

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

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GALAN PEARY WAS IN ST. JOHN

Arctic Explorer Tells Telegraph of His Record-Breaking Trip North

WILL NOT SAY WHEN HE'LL START AGAIN
Praises the Roosevelt and Would Sail in Her Again -- Sledges for the Final Dash Airships Do Not Find Favor With Him -- Happy Mrs. Peary Says: "My Home is Right With Me."

Looking in the best of health and as if the rigors of the Arctic had passed him by, the Commander Robert E. Peary, the holder of the record "farthest north" passed through St. John Tuesday morning on his way to New York.

On the arrival of this vessel in the Mersey, Captain Bell of the Liverpool Steamship Company, had an interview with the officer of the Vancouver, and being convinced that the Nemes in all probability was still afloat, he despatched a Blazer (Captain R. Jones) to Schull, a port on the southwest of Iceland.

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GRAPHIC STORY OF EFFORT TO SALVE ST. JOHN STEAMER

One of the Most Adventurous Attempts to Save Vessel in Modern Times, That Made to Get the Battle Liner Nemesa to Queenstown.

The Liverpool (Eng.) Courier of Nov. 17 has the following interesting story of the attempt to save the Battle Liner steamer Nemesa, owned in St. John, The Courier says:

The attempt of the Liverpool Steamship Company to solve the Nemesa mystery, which was abandoned some 215 miles from the East coast of Greenland, when on a voyage from St. John (N. B.) to Manchester, with timber, adds another to the stirring stories of the sea.

Of course, it was impossible to fasten the Nemesa on to the fore end of the wreck; otherwise there is every probability that she would have been easily towed to Queenstown harbor. The Nemesa therefore had to be attached to the stern of the tug, which was the only part of the vessel that was not damaged.

Notwithstanding the fact that the barometer was rising, the gale increased in force, and on Thursday (Nov. 8) there was a whole gale from the north-east, which was directly in the teeth of the tug's approach to Queenstown. Seas rolled over the stern up to the bridge of the Nemesa, washing over the deck cargo.

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HOPEWELL HILL

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HARVEY STATION

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AMHERST

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Advertisement for 'The Lump Jaw Cure' with text and a small illustration of a person's face.

Advertisement for 'Cancer of the Breast' with text and a small illustration of a person's chest.

Advertisement for 'A Local Option Campaign' with text and a small illustration of a person's face.

Advertisement for 'ST. JOHN SCHOONER BEACHED AT KITTERY' with text and a small illustration of a schooner.

Advertisement for 'CAMPBELLTON MAN HAS NARROW ESCAPE' with text and a small illustration of a man.

Advertisement for 'P. E. ISLAND BOY MANGLED TO DEATH BY THRASHING MILL' with text and a small illustration of a thrashing mill.

Advertisement for 'BANK MANAGER PROMOTED' with text and a small illustration of a man.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taken at the rate of \$1.00 per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

AUTHORIZED AGENT The following agent is authorized to collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 1, 1906

SECOND THE MOTION

Alderman Bullock would win both praise and public support if he would repeat at next Monday's Council meeting the motion he put forward at Monday night's meeting of the safety board.

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS

From a report of Wednesday's meeting of the water and sewerage board we quote the following: Ald. Christie—"The concrete pipe through the dry lake is, I believe, laid in direct violation of the contract."

ENCOURAGING DISORDER

Talk of a settlement of the Hamilton street strike comes none too soon. Hostility and cowardice by the city authorities have encouraged and protected those guilty of grave offences.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Minot St. Clair Francis is once more in Thomaston jail. Maine, and even some portions of New Brunswick, were disturbed by stories of the desperado, if not by his actual appearance.

THE HERETIC

Assuming, as we may, that Dr. Craspey had no place in the Protestant Episcopal priesthood after he renounced some of the essentials of that denomination, and that it was necessary to expel him, we need not suppose that his expulsion in itself proves anything with respect to his sincerity or his logic.

THE TRIAL OF KING ALCOHOL

In temperance campaigning, as in many matters, not to go forward is to go backward. If it be true, as the saying runs, that the judge is condemned when a guilty man goes free, those who view from the trial standpoint the trial of King Alcohol

THE PARENT PROBLEM

Speaking of "the boy problem," the man who wrote the now famous "Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" is writing a new series. An extract from these latter letters, which overflow with advice, criticism and philosophy, may suggest to some with renewed force the fact that there is a parent problem as well as a boy problem.

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Reliability is Stamped ON EVERY GARMENT WE SELL. Men's Overcoats \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10 to \$24.00. Men's D. B. Reefers \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5, to \$8.00. Boys' Overcoats \$3.85 to \$13.50. Boys' D. B. Reefers \$1.85 to \$5.50.

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 199 to 207 Union Street. LANTERNS. Our stock is now complete and comprises Climax, Cold Blast, Plain, Mascot, Search Lights, Street Lamps, Driving Lamps, Dark Lanterns, Lantern Burners, Wicks, etc.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, Market Square, St. John, N. B. ST. JOHN MARKETS MOST REMARKABLE RUN EVER MADE SAYS SHAUGHNESSY

COUNTRY MARKET. Beef, western 0.08 0.084. Beef, country 0.07 0.074. Pork, per lb 0.05 0.054.

GROCERIES. Three crown loose muscatels 0.10 0.104. Four crown do. 0.104 0.108. Choice seeded, lb 0.12 0.124.

PROVISIONS. Pork domestic mess 22.00 22.50. Pork American clear 22.50 23.00. Lard, pure 12.25 12.75.

GRAIN, ETC. Middlings, etc. (per bush) 25.00 25.50. Bran, car lots (bagged) 12.00 12.50. Feeded hay, car lots 12.00 12.50.

VETERINARY FREE. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, a veterinary surgeon, has been practicing in St. John, N. B., for many years. He has a large stock of medicines and is prepared to attend to all cases of disease in man and beast.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR. The only guaranteed cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

NEW TARIFF A POWERFUL TRADE INSTRUMENT

(Continued from page 1) preferential rate is fixed at 17.18 per cent, because that cannot be said to be lower than a fair revenue tariff. In some cases a preference is allowed of 11.2 per cent, on imports from Britain, and 15 per cent, in the case of other countries.

"I think, however, repeated Mr. Fielding, "it will be found, on the whole, that as a result of the revision we leave the preference to Britain quite as much, and probably larger, than it is today, and that Britain will have a better chance to compete with foreign countries under this tariff than she has had in the past."

In connection with British preference the amount of British labor entering into a foreign product to qualify it as a British article has occasioned considerable difficulty. It is now provided, by regulation, that to entitle an article to admission under the British preference it must have 25 per cent of British labor without counting the profits as a portion of that labor.

The Intermediate Tariff. The intermediate tariff, he explained, would contain rates of duty somewhat below those of the general tariff. On duties of 30 per cent or less the difference, rightly showing, would be about ten per cent; in some cases it might be a little more. This middle tariff, however, would still leave a material preference in the British column. It was not proposed, at the present time, to apply the intermediate tariff to any country. The intention was to use it as an estimate by which Canada might negotiate more favorable tariff terms with the outside world.

"Canada was desirous of extending her markets abroad and wanted some tariff concessions to offer as inducement for them to concede us more favorable terms. Just how far we might be able to use an instrument of this character for negotiations was a very interesting question that brought us into the field of what might almost be called Canada's foreign relations."

"The wisdom of British subjects has given self-governing countries like Canada practical fiscal independence, subject only to that imperial veto power which a though necessary under a constitutional system, is very seldom exercised. Canada had the right to negotiate commercial arrangements with foreign countries which, however, might be terminated at any time by another party thereto. It was desired to frame a more permanent agreement, however, that could only be done by treaty. Although Canada enjoys a very large measure of self-governance, it is quite recognized that the treaty-making power still belongs to the sovereign. In practice there would be no difficulty in negotiating any such treaty that might be desired through the proper channels."

A Fair Trade Persuader. "All we do by adopting this intermediate tariff is to hold it up to countries abroad and say: 'This is something you may obtain if you reciprocate.' In our negotiations with Canada you may obtain the whole tariff for equal compensation or you may obtain a part. You may have it from day to day by reciprocal agreement or you may obtain it by treaty through the proper diplomatic channels."

W. F. Maclean—Does this schedule include every article in the tariff? Mr. Fielding—Every article is set forth, but it does not follow that there is a difference in any article. On many there is no difference at all. The general tariff would have power to bring temporary applications of this general tariff into force from time to time. The granting of this intermediate tariff to any country would undoubtedly diminish the British preference to a certain extent, but not so as seriously limit the advantages of the latter.

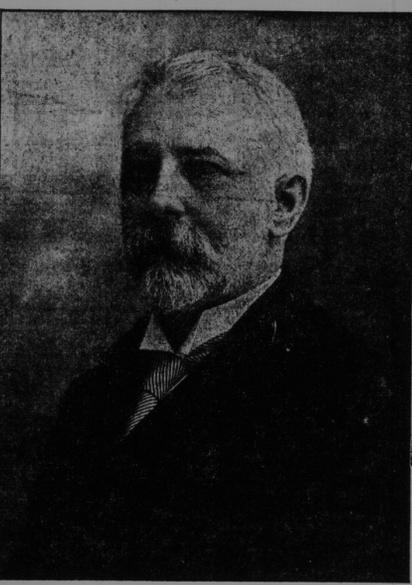
The operation of former nation treaties with several European powers was another serious complication that made it unwise to bring Canada's middle tariff into force at once.

"We must try," said Mr. Fielding, "to get several countries to make an arrangement with us and then if we should find them in about the same line it would not do us any harm if we had to bring in some half dozen other countries under Britain's favored nation treaties, the trade of which is not very important."

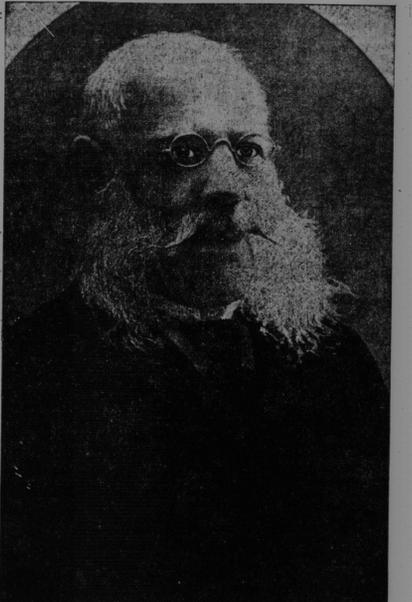
"It had sometimes been complained that the free admission of certain articles which were used for a special purpose (chiefly manufacturing) was open to abuse and led to evasions. A few of these items were easily administered comprising articles that could be used alone for the specific purpose for which they were designed. In such cases no change was made. Where, however, articles might be used for more than one purpose the duty must hereafter be paid, a refund, however, being allowed to the extent of 95 per cent of the duty upon proof that the article was used for the purpose designed."

"The arrangement which has prevailed from time immemorial by which a merchant importing goods for the government import duty free is now discontinued, as it has led to frequent misunderstanding and to evasions of the spirit and intent of the law. With a few exceptions, therefore, this privilege of free importation is withdrawn. The anti-combine clause of the customs act is simplified in its operation by providing that where proceedings before any court of record have disclosed the existence of combinations in restraint of trade the government reduced or abolished the customs duty on the goods in question without the necessity of a special commission of inquiry. The judicial investigation may still be employed by the government, but the executive will not be under the obligation of resorting to that expedient."

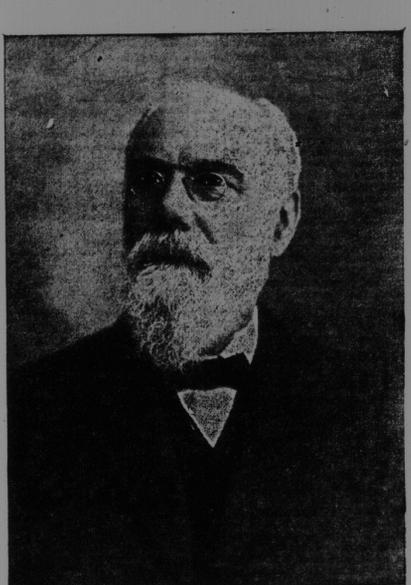
Dumping Clause Extended. "The dumping clause, which on the whole had served its purpose well, was to be extended so as to apply to imports whether dutiable or free. In the case of articles on the free list where the dumping clause is applied the duty to be charged will not exceed 15 per cent.



HON. W. S. FIELDING, Minister of Finance.



SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Minister of Trade and Commerce.



HON. WM. PATTERSON, Minister of Customs.

further by a continuation of the system of bounties. These bounties are given elsewhere in this correspondence. It was desired also to increase the larger use of Canadian ore. For this reason the bounties on pig manufactured from Canadian ore have been reduced.

"If Canada had not adopted the bounty system, unquestionably she would have been obliged to largely increase the duties on iron or to allow industries of great importance to the country to be closed down. The bounties had not been fruitless of good, but had already accomplished a great deal for the development of the country."

The finance minister then took up the new tariff schedules, referring only, however, to such items as were necessary to illustrate the way in which the customs revision had been accomplished.

Principal Changes in Tariff. The finance minister's statement of principal changes in the tariff is as follows: The rates on lead manufactures, including lead pipe, lead sheet and lead bullets have been reduced as follows: New tariff rates—British preference, 20 per cent; intermediate, 17.12 per cent; general, 20 per cent.

Old tariff rates—British preference, 23.13 per cent; general, 35 per cent. And the preferential rate on lead in bars and sheets, has been reduced from 16.23 per cent to 15 per cent.

In item 234 of the new tariff, formerly item 234 of the old tariff, an effort is made to divert trade to Great Britain and at the same time to cheapen the cost to the consumer. This item reads:

"Rolled iron or steel sheets, number four gauge and thinner, N. O. P., Canada plates, Russian iron, flat galvanized iron or steel sheets, tinned plate and rolled sheets of iron or steel, coated with zinc, spelter or other metal, all widths and thicknesses, N. O. P.; and rolled or iron steel, hoop band, scroll or strip, number fourteen gauge and thinner, galvanized or coated with other metal or not, N. O. P."

The rates were formerly: General, 15 per cent; preferential, 13.13 per cent. The new rates are: British preference, free; intermediate, 5 per cent; general, 17.12 per cent. The articles are made free from Britain and made dutiable from other countries.

Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars, plates or sheets, is retained on the free list. The preferential rate on japanned tinware, and all manufactures of tin; also on manufactures of zinc and manufactures of aluminum, is reduced from 10.23 per cent to 15 per cent. The general tariff rate of 25 per cent on these articles is continued.

Duties, namely: B. pref., 5 per cent; inter., 7.12; general, 10 per cent, have been placed on brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and on brass in sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated. "Nickel, nickel silver and German silver, in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and also in strips, sheets or plates." These were formerly free but they are now made in Canada in substantial quantities.

Aluminum tubing, in lengths of not less than six feet, not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured, is added to the free list. The general tariff rate on "Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, N. O. P." is increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent and the preference from 16.23 per cent to 17.12 per cent.

The old tariff, item 227, provided for the articles specified above at 87 per ton, general, and \$166 2.3 per ton, preferential, when weighing less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard. But if weighing over that rate was 10 per cent general, and 6.23 per cent preferential, under old tariff. Item 228.

Under the new item the qualification as to weight is wiped out and all such articles made dutiable at the rates above specified. Such of those articles as were dutiable at 10 per cent were subject to a bounty of \$3 per ton.

A special item 379 at low rates; B. pref., 5 per cent; inter., 10 per cent; gen., 10 per cent; has been provided covering beams, channels and angle bars, weighing not less than 40 lbs. per lineal yard, for the manufacture of bridges. Formerly such beams, channels and angle bars were dutiable as follows: If less than 33 lbs., \$7.00 per ton; if over 33 lbs., 10 per cent. The preference in favor of Great Britain is made greater than one third.

Under the old tariff, rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, twelve inches or less in width, number 13 gauge and thicker, N. O. P., per ton, was 10 per cent. The preference in favor of Great Britain is made greater than one third.

Under the old tariff, item 230, universal mill plates, without qualification as to size, were rated at 10 per cent preferential. The general rate is maintained, and the preferential rate is reduced from 6.23 per cent to 5 per cent.

Rolled iron or steel plates not less than four-eighths of an inch in width and exceeding one-half inch in thickness, N. O. P.; B. pref., 5 per cent; inter., 10 per cent; gen., 10 per cent.

Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, sheared or unheared, and skip iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, N. O. P.; B. pref., \$4.25 per ton; inter., \$0 per ton; gen., \$7 per ton.

The changes may be summarized as follows: 1. Plates 30 inches wide and over and not less than 14 inches thick which were formerly dutiable at 10 per cent, are now dutiable as to use, are continued dutiable at that rate for the manufacturers of plates not less than six feet in length, and the preferential rate is reduced from 6.23 to 5 per cent.

2. A new item is created at 10 per cent, general and 5 per cent, preferential for plates not less than 48 inches wide and exceeding one-half inch thick.

3. The extent of the preference on plates N. O. P. has been increased from \$2.13 to \$0 per ton, to \$2.75 per ton. Preferential rate kept at 20 per cent. The bounty on rolled plates is to be abolished in consideration of the changes in duties.

Rolled iron or steel bars, hoops, bands, scroll or strip, sheet or plate of any size, thickness or width, galvanized or coated with any material or not, and cast steel, when of greater value than three and a half cents per pound N. O. P.; New tariff rates: British preference, free; intermediate, 5 per cent; general, 5 per cent. Old tariff rates, item 208—British preference, 3.13 per cent; general, 5 per cent. The price limit in the old tariff item was 21.2 cents per pound and it has been increased to 31.2 cents per pound.

On steel rail, the preferential rate is reduced slightly from \$4.62.3 per ton to \$4.50 per ton; the general tariff rate being maintained at \$7 per ton.

Railway fish-plates and tie-plates: Preferential rate decreased from \$5.33.13 per ton to \$5 per ton; general rate continued at \$8 per ton.

Swivels, frogs, interconnections, crossings and sections for railways: General rate increased from 30 per cent to 32.12 per cent. Preferential rate kept at 20 per cent.

Cast iron pipe: Preferential rate increased from \$3.23 to \$8 per ton; general rate increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Boiler tubes were formerly dutiable at 5 per cent general and 3.14 per cent preferential. They are made free from Great Britain and the 5 per cent general tariff rate is continued.

Seamless steel tubing, valued at not less than three and one-half cents per pound; rolled or drawn square tubing of iron or steel adapted for use in the manufacture of agricultural implements; British preference, free; intermediate, 5 per cent; general, 5 per cent.

Cover mechanical tubing formerly rated at 5 per cent to 35 per cent not made in Canada which is used principally for manufacturing purposes. The item also applies to square drawn tubing used by agricultural implement manufacturers formerly dutiable at 87 per ton.

Wrought iron or steel tubing. The rates formerly were: Over 2 inches, preference, 10 per cent; general, 15 per cent; two inches and less, preference, 23.13 per cent; general, 35 per cent. The diameter and rates are changed as follows: Over 4 inches, British preference, 10 per cent; intermediate, 12.12 per cent; general, 15 per cent; four inches and less, British preference, 20 per cent; general, 30 per cent; 30 per cent; general, 35 per cent. Such tubing up to four inches is now made in Canada.

Crucible cast steel wire, which was formerly free, is made dutiable, under general and intermediate at 5 per cent, and kept free under preferential. Such wire must not be less than 6 cents a pound.

The general rate of 24 cent per pound and 25 cents per ton is continued. For preferential the specific rate of 3.4 cent per pound is fixed but the ad valorem is reduced from 16.23 per cent to 10 per cent.

Agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel ware: New tariff rates—British preference, 22.12 per cent; intermediate, 20.12 per cent; general, 35 per cent. The old tariff, item 308 of the old tariff, item provided for agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel hollow ware at 25 per cent general and 23.13 per cent preferential, and under item 308 of the old tariff provision was for enamelled iron or steel ware, other than hollow ware, at 20 per cent general and 20 per cent preferential. In agate, granite and enamelled iron or steel ware, the same was provided for hollow ware and what is not. The new item makes all such ware, hollow or not, dutiable at the same rate.

Trawls, trawling spooms, fly books, sinkers, awlives, sportsmen's fishing bait, and fishing hooks, N. O. P.: General tariff rate is increased from 30 to 35 per cent, and preferential from 20 per cent to 22.12 per cent.

The rates on stereotypes, electrotype and typographic accessories, also, are reduced from 14 per cent per square inch to 18 cent per square inch, and brass and copper shells not for advertising are treated in the same way.

Such matrices and copper shells now made in Canada are dutiable at 1.8 cent per square inch, were formerly dutiable at 1.12 cent per square inch.

Type-casting and type-setting machines adapted for use in printing offices, and typewriters: New tariff rates: British preference, 12.12 per cent; intermediate, 17.12 per cent; general, 20 per cent. This is a new item intended to cover linotype machines which are made in Canada in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

They were formerly dutiable at 10 per cent as "printing machines," or type-casting machines under old tariff 313.

Rolled iron or steel bars, hoops, bands, scroll or strip, sheet or plate of any size, thickness or width, galvanized or coated with any material or not, and cast steel, when of greater value than three and a half cents per pound N. O. P.; New tariff rates: British preference, free; intermediate, 5 per cent; general, 5 per cent. Old tariff rates, item 208—British preference, 3.13 per cent; general, 5 per cent. The price limit in the old tariff item was 21.2 cents per pound and it has been increased to 31.2 cents per pound.

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Cast iron pipe: Preferential rate increased from \$3.23 to \$8 per ton; general rate increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Boiler tubes were formerly dutiable at 5 per cent general and 3.14 per cent preferential. They are made free from Great Britain and the 5 per cent general tariff rate is continued.

Seamless steel tubing, valued at not less than three and one-half cents per pound; rolled or drawn square tubing of iron or steel adapted for use in the manufacture of agricultural implements; British preference, free; intermediate, 5 per cent; general, 5 per cent.

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Crucible cast steel wire, which was formerly free, is made dutiable, under general and intermediate at 5 per cent, and kept free under preferential. Such wire must not be less than 6 cents a pound.

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TENDERS FOR LUMBER LAND

Tenders will be received at the office of Hazen & Raymond, Barristers, St. John, up to the fifteenth day of December next for the purchase of lots of land situated in the Parish of St. Martin's, formerly belonging to the late Francis J. Johnson, and now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Verrier. The property contains one hundred acres more or less and was originally granted to James Kent described as in the fourth tract and distinguished by the numbers 14 and 15. The land is well wooded and is valuable for agricultural purposes. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to Hazen & Raymond, Barristers, St. John.

\$10 REWARD

Ten dollars will be paid for information which will lead to the conviction of any person destroying the signs posted for-bidding shooting on land owned or leased by me throughout New Brunswick. Signed E. W. Deane

THE MEN OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

presses of not less value than \$1,000 by retail is continued.

Mostly boards or shares or plough plates, land sides and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, formerly dutiable at six per cent, are now free in all tariffs.

Moving machines, harvesters, self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, New tariff, B. preference, 12.12 per cent; intermediate, 17.12 per cent; general, 17.12 per cent.

A special item of 10 per cent, in all three tariffs is provided for machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, specially adapted for carding, spinning, weaving or knitting purposes.

Well-drilling machinery for boring and drilling for water is made free, whether made in Canada or not.

Platinum crucibles are added to the free list.

Steel balls, formerly rated at 30 per cent, used on bearings of machinery and vehicles rated—B. preferential, free; intermediate, 7.12 per cent; general, 10 per cent.

Item 389 has been changed to read "rolled steel for saws and for saw cutters not tempered or ground, nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges."

Sugar: The rates on refined sugar are maintained as they were, but there is an increase on raw sugar of 12 cents per 100 pounds under the general tariff, and 7 cents per 100 pounds under the preferential. The rates are: Refined, new tariff B. preferential, 72 cents per 100 pounds and 1.12 cent for each additional degree; intermediate, 88 cents and 1.13 for each additional degree; general, \$1.05 and 1.12 cent for each additional degree.

Raw, new tariff—thirty-four cents per 100 pounds for 75 degrees or under, and one cent for each degree over 75 degrees; intermediate, 45 cents and 1.13 cents for each additional; general, 52 cents, and 1.12 for each additional degree.

Last year the quantities of sugar imported were, raw 420,000,000 pounds, refined 28,000,000 pounds. On that basis the Canadian refiner has over 90 per cent of the Canadian business. The duty on glucose and syrups are reduced thus: New tariff—B. P., 35 cents per hundred pounds; inter., 45 cents per hundred pounds; general, 50 cents per hundred pounds.

The specific rate of 1.2 cent a pound on "molasses" is dropped and the rate on the free list and it is provided that it shall be imported direct by vessel from the country of production of from any British colony. Such molasses may test up to 55 degrees by the polariscope. This is to cover fancy molasses from Barbados. As respects molasses not the produce of any British colony entitled to the preference, the rates of duty have been changed as follows: Formerly molasses 40 degrees and over, paid 1.34 cents per gallon and for each degree below 40 and not less than 35 an additional duty of 1 cent per gallon. Molasses below 35 degrees was dutiable at 34 cents a pound. The new tariff provides that such molasses not less than 30 and not more than 55 degrees shall pay 3 cents per gallon general and 2.13 cents per gallon intermediate.

Cotton, woolen and other similar manufactures. The rates on cotton fabrics have not been changed to any appreciable extent. They are: Grey cotton, unbleached, N. O. P.—British preference, 15 per cent; general, 25 per cent. Printed, dyed or colored, N. O. P.—British preference, 20 per cent; intermediate, 30 per cent; general, 35 per cent.

This is a reduction of 12.3 per cent on 16.26 per cent 15 per cent under the preferential tariff on grey cottons, bleached an increase from 16.23 per cent to 17.12 per cent under the preference on white fabrics, a decrease of 2.12 per cent under the general and an increase of 1.23 per cent under the preferential on printed, dyed or colored fabric, N. O. P. These rates are also made applicable to similar fabrics of linen. It is considered advisable to have common rates on cotton and linen fabrics as these articles are so interwoven that it is impossible to distinguish between them.

All such linen fabrics were formerly dutiable at 25 per cent under the general tariff and 16.23 per cent under the preferential tariff.

Cotton duck for belting or hose, which was free, is made dutiable with other duck weighing over 8 ounces per square yard under the general and an increase of 1.23 per cent under the preferential on printed, dyed or colored fabric, N. O. P. These rates are also made applicable to similar fabrics of linen. It is considered advisable to have common rates on cotton and linen fabrics as these articles are so interwoven that it is impossible to distinguish between them.

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WANTED. AGENTS—Send for free copy of our popular book...

WANTED—A first class female teacher for School District No. 9...

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for Canada...

WANTED—Immediate good girl for plain cooking...

WANTED—Experienced man to carry out line of publications...

WANTED—Old pictures of George Washington...

WANTED—To advertise and improve our stock...

WANTED—Reliable man to take care of my property...

WANTED—To advertise and improve our stock...

BIRTHS. HENDERSON—In this city, on Nov. 27, 1906...

MARRIAGES. DODD-KIMBALL—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father...

DEATHS. MEADLE—At Back River Road, on Nov. 26th...

IN MEMORIAM. In loving memory of Agnes Hayes, who entered into rest on 30th November, 1906.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Nov. 27.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Tuesday, Nov. 27.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Wednesday, Nov. 28.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Wednesday, Nov. 28.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Thursday, Nov. 29.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Thursday, Nov. 29.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, Nov. 30.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Friday, Nov. 30.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Saturday, Dec. 1.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Saturday, Dec. 1.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Sunday, Dec. 2.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Sunday, Dec. 2.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Monday, Dec. 3.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Monday, Dec. 3.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Dec. 4.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Departed. Tuesday, Dec. 4.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Wednesday, Dec. 5.

LOCAL NEWS. T. H. Estabrook has purchased a piece of land on Mount Pleasant...

LOCAL NEWS. Relatives of Arthur Roberts, who is well known here...

LOCAL NEWS. Tuesday evening the Times editorial and business staff members...

LOCAL NEWS. In White & Taylor's mill at Tidon, Saturday James Thompson...

LOCAL NEWS. During the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Caroline Royal Arch Chapter...

LOCAL NEWS. A few days ago as Arthur Kerr, fourteen years old...

LOCAL NEWS. Mrs. Alice Lockhart, wife of Capt. Albert Lockhart...

LOCAL NEWS. There is no more reliable place in St. John at which to buy clothing...

LOCAL NEWS. The marriage of Miss Lillian, daughter of David Lawson...

LOCAL NEWS. The Brookville (Conn.) Leader of Nov. 27 records the death of Mrs. Mary Walsh...

LOCAL NEWS. When baby comes you'll need strength. A woman's anxieties multiply ten-fold about the time the new baby is expected...

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WEDDINGS. A fashionable wedding took place at Coburg-Cliff, the residence of George Albon Kimball...

WEDDINGS. The bride was seated in a charming costume of Princess lace mounted on tulle veiled over chiffon...

WEDDINGS. After the ceremony luncheon was served and Mr. and Mrs. Dodd left for Upper Canada...

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WEDDINGS. A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Geo. W. Carleton...

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WEDDINGS. Mr. and Mrs. T. Gordon Boyne arrived from Boston on the steamer Governor...

WEDDINGS. A fashionable wedding took place at Coburg-Cliff, the residence of George Albon Kimball...

WEDDINGS. The bride was seated in a charming costume of Princess lace mounted on tulle veiled over chiffon...

WEDDINGS. After the ceremony luncheon was served and Mr. and Mrs. Dodd left for Upper Canada...

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Advertisement for Men's Long Boots, HAND-MADE, Made of Whole Stock, Long Legs, Heavy Bottom, EVERY PAIR MADE IN OUR OWN SHOP, \$3.50 Per Pair, M. SINCLAIR, 65 BRUSSELS ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertisement for S. Kerr & Son, Old Follows Hall, Harcourt Items, Harcourt, Nov. 20—Mrs. Peary, of Acadieville, spent Tuesday here with her mother, Mrs. Hutchingson...

Advertisement for CASTORIA, For Infants and Children, The Kind You Have Always Bought, Borden's Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Advertisement for W.H. Scroggie, The Greatest Event in the History of Mail-Order Shopping, Our Xmas Catalogue, is now issued, and a copy has been mailed to every one of our out-of-town customers...

Advertisement for Jewelry by Mail, With the help of our Catalogue and Mail Order Department we are enabled to give you the most personal touch with our store and we lay stress on the fact that our prices are as low as the manufacturers' prices...

Advertisement for Business Men, HEWSON TWEEDS, who appreciate the importance of being WELL DRESSED wear HEWSON TWEEDS, The patterns leave nothing to be desired in the way of elegance and the cloths are pure wool.

NEW TARIFF A POWERFUL TRADE INSTRUMENT

Continued from page 5.

As school text books in universities. The item is extended to provide that books not printed or reprinted in Canada shall be free if used as text books in any school in Canada.

The rates of duty on photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, or calomina, transfers of all kinds, engravings or prints of proofs thereof, or similar works of art, N. O. P., blueprints, building prints, building plans, maps and charts, N. O. P., have been increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. under the general tariff and from 13 1/2 per cent. to 15 per cent. under the preferential tariff.

The preferential tariff rate on printed music has been reduced from 6 2/3 per cent. to 5 per cent. The general tariff rate remains at 10 per cent.

The preferential rate on albumen and other papers and films, chemically prepared for photographers' use, has been reduced from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. General tariff rate remains at 30 per cent. Intermediate tariff rate has been fixed at 25 per cent.

Cardboard, formerly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the general tariff and 25 per cent. under the preferential tariff, is now rated along with strawboard, tarred paper, feltboard, sandpaper, glass or flint paper and emery paper, or emery cloth. The new tariff rates are as follows: British preference, 15 per cent.; intermediate, 21 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent.

Milboard, which was formerly dutiable at 30 per cent., is also included in this item.

The general tariff rate on paper sacks or bags, printed or not, has been increased from 25 per cent. to 27 1/2 per cent. The preferential rate, which was formerly 16 2/3 per cent., has been reduced to 15 per cent.

Medicine and pharmaceutical preparations.—Under the old tariff medicine, dry and liquid, not containing alcohol, were dutiable at 25 per cent. under general tariff, and 15 and 23 per cent. under preferential tariff. Liquid medicines containing alcohol were dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem and the preferential tariff did not apply to them.

It is now provided that all dry medicines will be dutiable as follows: B. Pref., 20 per cent.; intermediate, 25 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. All liquid medicines are to pay 50 per cent. in all three tariffs and if they contain more than forty per cent. of proof spirits, they shall be rated at 50 per cent. and 30 per cent. ad valorem in all three tariffs.

The general 4 tariff rates on opium in its various forms are maintained, and it is provided that the same rates shall be applicable in both the preferential and intermediate tariffs. Herebefore the usual preference of one-third in favor of Great Britain was allowed on such articles.

Sealing wax, which has been dutiable at 20 per cent. as unmanufactured, less one-third under the preferential tariff, is now rated at 20 per cent. ad valorem at the following rates: B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 21 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent.

Wax vegetable and mineral N. O. P., B. P., 5 per cent.; intermediate, 7 1/2 per cent.; general, 10 per cent. This is a new item. It will cover among other waxes, the following: Carnauba, Japan, and ozokerite. Carnauba, Japan and ozokerite.

Paraffine and other soap powders, which were formerly dutiable at 30 per cent. under the general tariff and 20 per cent. under the preferential tariff, are now made dutiable as follows: B. pref., 22 1/2 per cent.; intermediate, 25 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. in each case.

The rate of duty on glass, including, but not limited to, window glass, as well as cut glass, has been increased under the general tariff from 25 per cent. to 27 1/2 per cent. and under the preferential tariff from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent. The intermediate rate is fixed at 23 per cent.

The general tariff rate on pottery has been increased from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. and the British preference from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. Intermediate rate is fixed at 25 per cent.

The rates on liquors, wine and liqueurs in bottles and stocks N. O. P., have been changed from 13 1/2 per cent. under the preferential tariff to 15 per cent. and from 20 per cent. under the general tariff to 22 1/2 per cent. The intermediate rate is fixed at 18 1/2 per cent. The addition of the 15 per cent. N. O. P. to the item makes sweetened liqueurs dutiable at 35 per cent. as unmanufactured.

Cellobion, xylonite or xylonite, in the rough which was formerly free, have been made dutiable at 5 per cent. under general and intermediate tariffs and continued free when from Great Britain.

As respects "rasin" or dry red lead, orange mineral and zinc white, formerly dutiable at 5 per cent. under the old tariff, are continued dutiable at such rate under the general and intermediate tariffs, but are now made free under British preferential tariff. The general tariff rates on dry white lead and white lead ground in oil are continued. The old general tariff rates are 30 per cent. on dry white lead and 35 per cent. on white lead ground in oil, and the preferential rate on white lead ground in oil has been increased from 23 1/2 per cent. to 25 per cent.

Oxides, ochre, cerths and raw sinensis, which were dutiable under the old tariff at 30 per cent. general and 13 1/2 per cent. preferential, are now made dutiable as follows: B. pref., 10 per cent.; intermediate, 12 1/2 per cent.; general, 15 per cent. The same rates also apply to amber and burnt sinensis which were dutiable under the old tariff at 10 2/3 per cent. preferential and 25 per cent. general.

The general tariff rate on colors, dry, is increased from 20 per cent. to 22 1/2 per cent. and the preferential rate from 13 1/2 per cent. to 15 per cent. Fire proofs, rough stuffs and filters, dry and liquid, which were formerly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the general tariff and 16 2/3 per cent. under the preferential tariff, are made dutiable as follows: For dry, B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 20 per cent.; general, 22 1/2 per cent. For liquid, B. pref., 17 1/2 per cent.; intermediate, 22 per cent.; general, 27 1/2 per cent.

Oxides and laundry bluing, which were formerly dutiable at 25 per cent. less 13, under the preference are now rated as follows: B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 20 per cent.; general, 22 1/2 per cent. Liquid paints, which were formerly rated at 25 per cent. less 13, are now classified as follows: B. pref., 17 1/2 per cent.; intermediate, 22 per cent.; general, 27 1/2 per cent.

The increase on fluid paints is on account of the duty having been increased on dry white lead, and white lead ground in oil by the tariff legislation of 1905. At that time dry white lead was raised from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. and white lead in oil from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. The rates on paints in all colors ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes and lacquers have been reduced as follows: Per gallon, B. pref., 5 per cent.; intermediate, 8 per cent.; general, \$1.00. Old tariff rates were as follows: Per gallon, B. pref., 7 1/2 per cent.; general, \$1.12. This reduction is made because it is believed that the poet

produce such paints and varnishes will be lessened under the operation of the tariff provisions re denatured alcohol under the operation of the tariff provisions denatured alcohol for use in the arts and as motive power, varnishes, lacquers, Japanese driers, liquid friers and oil finish liquid friers and oil finish, N. O. P. The old tariff rates are as follows: Per gallon, B. pref., 15 cents; intermediate, 15 cents; general, 15 cents; B. pref., 15 cents; intermediate, 15 cents; general, 15 cents.

The general tariff rate has been increased from 25 per cent. to 27 1/2 per cent. and the preferential rate reduced from 16 2/3 per cent. to 15 per cent. on shoe blacking, shoemakers' ink, shoe, harness and leather dressing, and knive or other polish or composition, N. O. P.

There is an increase on writing ink as follows: New tariff rates, B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 22 1/2 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. Old tariff rates, 13 1/2 per cent.

The rate of duty on linseed oil, which was formerly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the general tariff, has been converted into a specific duty as follows: Per 100 pounds, B. pref., 80 cents; intermediate, \$1.20; general, \$1.50.

Peppermint oil, which was formerly dutiable at 20 per cent. under the general tariff and 15 per cent. under the preferential tariff, has been made dutiable as follows: B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 17 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent.

The old general tariff rate of ten per cent. on essential oils, N. O. P., is maintained, but the preferential rate has been reduced from 6 2/3 to 5 per cent.

China wood oil, which was formerly dutiable at 20 per cent., has been made free.

Gasoline or naphtha, which was dutiable at 2 1/2 cents per gallon, is made free of duty. This will be of great benefit to fishermen and farmers who use gasoline as motive power.

Oleostearin which was formerly free under the head of "Animal Stearin," viz. item 13 of the new tariff, as follows: Per pound, B. pref., 1 1/2 cents; intermediate, 1 3/4 cents; general, 2 cents.

Under the old tariff firebricks for manufacturing purposes were free, but it was found that such bricks were being used for building purposes, and it was considered advisable to place the following small duties thereon: B. pref., 5 per cent.; intermediate, 7 1/2 per cent.; general, 10 per cent.

The general tariff rate on building brick and manufactures of clay has been increased from 20 per cent. to 22 1/2 per cent., but the preferential rate has been reduced from 13 1/2 per cent. to 12 1/2 per cent. These are articles which can come from Great Britain.

The preferential tariff rate on sewer pipes is increased from 23 1/2 per cent. to 25 per cent. The general tariff rate of 35 per cent. being continued.

On bath, bath tubs, sinks and similar articles, the general tariff rate is increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent., the British preferential rate being continued at 20 per cent.

The rate of duty on cement bags in which cement is imported is reduced from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. The British preferential tariff is placed at 15 per cent. Flour star has been transferred from the dutiable to the free list.

Curing stones were formerly free of duty, but handles therefor were dutiable. It is now provided that stones with handles therefor will be free under the British preferential tariff, and dutiable at ten per cent. under the general tariff.

The preferential tariff rate on marble and granite, dressed, and manufactures thereof, has been increased from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. The general tariff rate being continued at 35 per cent.

The following rates—17 1/2 per cent. B. pref., 22 1/2 per cent. intermediate, 25 per cent.—have been provided for glass in sheets and bent plate glass, N. O. P. This new item will ensure uniformity in rating. Under the old tariff items it was impossible to secure uniformity in rating without samples being submitted to the department in respect of each importation.

The rates on common and colorless window glass are continued at 7 1/2 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and 15 per cent. under the general tariff. Intermediate rate is fixed at 12 1/2 per cent.

The new tariff rates on glass demijohns or carboys, bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars and glass bladders, chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut glass or moulded crystal or glass tableware, decorated or not; blown glass tableware and manufactures of glass, N. O. P., are as follows: B. pref., 20 per cent.; intermediate, 30 per cent.; general, 32 1/2 per cent.

The old tariff rates were: B. pref., 20 per cent.; general, 30 per cent. It should be particularly noted in this connection that the clause "manufactures of glass, N. O. P." is added to the item. Under the old tariff "manufactures of glass, N. O. P." were dutiable at 13 1/2 per cent. under the preferential tariff, and at 20 per cent. under the general tariff, vide item No. 260.

Glass bulbs for electric lights, which were formerly dutiable at ten per cent., vide item 285, will fall under this item. The old tariff rates on playing cards were: Preferential tariff, four cents per pack; general tariff, six cents per pack. The new tariff rates are as follows: Per pack—B. pref., 5 cents; intermediate, 7 cents; general, 8 cents.

In the interest of boat and shoe manufacturers, the duty on boat and shoe patterns manufactured of paper, which was formerly dutiable under the general tariff and 23 1/2 per cent. under the preferential tariff, has been reduced as follows: B. pref., 10 per cent.; intermediate, 12 1/2 per cent.; general, 15 per cent.

Under the old tariff tubes and cones of paper to be used in winding yarns in cotton mills, were free of duty. They are continued free, but the item is extended so as to allow free entry of such tubes and cones for woolen mills and other textile industries that may use them.

Matrix paper, adapted for use in printing, which was formerly dutiable at 25 per cent., is made entirely free.

On account of great difficulty in arriving at values, the duty on corks has been converted from ad valorem to specific. Oak tubs and spokes, in the rough, are made free, as also are staves, litch or jointed.

"D" sized handles of wood, which are made in Canada in substantial quantities, are transferred from the free to the dutiable list, at following rates: B. pref., 10 per cent.; intermediate, 12 1/2 per cent.; general, 15 per cent.

Veneers of wood, not over 3/32 of an inch in thickness—New tariff B. pref., 10 per cent.; intermediate, 12 1/2 per cent.; general, 15 per cent.; old tariff, 5 per cent.; intermediate, nil; general, 7 1/2 per cent.

In addition to specifying, as in the old tariff, certain articles, a blanket clause has been inserted to cover the free admission of all chemical compounds used in dyeing or tanning.

The new tariff on blood albumen

egg albumen and egg yolk are as follows: B. pref., 5 per cent.; intermediate, 7 1/2 per cent.; general, 10 per cent. Blood albumen was free under the old tariff, vide item No. 484. Egg yolk was also free under item 515, but egg albumen was dutiable at twenty per cent. as unmanufactured.

Sulphate of alumina or alum cake, and alum in bulk, ground or unground but not calcined, which were formerly free, are continued free under the British preferential tariff, but a ten per cent. rate is provided for the intermediate and general tariffs. These articles are now manufactured in Canada.

As respects acids, acetic and pyromucous, N. O. P., and sugar, the old rates of 15 cents per gallon under the general tariff, and ten cents per gallon under the preferential tariff, have been maintained.

The additional duty of two cents per degree for each degree in excess of the strength of proof shall apply in all three tariffs. No 22 1/2 per cent. on this additional duty is allowed. The intermediate rate is 12 1/2 cents per gallon.

The rate on nitric acid and all mixed or other acids, N. O. P., has been increased as follows: B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 20 per cent.; general, 22 1/2 per cent. The old tariff rates were: Pref., 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent.

Muriatic acid, which was formerly dutiable at 20 per cent., has been united with sulphuric acid, and a specific rate of duty is made applicable to them, viz: Per 100 pounds—B. pref., 17 1/2 cents; intermediate, 22 1/2 cents; general, 25 cents.

The general tariff rate on acid phosphate, N. O. P., which was 25 per cent., has been reduced to 20 per cent., and the preferential rate has been brought down to 12 1/2 per cent. The intermediate tariff rate has been fixed at 17 1/2 per cent.

The rate of duty per head, as follows, has been provided for horses over one year old valued at \$50 or less: British preferential tariff, \$1.00 per head; intermediate tariff, \$1.20 per head. The object is to shut out a poor class of horses. All horses were dutiable under the old tariff at 20 per cent. ad valorem less 1 1/3 per cent. for cart horses for the improvement of stock, which were free, and are continued free.

There is an increase on animals, hives, as follows: New tariff—B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 22 1/2 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. Old tariff—British preference, 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent.

There is an increase on canned meats and extracts of meat: New tariff—British preference, 17 1/2 per cent.; intermediate, 25 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. Old tariff—British preference, 16 2/3 per cent.; general, 25 per cent.

Meats, N. O. P. The barrels in which such meats are packed are free under the old tariff, but are made dutiable under the new "manufactures of wood," at 25 per cent. ad valorem general; 22 1/2 per cent. intermediate and 17 1/2 per cent. preferential.

The proviso as to the weight of a barrel of pork for duty purposes is new, and provides that such barrel shall weigh not more than 200 pounds net. The old tariff provided that a barrel should weigh not less than 200 pounds net.

Old tariff—British preference, 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent. Intermediate, 25 per cent. New tariff—British preference, 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent. Intermediate, 25 per cent.

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duties, providing for different rates on coarse salt in bulk and coarse salt in packages. Formerly such salt, whether in bulk or packages, bore the same rate, namely, 5 cents per hundred lbs. The new tariff preserves that rate for bulk coarse salt and a rate of 7 1/2 cents per hundred lbs. in coarse salt in packages. There is also a charge in duty on salt packages. Formerly the rates were: Bulk, 25 per cent.; coarse bags, 35 per cent. Old tariff—Pref., 20 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. All salt from Great Britain is continued free, including packages; also all salt for use of sea or gulf fisheries.

The rates on milk foods are reduced as follows: New tariff—B. pref., 17 1/2 per cent.; intermediate, 22 1/2 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. Old tariff—Pref., 20 per cent.; general, 25 per cent. Two rates, one for bulk and the other for packages of prepared cereal foods, have been provided. In bulk—B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 17 1/2 per cent.; general, 22 1/2 per cent. In packages—B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 17 1/2 per cent.; general, 22 1/2 per cent.

The rates have been increased on the following agricultural products: Beans, per bushel—Old tariff, B. pref., 10c; general, 15c. New tariff—B. pref., 15c; intermediate, 20c; general, 25c. Peas, per bushel—Old tariff, 6 2/3c, 10c. New tariff—10c, 12 1/2c, 15c. Buckwheat, per bushel—Old tariff, 8 2/3c, 10c. New tariff—10c, 12 1/2c, 15c.

Old tariff—10c, 12 1/2c, 15c. Buckwheat meal or flour, per 100 lbs.—Old tariff, 14 2/3c. New tariff—15c, 45c, 50c. Pot, pearl, rolled, roasted or ground barley—Old tariff, 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent. New tariff—20 per cent., 27 1/2 per cent., 30 per cent.

Barley, N. O. P.—Old tariff, 20 per cent., 30 per cent. per bushel, 12 1/2c per bushel, 15c per bushel. Oatmeal—Old tariff, 13 1/2 per cent., 20 per cent. New tariff—40c per 100 lbs., 50c per 100 lbs., 60c per 100 lbs.

These are the rates, general and preferential, which were applicable to rolled oats by the tariff of 1903. Oatmeal and rolled oats are now classed together.

Vegetables, N. O. P.—Old tariff, 16 2/3 per cent., 25 per cent. New tariff—15 per cent., 27 1/2 per cent., 30 per cent. Tomatoes, fresh—Old tariff, 13 1/2c per 100 lbs., 20c per bushel and 10 per cent.

New tariff—50c per 100 pounds; 65c per 100 pounds; 75c per 100 pounds. Old tariff—under the old tariff at one-half cents per lb., general, and one-third cents preferential, has been maintained.

Old tariff rates—83 1/3 cents per 100 lbs., \$1.25 per 100 lbs. The duty collected on undressed raw wool last year was \$74,240, and on cleaned raw, \$169,517.

The duty on macaroni and vermicelli, which was 25 per cent. less one-third preferential, has been converted into a specific rate, thus: B. preference, 75 cents per 100 lbs.; intermediate, 81 per 100 lbs.; general, 81 2/3 per 100 lbs.

The duty on this change is that it has been found very difficult to follow values of such European products. Similar action, for the same reason, has been taken regarding dimes and pins, which were dutiable at 25 per cent. general, and 14 2/3 per cent. preferential. The new specific rates are: B. pref., 30 cents per 100 lbs.; intermediate, 35 cents per 100 lbs.; general, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

Palma, which were formerly free, and ferns, rubber plants, gladioli, canna, dahlias, and nasturtium, which were dutiable at 20 per cent., are provided for at B. pref., 15 per cent.; intermediate, 21 1/2 per cent.; general, 25 per cent.

Old tariff—British preference, 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent. Intermediate, 25 per cent. New tariff—British preference, 13 1/2 per cent.; general, 20 per cent. Intermediate, 25 per cent.

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WE ARE PREPARED FOR THE BIG RUSH HERE TODAY

We would like to impress it upon your minds that last Saturday's crush