the look of anxiety pass from her homely face. The children delighted with the reprieve ran back to their splendid toys. He made a show of looking through the study rooms, and when he was going gave each of the little ones a coin.

"Good-by, madam," he said to the mother. "You have two fine children."

And when he was in the cab again he stroked his gray mustache and chuckled: "It was a lucky blunder, after all. I'll go down to the store in the morning and tell 'em it's all right." —John H. Raftery in Chicago Record Herald.

France is Notified. Paris, March 24.—The foreign office received a dispatch from Santa Domingo confirming yesterday's advices to the Associated Press, saying that two revolutionary generals have taken possession of that city and adding that President Vasquez has been expelled. The dispatch is brief, owing to the revolutionists having cut the wires, but the officials here construe it as meaning that President Vasquez's government has been overthrown. No information has been received at the foreign office regarding the reported revolution in Nicaragua.

Col. Christy is Dead. Phoenix, Ariz., March 24.—Col. W. T. Christy is dead at his home here, aged 62 years. He was a native of Ohio, but lived for many years in Iowa. He served in the civil war with the Eighth Iowa cavalry, and was mustered out as lieutenant.

He came to Arizona in 1882. Col. Christy was prominent in Arizona politics. He was president of the Valley Bank of Phoenix and was active in the promotion of irrigation enterprises.

Power of Attorney Blanks for the Tanana-Nugget Office.

Another case testified to was that of a prisoner who was released without trial upon payment of \$125 to a lawyer, who was, it was asserted, escorted to the man's cell by city detectives.

These detectives later, it was stated, went with the prisoner to a pawnbroker's shop that he might pawn his diamonds to secure money for his release.

Something of a sensation was caused when Sergeant Snow, who had been directed to produce the police records of arrests in the Westport district to show the entry of the arrest of a man from whom Todhunter was accused of having received money, was called. The record had been mutilated, four sheets having been removed.

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Scandal Revived. New York, March 24.—It is learned from an authoritative source, says the Vienna correspondent of the Herald, that the former crown princess will in future bear the official title of Princess Louise of Tuscany with honors due a royal highness.

Her father, Grand Duke of Tuscany, has the prerogative of granting titles and has conferred this one upon his daughter with the consent of the emperor.

It is said the king's manifesto caused an unpleasant sensation at the grand ducal court, and that a reply, formally protesting against some expressions, has been drawn up and is now on its way to Dresden.

The Allgemeine Zeitung announces that Princess Louise also is about to publish a reply to the manifesto.

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### Crooked Work of Police.

Kansas City, March 24.—The investigation of the police department started by charges of crooked work filed last week by City Jailer Todhunter before the board of police commissioners, has already developed sensational disclosures and will be pushed.

Todhunter, in his testimony, declared that the jailers have made a practice of taking money from prisoners who have any service rendered them, and also have regularly taken money from a lawyer for throwing cases his way.

Other charges made during the investigation are to the effect that a sergeant and other officers at the central station have stolen from drunken prisoners.

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## The Colonel's Presents.

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